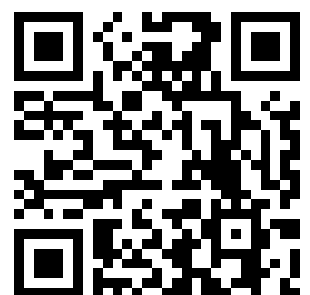

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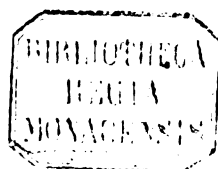
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Dec. 9; Agra and Madras, Dec. 7; Calcutta, Dec. 6.

FROM the Indian papers we gather the following particulars touching the preparations for the Loshai campaign. Some delay in moving the Cachar column had been caused by the slow drying of the country after unusually heavy floods. By the 22nd November however the 44th N.I. had reached Mainadhar, where the Sappers and some police were already at work making roads to the front. The 22nd Punjabies were to reach the same place on the 28th. General Bouchier was also there, looking after everything and getting all ready for the final start. The mountain guns and the 42nd N.I. had not left Cachar on the 29th, but the order to march was expected about the 1st December. Part of the road to Mainadhar is described as very difficult even for the elephants that were to carry the guns. The country through which it runs consists of jungle interspersed with steep hillocks, and there were doubts as to the power of the elephants to carry through it their ordinary loads. The troops were all in good spirits, and eager to go on. Better news had come from the Kala Rokha Camp, where Captain Hidayat Ali's coolies had been losing so many of their number—150 out of 800—from cholera. It seems that much of this loss might have been averted by better management at the outset. The coolies had been shamefully overcrowded in the flats that brought them to Chattak, and a proper supply of medicines and medical officers had somehow been forgotten at the right moment. Under Dr. White's active care however the cholera was fast disappearing. Great praise is given to the Commissariat and the local authorities for the energy with which they have pushed on the work of obtaining and forwarding supplies, in spite of obstacles thrown in their way by the natives. According to a letter in the *Pioneer*, these latter perversely declined to benefit by the high prices offered them, sunk their boats or hid them in unknown creeks, and, even after being forced to start, continually tried to throw their cargoes overboard and run away. The hard work and small pay they got on former occasions had sunk deep into their memories, and it was only by hunting them out of the bazaar that the Sappers could bring them to the starting point.

FROM the Bombay papers we learn that on the 9th December the Chittagong Column under General Brownlow was at Demagiri, ready to beat up the enemy whose scouts had begun to show themselves. A few days earlier the Hill Chief, Rattan Poya, had declared himself our friend, whereupon two companies of the 2nd Goorkas were at once quartered in his village. At Demagiri twenty-five acres of ground had been cleared for building a stockade and storerooms for the Commissariat. General Brownlow had reconnoitred Saidoha, a Loshai village subject to Rattan Poya. The weather was favourable, the troops in good health and spirits. The 27th Punjabies and the 4th Ghoorkas had gone on by river to join General Bouchier's or the left column. Five hundred muskets have been supplied to the troops of our ally, the Manipore Rajah. The escort which carried them off were delighted with their new weapons, their old matchlocks being so unwieldy that two men were always needed to make one of them go off. The escort were accompanied by a body of Naga coolies whose Mongol countenances and savage finery of beads and brass necklaces attracted the wondering scrutiny of the Sikhs in camp.

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal was ill with fever, and the meeting of the Legislative Council had therefore been postponed. It was rumoured that Mr. Campbell intended shortly to retire, but rumours of that sort are always flying about, and may generally be traced to somebody whose wish was father to the thought. There is greater certainty, we are sorry to hear, about the rumoured retirement of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen. In all likelihood he will leave India never to return. One good legacy he will yet leave behind him, if it be true that both sections of Brahmins have at length approved of the revised Brahma Marriage Bill, and that some measure of the kind so long projected has probably by this time become law.

THE papers are full of certain official correspondence bearing on the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Roberts, the suspended magistrate of Calcutta, by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. Calcutta is divided in opinion as to the justice of the course pursued, and publicly defended by Mr. Campbell in his minute of the 28th November. To judge however from this document alone, we can well understand why the drift of Calcutta feeling sets strongly in favour of its Chief Magistrate. In the unseemly quarrel which came to an open head between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hogg, in the former's court, both certainly waxed warm in manner and violent in language. But the former at any rate could plead grave provocation, and his own letter to Mr. Campbell shows what that provocation was. Mr. Campbell himself owns that Mr. Hogg was "by no means free from blame;" indeed he is not quite sure that Mr. Hogg "has not been as indiscreet as Mr. Roberts in some subsequent matters." But, in spite of the Magistrate's own statement and the support it receives from that of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, his Honour holds that Mr. Roberts virtually began the quarrel and gave the deeper offence. The Commissioner of Police therefore is only reprimanded, while the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta is removed from his office, ostensibly for his share in the recent quarrel, but really perhaps for the bold part he has so often played in Municipal disputes.

WE regret to see that Colonel Lowe, Assistant Commissary General in Bengal, has been found guilty of seven out of the eleven charges brought against him, and, in spite of the Court's recommendation, has been cashiered. Lord Napier remarks

that three out of the seven charges are of too grave a nature—including as they do the making of false returns and the destruction of public accounts—to justify any mitigation of the sentence awarded him. Lieutenant Colonel Keer has conscientiously “performed a most painful duty,” and the same thing may now be said of Lord Napier himself.

It is stated that the Madras and Bombay Civil Service have accepted the terms offered by the Home Government for the surrender of their accumulated Annuity Funds.

THE appeal in the case of the Wahabi prisoners was not finished when the mail left Bombay. But we know by telegram that the sentence on Ameer Khan and another has been sustained, while the other prisoners have been acquitted.

LATEST telegrams from Calcutta continue to give good reports of the Loshai Expedition. By the 21st December, a week after his first surprise of a Syloo village, General Brownlow with the Chittagong Column had destroyed several more villages and stores after a feeble resistance, with the loss of only one Ghorka killed. On the 23rd General Bouchier's Cachar Column had reached Kolell after repelling an attack of Loshais who were followed up till nightfall. The British loss was four slain and as many wounded. The Syloos are described as showing no desire to treat. Our troops are said to be suspicious of their Loshai allies, who leave them to do the fighting. So far at any rate we are glad to see that the absence of English soldiers has not told upon the martial bearing of either column. We have every trust in Lord Napier's capacity to plan and in that of his generals to carry out the campaign thus hopefully begun; but it will be a relief to most of us to hear of its successful issue, and of the safe return of our troops from the wilderness of swampy jungle in which they are now moving.

A CALCUTTA telegram of December 30 announces the death of Archdeacon Pratt, formerly chaplain to Bishop Wilson and afterwards promoted to the Archdeaconry of Calcutta. He died at Ghazipore, it seems, of choleraic diarrhoea, while he was on a visitation tour. The late archdeacon had left his mark not only as a churchman, but as a scholar and man of science, and his death will be widely regretted.

WE regret to see that the grievance to which a second correspondent refers in the letter we publish to-day has not yet been redressed. The wording of the General Order from which he quotes is so plain, that no amount of logical twisting can justify the withholding of half his Indian pay from any officer who on the strength of that order proceeds to take out his balance of furlough in the manner specified. It is absurd to argue that the order applies only to those who come home direct on sick leave, and not to those also who obtain sick leave after their return to England. No eye, however microscopic, can really detect in such an order any trace of an assumed intention to confine its working to officers who fall sick in India only. In the case now cited the hardship of being placed on English pay is seriously enhanced by the loss of a good Indian appointment, which the sufferer had to forfeit on taking extended leave on medical certificate. *De minimis non curat lex*; but a different maxim should guide the policy of the India Office.

THE judgment lately delivered by the Privy Council in the case of Victoria Skinner may be good law, but in the eyes of common sense it will probably appear very like gross injustice. Victoria Skinner's grandfather, Colonel Skinner, the half-bred Englishman who made the fame of Skinner's Horse in the fighting days of Lake, Ochterlony, and Combermere, called himself a Christian, but in his general way of life was virtually a Musulman. One of his fourteen native wives and concubines bore him a son, George Skinner, who was killed at Delhi in 1857, leaving behind him a Mohammedan widow and her infant daughter, Victoria. In 1867 the widow, Padshah Begum or Helen Skinner, became second or third living wife of a Mr. John Thomas John, who had exchanged Christianity for the more convenient creed of Islam. As Victoria grew up, the strife between her kinsfolk as to the question of her future faith and guardians began. The girl herself at fourteen years of age avows her own attachment to her mother's creed and her deep unwillingness to leave her mother's care; and her mother is equally loath to give her up. But the long dead father was a

nominal Christian, the mother is married to a man of doubtful repute, and the daughter is considered too young to judge for herself. So the wise men who interpret our wise old laws have raised the ghost of Victoria's father in stern antagonism to her own wishes and the natural claims of her surviving parent. The girl herself, being three-fourths Indian, is probably old enough to have some voice in the matter; but the judges, acting up to the letter of English law, treat her as an intellectual infant, and drag her out from the congenial privacy of the purdah in uncompromising deference to the supposed intentions of a father who died during her babyhood, and who, if he had lived, would most probably have left the choice of her religion to her mother and herself. It is, we believe, a well-known fact in India that the sons of Colonel Skinner mixed much more freely with the native gentry of Delhi than with their English neighbours, and held extremely liberal views on religious questions. But the law apparently has nothing to do with the feelings of either mother or daughter, so long as they seem to conflict with assumptions founded on the father's implied Christianity. In the teeth, therefore, of every principle dear to modern society, the judges have obeyed the law of other days by removing the girl from her mother's guardianship, and transferring her to the care of an English schoolmistress until she is old enough to make her own choice between the Bible and the Koran. From one source of comfort, however, she is not to be wholly debarred. Her mother is allowed to go and visit her now and then.

AN “Unwilling Idler,” in a letter to the *Times*, points in a few telling sentences a moral which the home Government of India would do well to ponder without delay. The story he tells might be capped by hundreds more of the same kind. He is a major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who draws £768 a-year from the Indian Treasury for “doing nothing.” He has seen some hard service, and is known to be a good officer, but for want of personal interest can get nothing to do beyond that “general duty” to which so many of his comrades are condemned. In the last drilling season all he had to do for five months was to visit the station-guards four times a week on two occasions, to preside once at a Committee on new blankets, and to serve on one other committee on some trifling article. In the hot weather he goes to the Hills as often as he can. In three years more his pay for doing nothing will amount to £948 a-year. To retire on the noble pension of £191 a-year, the sum fixed nearly a century ago when money went twice as far as it does now, is of course out of the question for such an officer, who can get no bonus now from his juniors in aid of the pension; so he must hang on to “general duty” until he can retire on the Colonel's allowances of £1,124 a-year. He himself, and doubtless many others in the same position, would gladly cry quits with the Indian Government for an immediate pension of £500 a-year and leave to spend it where they please. By such a compromise the Government in his own case would save a total of £6,612 up to the date of his retirement on Colonel's allowances, and £624 a-year afterwards. Is not this a matter worth considering? There must be hundreds of officers in much the same position. On the 1st April last, out of a total strength of about 3,000 Indian officers 599 were virtually unemployed, of whom only thirty-six were subalterns. To these add the 488 on furlough, and you have more than a third of the whole army employed in doing nothing. Many of these idlers may of course die off in time or be driven by ill-health into taking the miserable pensions now open to them; but by far the greater number will certainly continue to draw full pay in India as long as they can, recruiting their health by timely visits to Europe, until they see their way to retiring altogether. What possible loss then could the Indian Government incur by offering fair terms at once to men like this “Unwilling Idler?” How indeed can it ever hope to justify itself in the eyes of sound economists, to say nothing of the Indian tax-payer, by any further withholding of a compromise which must inevitably result in saving hundreds of thousands of pounds to the Indian Exchequer? Common expediency, to take no higher ground, demands prompt action in a case of this kind. These hundreds of unwilling idlers decline to die quickly. They decline to starve at home on £191 a-year. They cannot be forced home against their will. Their continued presence in India is a needless burden on the Indian finances, and a source of great moral harm to the service and themselves. Is it not better in all ways to buy them off on fair terms, than to trust to a combination of doubtful chances for their final disappear-

ance from the service-lists of the Indian Army? It is not yet too late for the India Office to reconsider its flat rejection of the scheme proposed to this end by Lord Mayo's Government.

THERE are two questions indeed which might well be considered together. The grievances of the unemployed field-officers have a direct bearing on another great grievance, namely, the present rates of retiring pensions. We regret to hear that the India Office has already refused to consider the need of revising a scale of pension manifestly unsuited to the requirements of the present day. What earthly inducement can anyone have to spend twenty years in a country like India, for the sake of retiring on £191 a-year, a rate fixed some ninety years ago? Does any reasonable being expect an old officer to live decently on such a pittance in these days of high rents and general struggling for a bare livelihood? Before the Mutiny, when living in India was cheaper, he might perhaps save a little from his pay, and he could always reckon upon the bonus which the Court of Directors formally allowed him to take from his juniors as a substitute for an increased pension. Had the Bonus system not been sanctioned in 1837, the old Company would have had to remedy the growing evil of stagnant promotion, of an army overburdened with old officers, by largely increasing the pensions which even then were found to be much too low. How much more need, then, for raising those pensions now! Remember, too, what has lately been done to better the condition of an officer at home on furlough. The lowest pay he can now receive on furlough is £250 a-year, or at least a third more than the oldest lieutenant, with the aid of his Funds, ever got before. If such be the limit fixed for a young officer on furlough, can there be any just excuse for not granting a corresponding increase to the retiring pensions? After twenty years' Indian service nothing less than £350 a-year should be deemed a fair return for work fairly done in such a climate. It might also be feasible to offer a pension of about £200 a-year at the end of fifteen or sixteen years' service. After twenty-five years in India an officer should be entitled to a pension of five or six hundred a-year, with a moderate increase for every three years more of actual service. The cost of these additions would be more than covered by the money that could be saved in purchasing the retirement of unemployed field-officers. Such a revision of pensions would of course include the case of those officers who have to retire through ill-health on the half-pay of their rank.

AN increase of retiring-pensions might go some way towards solving the Bonus problem also. We assume that, in face of recent events, something like full compensation will have to be granted for the long-standing Bonus claims. Would it not therefore be well to ascertain how many of the claimants would compound for the payment of a lump sum down by accepting a certain increase of their yearly pensions instead, reckoned from the date of their retirement? There are probably not a few who would choose the alternative that weighed least upon the finances of the Indian Government.

THE Committee of the Indian Army Defence Institution has just issued a Circular pointing out the grievances for whose redress the Institution means to agitate. Among these may be noted—

"The refusal of a fair and reasonable compensation to the numerous officers who, having paid the normal bonus to their seniors on retirement, are now precluded from receiving in their turn the bonus which, under the Company's regime, they were entitled to expect, and which, in fact, they considered as safely insured to them under the sanction of their Government, as any ordinary tontine assurance on which a premium has been paid. In addition to this may be named the threatened action, under high official influence, which aims at enforcing compulsory retirement on officers who have spent their best years in Indian service, and who cannot afford, especially if deprived of the bonus which they always hoped to obtain, to live on a small pension in England."

These and any other "valid and legitimate grievances" of like character which old Indian officers may bring forward the Committee propose to press, by all lawful means, on the attention of the State authorities, appealing for help if needful to the Legislature itself. Subscriptions are invited from all concerned, addressed to the care of Messrs. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall. Such is the pith of the document which we hope next week to print in full. For the same issue we reserve the memorial now being signed in India by the claimants of Bonus compensation.

THE changes lately made in the establishment of the India Office take effect from the 1st inst. The offices of Assistant Under Secretary of State and of Secretary in the Revenue Department have been abolished, the Revenue Department being combined with the Judicial and Public. The office of Accountant General has also been abolished, and the department will in future be a branch of the Financial Department, Mr. T. W. Keith being accountant. Mr. Markham, assistant in the Public Works Department, has been transferred in the same capacity to the Revenue Department, his place in the Public Works Department being taken by Mr. Waterfield.

THE next overland mail *via* Brindisi is due here on Saturday.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. G. Hall, late 52nd and 72nd regts., at St. Helier's Jersey, Dec. 13, aged 77. Capt. D. M. Wilson, R.A., at Rawul Pindie, Nov. 21. BENGAL.—Archdeacon Pratt, at Ghaziepore, Dec. —. MADRAS.—J. King, Esq., late Madras Medical Service, at Bangalore, Nov. 24, aged 75. E. Morton, Esq., controller P.W.D., at Lucknow, Nov. 22.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 28.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Lyons, Major Lyons, Mr. Macnabb, Major Tyler, Capt. Blake, Mr. A. D. Snow, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. Foucher. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Brig. gen. and Lady Kaye, Mr. C. Detroit, Sir W. and Lady Rose, Signor Valini, Signor Tratto, Mr. Savon.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 2, 1872.

EXPERIENCES OF AN INDIAN "POLITICAL."

GOOD wine, says the old proverb, needs no bush, and the name of General Sir G. Jacob may be taken as a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness and interest of the tale he has given to the world in his little volume on "Western India before and during the Mutinies," lately published by Messrs. King and Co. of Cornhill. In looking at these "Pictures drawn from Life," we are reminded of the important services which English officers in India have rendered to their country in other fields than those of war, under conditions often of the most disheartening kind. Sir Charles Napier's abuse of the Anglo-Indian "Political" reflected a feeling widely shared by his military countrymen in India, who either envied the good luck of a comrade drawn away from the dull round of regimental duty, or owed him a grudge for the interference which brought a promising campaign to a premature close. Such feelings, however natural, were by no means fair to a body of men who have served their masters on the whole with signal zeal and ability, proving equal to any need, and gaining their object oftener by moral suasion than by appeals to brute force. Equally ready with their brains or their right arms, were the men of this class who came to the front during the nightmare days of the Great Mutiny. In fit company with Nicholson, Edwards, Willoughby, Osborne, Macpherson, may be placed the Political Officer whose clear head and quick movements helped to save Western India from the disasters which overtook the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. When the 27th N.I. broke into open mutiny at Kolapore on the night of July 31, 1857, shooting down three of their own officers and plundering the bungalows of those who got away in time, General Jacob, fresh from the Persian campaign under Outram, was hurried off from Bombay to command the troops in the Southern Mahratta States, a country ruled for the most part by native princes of the house of Sivaji, whose ministers were always ready to intrigue against the British Government. Of the people in these States he had gained some knowledge during the six years he had held charge of the Sawant Wari district, from the outbreak of the rebellion there in 1844-5; but his new position was not an easy one, in spite of the check given to the mutineers by Lieutenant Kerr a few days before his arrival. No time however was lost in taking the bold step of disarming the whole of the mutinous regiment with the aid of a handful of Euro-

pean soldiers and a few guns. A score of the ringleaders were at once hanged, shot, or blown from guns, and some thirty more ere long shared the same fate. Some of those who had first sat in judgment on their own comrades were afterwards convicted and condemned to death in their turn. There seemed to be a general feeling among the Sepoys that the days of our rule were numbered. One deserter from the 27th N.I. was caught in his own village. "Where was I to go?" he pleaded; "all the world said the English Raj had come to an end, and so being a quiet man, I thought the best place to take refuge in was my own home." At such a time indeed what else could a quiet-minded Sepoy do?

The danger quelled for a time was not yet over. In December General Jacob got timely warning of a plot hatched between some natives of Kolapore and their armed friends outside, for the admission of the latter into the town. This too was marred by his promptitude in forcing a way inside and disarming the garrison. Chimmah Sahib, one of the two Kolapore Rajahs, was evidently concerned in a plot which, but for this counterstroke, might have grown into a formidable rising. The country was in a very combustible state, and one false step would have lighted up a general blaze. A band of rebels, old insurgents of 1844, beat up the Sawant Wari country in 1858, but none of their countrymen from those parts joined their ranks, and they were gradually but surely hunted down, thanks to the help furnished us by the Portuguese Governor of Goa. Chimmah Sahib was sent to die a State prisoner in Sindh. Among those with whom he had corresponded were Nana Sahib and the rebels at Gwalior and Lucknow. So wide a network of conspiracy then covered the land that, when Chimmah Sahib's Minister was advised by an old friend to make a clean breast of it, his only answer was, "Were I to open my mouth, I should kindle a flame to burn up the land. I choose rather to meet my fate in silence." Some of those who seemed most actively loyal were afterwards found to have been most deeply entangled in plots against our rule. General Jacob himself had a narrow escape from a plot to murder him, formed by some rebels in concert with the Naik whom he had placed at the head of his own native guard. The Kolapore plotters had also been corresponding with their friends at Belgaum, but against these latter General Lester took such measures as soon marred their little game. One of the Belgaum ringleaders was a monshee of the Wahabi sect who had been a favourite with the officers whom he taught. Much of the disaffection then rife in the Southern Mahratta States was ascribed by the author to the working of the Inam Commission, which was "looked upon with distrust and alarm throughout the country." That a Court armed with summary power to examine old titles to landed property must have added largely to the number of our enemies, may readily be conceived, and the murder of Mr. Manson by the Nurgood Chief, Baba Sahib, was partly due to the ill-feeling roused against an Inam Commissioner, who had also had a hand in denying to Baba Sahib the right of adopting an heir to his estates.

The earlier part of General Jacob's memoir describes his former experiences as a Political in various parts of Western India. After an instructive account of the long contest between two rival ladies, a mother and daughter, for the sovereignty of Wudwan in Guzerat, he proceeds to unfold the plots and counterplots which disturbed the adjoining State of Limree in 1837, on the death of its young Rajah without direct heirs. It is a curious tale of Asiatic intrigue, in the attempt to unravel which the author himself was nearly carried off by poison. A still more serious case of disputed succession occurred at Joonaghur, where General Jacob's presence of mind alone saved him from a violent death at the hands of an excited Arab crowd. His promptitude in taking the field against some Joonaghur rebels drew upon him the censure of his own Government, but his seeming rashness was fully justified by the issue. Other chapters contain interesting notices of native manners and suggestive glimpses into the minor troubles that await a Political Officer in a native State.

Correspondence.

SOMNATH GATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 1234 of your Paper of the 26th inst. I see "the gates never got beyond a lumber room" in the Fort of Agra. Permit me to say that I saw them at the head of the armoury room in the Fort Magazine, and as I subsequently heard that the arsenal was to be abolished, I expressed a hope the authorities of the British Museum would try to get them removed to their custody instead of seeing that beautiful work or art consigned to oblivion.

When the gates reached Ferozepore, the rumour ran that they were made of fir, so I induced a friend to engage the sentries in conversation while I shaved a bit off with my pen knife, and on burning it found it to be veritably Sandal wood; and I am equally certain from the careful inspection I made, that the whole body of the gates was formed from the same wood, which appeared to be of so great an age that nothing but the burning of a bit would have convinced me as to its quality.—Yours faithfully,

GWALIOR.

December 29, 1871.

OUR SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There has recently been some discussion regarding the comparative mortality among our young and old soldiers in India. The *Times*, in an article on the 21st December, appears to doubt whether young or old soldiers stand the climate the better, and one of its correspondents thinks that the soldiers are too much coddled, and are being thus rendered unfit to endure hardships when the outbreak of war shall require their services in the field, where they will be exposed to sunstroke in the hot weather.

In these discussions the public in England are apt to lose sight of the true causes of death and disease. Whether a soldier be 19 or 39 years of age, syphilis, alcohol, palatial ovens, and idleness will kill him, and no men have livers which can resist the effects produced by excessive eating and drinking with the thermometer at 90 degrees. A soldier is not the less fitted for war by being taken care of in times of peace.

In these days of inactivity, venereal diseases cause the greatest ravages among the soldiery. It is terrible to think of the number of good soldiers who have been killed, invalided, and debilitated by them. The Government in its despair has had recourse to Contagious Diseases Acts, suitable, perhaps, for tyrannical governments, but most unbecoming in the freest country in the world.

There is another easy remedy. Let well-conducted soldiers be permitted to marry after five years' good service, and thousands of valuable lives will be preserved for the service of the country. The hope of a happy marriage, of a staff appointment, and of a nice cottage and garden, and children in the Hills, would preserve thousands from the company of diseased prostitutes. Let officers and other gentlemen fancy themselves in the position of private soldiers, practically debarred from marriage? How would the best educated among them be able to withstand the temptations of lust?

Another cause of disease among soldiers, young and old, is the excessive use of alcohol; but drunkenness has, I believe, greatly decreased since Government has supplied abundantly good beer to the regimental canteens.

The heavy meat dinners which soldiers eat early in the afternoon during the hot weather must injure their livers. We lost twenty-one European soldiers by sunstroke in May 1858, by marching only six miles after dinner, from Bhugwuntnuggur to Simree.

The palatial ovens, which Government has of late years delighted to build for its soldiers, are also apt to excite liver diseases. Colonel Crommelin some years ago reported on the subject of barracks in the Plains, and the various provincial Governments were invited to offer their opinions. The Government of the Punjab suggested that soldiers should be accommodated in cool thatched buildings, but the Supreme Government preferred huge masonry edifices. The correspondence on the subject is instructive, and should be laid before Parliament. Do not officers and civilians prefer thatched houses on

account of their coolness? I have never seen British soldiers in the plains of India look more healthy than when accommodated in thatched huts.

I am unable to understand why European soldiers are still kept in *unhealthy cantonments*. Now that India is being gradually traversed with railroads, we have no excuse for locating English soldiers in unhealthy positions. A sufficient number must be retained in the plains for the duty of protecting arsenals, but all the rest should be in the Hills during the hot weather. Why are English soldiers stationed at Jubbulpoor, where the malaria is apt to produce fever and cholera? Troops can, in a few hours, be poured into the Nerbuddah territories, either from Allahabad or Bombay.

The sixth great cause of disease among soldiers is want of occupation. During the hot weather the days are very long, and there is nothing to be done. Native soldiers occupy much of their time with the amusement of wrestling. For Europeans various attempts have been made to supply occupation. Reading-rooms, workshops, gardens, skittle alleys, and baths have been provided, but the true remedy for weary idleness is employment out of doors in the cool climate of the Hills.

It may be argued that in the event of a rebellion the army could not descend from the Hills with sufficient speed. The civil officers are not worth their salt unless they can give timely warning. Railways now convey troops with rapidity, and the populations of India would be much more impressed by the knowledge of the existence of a strong unseen army in the Hills than by the sight of full hospitals and crowded burial grounds in the Plains.—Your obedient servant, T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

I beg to offer a few remarks on a letter that has appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., on the health of the Indian army and signed, "An Old Soldier."

The particular part of the letter I wish to comment on, is that in which he speaks of what he calls the "coddling up" of the European soldier. He says, "The European troops are confined to their barracks ordinarily from six or seven in the morning to the same hours in the evening, at the hot stations, while every possible means is resorted to to keep down the temperature by thermantidotes, punkahs, &c., until the European soldier becomes a 'coddled up' being more or less incapable of action on a sudden emergency in the hot weather. The very means we now resort to to keep our European troops alive in India must infallibly tend to their destruction if brought out to march under exposure to climate." Now this view of a wise and judicious system of management I consider to be an entirely erroneous one. The "coddling up" system, if we choose to call it so, pursued during the hot weather, has a most materially beneficial effect upon the health of our European troops in India; and I cannot believe that it has ever been found to impair their efficiency in any way.

The effect of the direct action of the sun's rays on the human frame is different from anything else. At least this is true in regard to the *European* constitution, and more than this it is true that we cannot, by any system of training or "seasoning," so alter the European constitution as to give it the power to resist the injurious effects of the sun's rays. In regard to many influences we do much by a system of training to modify their action upon the human frame. Soldiers well trained and in good condition may endure cold, fatigue—and even *damp* they may withstand without much injury. The theory of hardening is quite correct here, and well hardened or seasoned they can be made to do a wonderful deal of work. Not so in respect to "heat"—or rather direct "sun heat." Heat has a weakening influence, and exposure to it beyond a *certain point*, has a tendency to impair the constitution, and consequently to lessen its power of resistance or endurance when circumstances require that power to be called forth. Taking the view of the case I mention—that a regiment of European soldiers is the better of being nursed or coddled during the hot weather, and that it is well to take advantage of all the appliances we possess to shield them from the effects of extreme heat, it will be found, I believe, that a regiment so cared for, in the event of any sudden emergency requiring it to take the field during the hot months will be in a state of greater efficiency than would have been the case had no such means of care been resorted to. It is well known that officers generally suffer less from the effects of climate in India than do the ordi-

nary soldiers. And why so? Simply because they take greater care of themselves—have more means of comfort and protection from the sun's heat. I know there are some men who despise these means; who make a boast that they can go about in all weathers—hot or cold weather is nothing to them—but these are men of *adamantine* constitution—they are made of tough, strong material—they are men of iron—and happily free from the bodily weaknesses which afflict and distress, more or less, the greater number of ordinary mortals. In a regiment of European soldiers such men are *the few*, not the many, and our system of management ought to be so regulated as to preserve the "weaklings," and to keep them, as far as possible, in a state of efficiency. But I have met with men whose ideas on this subject are different—men of the good old school, perhaps. They would think it right to have full dress parades as often as possible, and delight even to keep the men out till a late hour in the morning under an overpowering sun. If some few fell out it would matter little; they can be sent to the hospital, where the doctor can look after them. Such sturdy veterans have in general an abhorrence of cotton and calico; and, in fact, the means and contrivances used to mitigate the effects of climate, and give personal ease and comfort to the soldier while on duty, they view with very great suspicion, if not dislike.

The "Old Soldier" in his letter compares the condition of European troops in India at this moment to that of geraniums, or tender plants that we shut up in conservatories during the winter. The comparison is excellent, and true in every point. We Europeans are exotics in India, and by no system of training or "hardening" can we be made to be anything else. We cannot reverse the order of nature, and give to the European constitution a power to withstand climatic influences such as that possessed by the native of India. A native will bask under the intense glare of an Indian noonday sun, and be no way inconvenienced. A stripling child, only a few days old perhaps, we may see crawling about in open day, and taking no hurt from a *heat* that would very soon cause the death of an English child in like circumstances. Our management of the European, therefore, in India, must be guided by conditions altogether different from what we have in England. We house tender plants to keep them from the cold—and just in the same way we must house and carefully protect our precious Europeans from the baneful effects of a climate for which nature has not intended them. This applies only to the hot weather, but restrictions as to exposure at other times there need not be. I do not think the "housing" of a European Regiment during the hot months will at all diminish its fitness for plenty of hard work when that season ends.

The "Old Soldier" makes one remark which is striking. Referring to what he calls the "coddling" system, he says:—"Young European soldiers may, under such peculiar circumstances, live as long or longer than old ones." I may ask is not this a desirable result?

I agree with the writer that a man is at his best as a "seasoned soldier" after ten or twelve years' service. But how are we to get these old seasoned soldiers except by taking care of the young soldiers during the first years of their service in a strange climate?

I offer these remarks with diffidence on the subject treated of by an "Old Soldier" of fifty years' standing. I cannot boast of a long experience like his, but at the same time I cannot concur in all his views.—Yours, &c. ANGLIO-INDIAN.

"THE MEANING OF WORDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having read the letter headed "Sic Volo Sic Jubeo," which you published on the 28th ult., I have been hoping to see the remonstrance meet with relief, but from the silence of the *Gazette* that hope seems to have been premature.

Though not personally interested in that particular question, yet, in common with others, I watch with some interest the settlement of this complaint, as the principles involved in one such decision must affect the Services generally in all decisions.

The orders issued by Government are read literally, and their language is not considered to be according to Talleyrand's definition a means of concealing ideas. With this understanding G.G.O. No. 627 of 1860 is read, and it makes known that "an officer who has any balance of furlough due to him, although he may not have served three years from date of last return to

duty, will on obtaining furlough on *medical* certificate be entitled to receive half the Indian pay of his rank for the entire period not exceeding two years." So of course every one believes that an officer can claim his balance of furlough and the pay attached to it.

But there was a concealed idea in the order, which is brought to light by an announcement that it was not intended to give Indian pay to officers who obtain sick leave under Rule XI. of 1868, though no such reservation had or has been published.

The world generally condemns Pat in the story of his being offered a donkey at the hire of a shilling for the first hour and of sixpence for each consecutive hour. These were the terms, and to them the hirer agreed generally, but he would pay only sixpence for every hour as he intended to *begin* at the second hour. Does not the reasoning in this case seem parallel? It is sad to read of a Defence Institution for the protection of their assailed rights being necessary for the body of Indian officers; but the real origin of such mistrust of their masters by a patient and loyal army lies in the strained readings of orders which effect a small saving to the Exchequer at the expense of much general discontent and of serious loss to individuals.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. B.

Dec. 29 1871.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

UNPOPULARITY OF ENGLISH RULE.

The *Bombay Gazette* does not think that foreign rule is sufficient to account for the feeling of dislike which it believes to exist. For after all the Hindoo is a patient race, accustomed to foreign rule and perfectly willing, if unmolested, to acquiesce in a condition to which he was born and against which he knows it would be madness to rise. Moreover, he knows that the British yoke is in many ways lighter than any other yoke to which his neck is likely to be bowed. Respect for law, truth, honesty of intention, commercial and material progress, a willingness to live and let live, no desire for foreign war or further conquest, all these qualities are ascribed to the English; but with them that selfish Philistinism, that "brutality" of which Mr. Matthew Arnold talks, which rides roughshod over all feelings not entirely English, and in which can be found the secret of our present unpopularity. Our unpopularity would thus appear to be based both upon constant changes and our want of sympathy with native feelings in respect of rank and precedence. On both these points our district administration breaks down. The district officers are constantly being shifted from one collectorate to another, so that the people have only just become accustomed to their views of revenue and general administration when they are called upon to submit to the sweepings of a new broom. On the other hand, the collectors and their assistants now-a-days treat the native gentry within their charges in a very different way from that of the old school of collectors. If a Sirdar or Jaghirdar comes to visit the Saheb, he is treated with no more distinction than if he were a vakeel or a trader, and he seldom returns home without a feeling of having been snubbed, if not abused. The greatest statesman that the Civil Service has ever produced, Mountstuart Elphinstone, some fifty years ago left on record the instructions which he deemed it politic to issue to the collectors under him, and his farseeing wisdom dealt particularly with the two evils which he foresaw would spring up under our rule, viz., constant tendency to change, and want of courtesy to the native aristocracy. On the first point he wrote:—"Our leading principles should be to abolish farming, but otherwise maintain the native system; to make the assessments light; to impose no new taxes; and to do none away unless obvious and unjust; and above all, to make no innovations." On the second point he wrote still more emphatically—"Something may be done to lessen the separation between native and English gentlemen by imitating the facilities of access which were conspicuous under the Maratha chiefs. The continuance of our popularity must mainly depend on this. The great means of keeping it up is for gentlemen to receive the natives often when not on business. There may be considerable difficulties in this, but it ought to be remembered that this intercourse with the natives is as much a point of duty, and contributes as much towards good government as the details in which we are generally occupied." How far these golden rules have been carried out we leave our up-country readers to judge. From all we learn the intercourse between district officers and the native gentry has practically ceased; whilst even in Bombay and Poona large durbars held by the Governor are mainly events of past history. And not only have natives received small social distinctions at the hands of the ruling caste, but even the influence which certain classes possessed amongst their fellow-countrymen has disappeared under our centralising rule. What patel of a village ever acts on his own responsibility, or feels that he is anything else than a sham? The

powers with which police patels might be invested under the Village Police Act are rarely bestowed, and the only consideration which village officers receive at the hands of the collectors consist in an equivocal "Pan-sooparee" given at Jummabundi time. Where, again, are the Panchayets, the Shastrees, and other legal referees whom it was our policy formerly to consult? All social landmarks have disappeared, and there is no fixed policy or aim of Government which can enable us to look forward to a wiser future.

THE NATIVE ARMY AND ITS EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

The *Pioneer* thinks it is imperative that there should be an increase of regimental officers. The present complement is notably insufficient. Were it not that the events of the last twelve years, the almost unanimous recommendation of all who have studied the subject, and the confession of insufficiency which has been wrung from the authorities at all critical moments, warrant our doing so, we should hesitate to make a proposal which will inevitably be frowned upon by the influential section of penny-wise and pound-foolish statesmen. But we are supported by the most incontrovertible evidence. There are records to show that at the siege of Delhi the first prayer of commandants of native regiments was for more European officers. Again, in the China expedition, the Umballa raid, the Bhutan affair, and the Abyssinian campaign, the same demand was made, and had to be conceded. To China Probbyn's Horse took eleven and Fane's eight extra officers, while four regiments of native infantry exceeded their establishments by thirty-five European officers. The general orders of the day will tell the same tale with respect to subsequent campaigns. No comment is necessary in the face of such facts. It follows, then, that we must, or at any rate that we should, augment regimental cadres if we wish to have our army on a war footing. We ask for no more than the addition to each infantry regiment of one second in command (the equivalent of a major in British regiments), one officer of the rank of wing officer, and four wing subalterns; and to each cavalry regiment one second in command, one squadron subaltern, and one quartermaster, thus raising the complement of the former to thirteen and of the latter to ten. The title of wing officer and wing subaltern would become inappropriate, as each officer would superintend two instead of three companies. By this means we should disassociate the second in command from the wing and squadron appointments, and give a quartermaster to the cavalry which requires one far more than the infantry. The present rates of pay are extremely liberal; but it might be advantageous to institute a small ascending scale of salaries among wing and squadron officers just sufficient to mark the difference of grades, while the second in command might be allowed a slightly higher salary than the senior wing officer. The same system of Staff Corps promotion should continue in operation, and should be entirely irrespective of regimental appointments. An officer once posted to a regiment should belong to it, and it alone, until he leaves the service, enters the civil branch, or is promoted to major-general. We do not pretend to say that by these measures we should have achieved more than a respectable tinkering; but we are forced to bow to the spirit of the times, and shall be content with small things, hoping that time will do the rest.

HOPE FOR INDIAN VETERANS.

The *Times of India* reverts once more to the well-worn question of bonus compensation for officers of the old Indian army. This, it says, we can readily do by referring to a letter below from an indefatigable advocate of his own and his comrades' rights, Col. J. C. Phillips, of the Bengal army, and President of the Bonus Committee. He draws attention afresh to what has long been observed, namely, that the Army Regulation Bill of last session concedes, in regard to those regiments analogous to the Indian army, all that we and the officers contended for in respect of these bonus claims. The clause in question runs thus:—"The Commissioners have the power to consider the claims, on retirement, of any officers who, on the said appointed day, are serving in the regiments of the line following, that is to say, the cavalry regiments numbering 19, 20, and 21, and the infantry regiments numbering from 101 to 109, both inclusive, and to grant to such officers when permitted to retire a compensation equal to the sums they would have received according to the custom of their regiment from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to the said appointed day." Certainly, if those who drafted Mr. Cardwell's Bill had desired to set forth the principle for which Indian officers and their advocates have contended in respect of the bonus claims, they could not have stated it more neatly than in this clause—"to grant to such officers (when permitted to retire) a compensation equal to the sums they would have received according to the custom of their regiment from the junior officers of their regiment, had they retired, &c." We need not apologise for this repetition. These plain words will revive hope deferred in many an Anglo-Indian home. No doubt, after all the patching and attempts at compromise in respect of bonus claims we have had, the subject is a good deal complicated in detail. Some few have received as much as they could expect; others, while accepting a very inadequate dividend, may have formally relinquished further claim; while the mass of claimants have been tantalised by the pittance offered under Lord

Cranbourne's committees, or too disgusted to make any application at all. But, once the principle is admitted, these anomalies can easily be adjusted. The few who have already received their penny will never grumble to see their long neglected comrades receive their due. We suppose it is hopeless to raise the claim of interest against the State; but we submit that when this long postponed obligation shall be met, much care should be taken to seek out the widows and children of officers who have died whilst creditors of the State. The president of the Bonus committee would doubtless attend to this labour of love and comradeship. It will be seen that we assume there is now fair probability that bonus claims will be paid sooner or later.

Bengal.

THE CAMP AT DELHI.

The site chosen for the Camp of Exercise is singularly well suited to display the fighting qualities of our soldiers, and equally ill-adapted to test the efficiency of the Military Departments in time of war. It forms a great triolateral outside the eastern gates of Delhi; each point of the triangle being about five miles distant from the other two, and each forming the head-quarters of a field force encamped as if on actual service. It is premature to speak of the operations of which the intervening space will form the theatre during the next few weeks. Military men have already favoured us with a great variety of views on the subject, but we learn on the best authority that these views are the conceptions which individual officers have formed as to what a Camp of Exercise should be, rather than the deliberate design of those who will be in command. Indeed, much of the instruction to be derived by the army from the camp, and much of the interest which the public will take in the manoeuvres, depend upon the leaders keeping their own counsel till the time for executing them arrives. We shall, therefore, abstain from any premature conjectures as to the plan of operations, and meanwhile try to give our readers a clear idea of the ground which they will occupy, and of the degree in which they will test the hardihood of our soldiers, the ingenuity of our officers, and the capability of the Military Departments to bear the strain of actual war.

And first of the ground itself. The city of Delhi, protected on the east by the Jumna, will have two great camps thrown out on its opposite or inland side, one of them about two miles from the walls on the north-west, and the other at the same distance to the south-west. The town wall and moat, which however are now broken through by the State Railway, strengthen the intervening space. The third camp occupies a strong position upon a water channel six miles due west of the city, but at a rather greater distance by any practicable means of military approach. Between the first and second, which lie respectively two miles from the walls on the north-west and south-west, and which for the sake of brevity we may call the protecting camps, lie five miles of broken ground, covered partly by gardens, partly by ruined clusters of huts, partly by the two native suburbs known as Paharigang and Paharipur, and finally towards the north by the civil station of Delhi. The latter consists, as usual, of European houses and compounds, with a most memorable graveyard, Nicholson's garden, and several converging roads. If an attack on the city forms part of the winter evolutions, this will be the base of the defence. To the north of the north-western camp the country is intersected with water-channels and canals, until a bend of the Jumna closes the possibilities of approach in that direction; and this would form the northern extremity of the defending base. Then follows the north-western camp itself; then the five miles of suburbs, gardens, and ruins already described; then the south-western camp; beyond which stretches to the southward a country covered with the remains of bygone Dehli, dotted with mosques, tombs, and ancient ruins, and broken up by mounds, hollows, precipices, and water-courses. The total length of the depending base thus indicated stretches in a straight line for about fifteen miles south-west from the bed of the Jumna at Wazirpur.

The third camp, which, for the sake of brevity, and without anticipating the actual campaign, may be termed the attacking one, is therefore faced by a strongly defended line running between it and the walls, and stretching far enough, both to the north and south of the city, to render flank movements very difficult. Between it and this line rise the rocky heights known in history as the Ridge; the Ridge, that is to say, where in the hot weeks from June to September 1856 our gallant soldiers shed their blood like water, and whence, on the 14th of the latter month, they issued, stern and fierce, to storm the walls. The heights run almost parallel with the line of defence mentioned above, at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the walls, and about three from the third or attacking camp. They throw out one or two little spurs to the westward, but in general they descend first abruptly and then by gently sloping plains westward towards a series of marshes, which here gather together into a well-defined river. Beyond this river, known as the Subi Naddi, and firmly posted on its western banks, is the third camp. An attacking force from it would therefore have first to cross the stream, which, however, it will perfectly command; then to find its way up the gently

sloping plains where cavalry could act in a splendid manner; then to scale the heights in the face of light batteries; then to cross the broken ground on the east side of them; and finally to force a passage through the suburbs between the two protecting camps, before it reached the city walls. How a British force has done all this and more than all this on the very same ground we propose on another morning briefly to recount.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

STATION TALK.

RAWAL PINDI, Nov. 26.—Captain Wilson was buried at four o'clock last evening with military honours, and the funeral cortege was most imposing. First came the firing party of forty, in very open file, with arms reversed; then the band of H.M.'s 36th with muffled drums playing the "Dead March in Saul"; then the body on an Armstrong gun, drawn by six splendid horses. On the coffin were the helmet, sword, belts, and sabretache of the deceased officer; then his charger, fully caparisoned with the gold-embroidered saddle-cloth of the corps, sheepskin, shabraque, and reversed boots, led by white ribbons between two troopers, each having two or three good-conduct badges; then came (what I supposed) the chief mourners, among whom I noticed Colonel Bean, our worthy Cantonment Magistrate; then the Horse Artillerymen, then the Foot Artillerymen, then the officers of the station, amongst whom were very few red coats, strange to say. On nearing the cemetery, the firing party arranged themselves in two rows on each side of the road, *en tableau*, "resting on arms reversed." This is done by resting the muzzle of the gun on the left foot; the right palm rests on the butt, the left elbow on the back of the right hand, and the forehead rests on the left hand partially closed, as in the attitude of prayer. The coffin was then dismounted, the procession passed into the cemetery, three rounds, and all was over.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

DELHI, Dec. 2.—In continuation of my letter of the 30th I now report further particulars regarding the outbreak of cholera here, which now I believe is well-nigh stamped out. In a corner of the suburb round the Sudder Bazaar, behind the old *Eedgah* (place of sacrifice), a colony of *Chamars*, who are said to be famine refugees from Marwar and other places round Bikaner, some time back squatted and practised their calling as tanners. Before the mutiny, tanneries were not permitted so close to the city; but the ground all about this colony has always been used as a public latrine, and this fact, added to the extensive tanning operations constantly carried on, and the want of proper or any conservancy owing to the locality being out of sight of the Municipal authorities, makes it a matter of no surprise that cholera should break out on this spot. Happily, the disease has been confined to this locality, and has not spread. On the 30th there were very few cases, and I have not [since] heard of any fatal ones. The authorities have worked very hard to suppress this outbreak, and have deported the *Chamars* to a distance, sending out tents for their accommodation. It has been determined to watch the progress of the cholera for four days, and if there is then no symptoms of its increasing, the military movements are to go on as already arranged; till then all regiments on the move for Delhi have been stopped by telegraph. If during these four days there be any signs of cholera spreading, the camp is not to be pitched. In the meantime stores are coming in and military officers abound.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE, DELHI, Dec. 2.—Lord Napier of Magdala, Col. Thesiger, Adjutant General, and Col. Biddulph, Deputy Adjutant General, R.A., in India, arrived in camp on the 30th ultimo. Office establishments are open. The only troops here at present are the 6-13th Mountain battery, and four companies of the 109th Regiment. Cholera has appeared in the city (three miles away); forty-three deaths have occurred among the natives in a certain locality in the Sudder Bazaar; the disease is attributed to the use as food of bad meat. The troops marching towards Delhi are directed to halt for the present. The thermometer in tents is at 2 P.M. 75 degrees; outside in the early morning 50 degrees. Major-General Travers, who commands the 1st division, has arrived at Delhi, and Major-General Tombs is here also.

DELHI, Dec. 4.—No fresh cases of cholera are reported. Troops on a march will halt for the present. The 20th Hussars, who had proceeded four stages from Umballa, have been directed to return to that station for supplies. Head-quarters camp, and 6-13 and 109th are healthy. Staff officers are arriving daily. The days are unusually warm for the time of year, but the nights are getting bitter cold.

THE DELHI CAMP.—N. W. PROVINCES, Dec. 2.—Just a line to say that sowars have been sent out in all directions from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, near the old Delhi cantonments, ordering regiments on their way to the Camp of Exercise to pause and await further orders. This is on account of cholera, which has carried off some twenty persons at least in the city of Delhi. All who have been over to see the new camping ground say that the neighbourhood is most unsuitable for military evolutions, on account of the injury which must be done to horses. In some directions the whole surface is sprinkled with loose stones from the size of an apple to the size of a man's head. Of course in real war commanders must often fight on undesirable ground. But when the

operations are merely for purposes of exercise and practice it seems absurd to make them unnecessarily dangerous and costly. There is a possibility that the whole affair may be transferred to Meerut should any new cases of cholera occur. Surgeon W. R. Steuart, 19th Brigade R.A., has been appointed to the charge of the field hospital, which is to be within the Fort of Delhi. Roberts's Horse has been stopped at Meerut till further orders. Scores of the hill coolies from Darjeeling for the Loshai expedition have died of cholera on board the river transports. The flats crowded with these poor creatures are said to have been quite insufficient for their accommodation, and the native doctors were of little or no use.

BENARES, Nov. 29.—The people of this city were most anxious as to the result of the appeal in our Kotwal's case. He was committed for torturing and ill-treating some boatmen, who were suspected of the theft of a box containing jewels and other valuables, in order to extort confessions from them of the crime. He has been sentenced by the Session Judge to two years' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The High Court has reduced the sentence to one year only. This case should serve as a warning to some other officers in these provinces. That they have recourse to harsh measures for the purpose of tracing crime is no novel circumstance to people here; but the crimes disclosed in this case were very cruel. Mr. Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice of the High Court of these Provinces, has left us to act in the same capacity at Madras, and has been succeeded by Sir Robert Stuart, who has just arrived from England. Sir Walter will always be remembered by suitors and others for his patient hearings and impartial decisions. His excellent qualities as a judge made him extremely popular in the North-Western Provinces.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

LUCKNOW.—We are deeply concerned to hear of the death yesterday morning of Mrs. Sache, the wife of our local photographer. The lady succumbed to a severe attack of cholera. Much sympathy is manifested with the bereaved husband and family.—*Lucknow Times*, Nov. 29.

THE PALATIAL BARRACKS.—In order to test the adaptability of the various barracks throughout India for the residence of European soldiers during the hot months, thermometrical observations have been ordered to be made at Peshawur, Jullunder, Morar, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, and Barrackpore, which are the principal stations, by medical officers nominated by the Inspector-General of Hospitals. These observations will be made at sunrise, at ten A.M. and four P.M.—*Calcutta Daily Examiner*, Nov. 30.

SICKNESS IN BAREILLY.—A correspondent writes to us under date Camp Hussunpore, the 18th inst., and reports much sickness in the Bareilly district. The Rev. Mr. Parker and wife (of the American Mission) are indefatigable in alleviating the suffering so prevalent, and have been themselves distributing medicine and food in every direction. There would appear to be much fever and ague in all the villages on the banks of the Bootya river, and many villages are entirely deserted, owing to the cholera and other diseases. The dead are said in many cases to be lying undisposed of, owing to the panic amongst the survivors.—*Lucknow Times*.

SUPPLY OF MILITARY BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—The Adjutant-General of the Army has inquired of the Supreme Government if it is to be understood that his office is responsible for the notification to the Military Department of its wants in the matter of all books of regulations, and has suggested that the India Office booksellers might be instructed to send to him all such books, without special indents for them. The Government of India have, therefore, inquired of the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, whether any special requisition from this country is necessary for books, such as the Mutiny Act, and other publications, which should be in the hands of the commanding officers.

COMMISSARIAT.—We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in charge of the Commissariat elephants at Cachar, has been relieved of his duties by Mr. Nuthal, and the gallant officer is shortly expected at the presidency en route to Benares to assume charge of the Executive Commissariat Department there, to which he has lately been appointed. We believe, however, there will be some delay in the return to the Presidency of Colonel Dunbar, as he has been directed to proceed to Dacca, and to report on the condition of a small number of elephants said to have been sick at that station, and consequently unfit for immediate service.—*Indian Daily News*.

MILITARY.—A correspondent of an up-country contemporary, writing from Lahore on Nov. 26, says:—"The 38th Regiment have just passed through on their way home to England after a long term of service in India, the latter portion of which has been most disastrous, as much sickness decimated the corps. H.M.'s 70th Regiment is now at Meean Meer en route to Rawul Pindee. This corps has just arrived from England, and has been very fortunate in being quartered at once on the pet station of the Punjab. The 31st N.I. also passed through last week en route for Mooltan, where they re-

lieve the 45th Rattray's Sikhs. The 17th N.I. are expected next week at Meean Meer to take the place of the 35th N.I., who are ordered to Cawnpore."

HASTY LEGISLATION.—A better example of the folly of legislating at Simla could not be given than the official notification of the business to be brought forward at the Viceregal Council on Friday next. Act XXIX. of 1871, an Act to repeal certain Bengal laws and regulations, received the assent of the Viceroy on the 19th of October last. The first business to be brought forward when the Council re-assembles in Calcutta is an Act introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to repeal part of the Act passed hardly a month ago, and to revise some of the regulations repealed by it. If the Council had had the benefit of local knowledge when the Act was introduced, says the *Englishman*, this unnecessary waste of time might have been avoided.—*Times of India*.

DEATH OF A LATE VIZIER OF OUDH.—We have to announce that the Nawab Ali Nuckee Khan, the last Prime Minister of the Oudh dynasty, who was on a visit to Lucknow, had died, it is supposed of cholera, in that city. He was, as is well known, extremely unpopular with the citizens of Lucknow. They entertained the opinion that it was to his maladministration that the annexation of the Province was due; and they actually attributed to the presence of the ex-Minister the great sickness which has prevailed in Lucknow for the past month. The Nawab, we believe, has left a considerable amount of property to his heirs. His widow and other relations are now in the city; they reached Lucknow from Calcutta only a day or two before the Nawab's death.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 5.

MORAR.—It is said that Dr. Muir has been directed to proceed to Morar to report on the state of the 11th Regiment, that corps having at the present time one hundred men in hospital, and two hundred others unfit for duty. It will probably be necessary to remove the regiment to a hill station. There must be luck or interest in these matters, says a Calcutta contemporary. Whilst the 55th Regiment, arrived in India subsequently to the 11th Foot, has enjoyed the climates of Hazaribagh and Chuckrata, the 11th has been allowed no such indulgence. Cut up by cholera and small-pox at Fyzabad, it was two years ago removed to Morar, a station notorious for its insalubrity. Better plan of improving a corps off the face of the country we cannot readily imagine.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CAPTIVITY.—A contemporary says "that one good result of the Loshai expedition will be the release of the British subjects held in captivity by the chiefs friendly to us. In all, these number, it is said, forty-eight." We believe that instead of forty-eight, there are at the lowest twenty times that number of British subjects held captive by the tribes. Many of these parties have, however, been so long among the tribes-people that they would probably decline to avail themselves of opportunity to return to their natal districts were such afforded them. Cachar was annexed to the British dominions in 1832. For years preceding its annexation it had been completely at the mercy, not only of Kookie raiders, but of the Maniporeans, and also of the tribes to its north. Since annexation raiding has continued, though not every year. In fact, were there not a single tea plantation in Cachar the present expedition is a step that ought to be taken for the protection of the native British subjects.—*Calcutta Daily Examiner*, Nov. 29.

LADAKH.—The following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh:—"Oct. 2: Received a visit from Mahomed Bakee, the messenger from Yarkand. He reports that the war in which the Atalik Ghazi was engaged last year came to a close about four months after the return of Mr. Forsyth's party from Yarkand, viz., about the beginning of January. Four hundred rifles, bought and taken up by Mirza Shadi, arrived in time to be of great service at Urumchi. They were distributed to picked men in the various corps, who were, however, called together on occasion to form a body of riflemen. He adds that the Atalik came slowly back from Urumchi, staying a short time at each town to confirm his officials and to settle matters of administration. He has now been about six months at Aksa, whence he has sent home a small part of his force, retaining the rest about him. Several of the remaining Afghan and Turki merchants have started this week for Yarkand, after hearing the news brought by the messenger."

FATAL EXPLOSION AT AGRA.—We are sorry to report a serious accident in the Agra Fort yesterday afternoon. The chief laboratory was blown to pieces while the construction of cartridges was going on, and the loss of life has been heavy. The conductor in charge, one sergeant, and a youth were the Europeans killed. Of natives twenty-three lost their lives, and eleven now lie in hospital in a precarious state. The cause of the accident and the extent of the damage done are not yet known.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 30.—The sad catastrophe in the Agra Fort is the gloomy subject of conversation among all classes just now. Shortly after the explosion occurred as stated by us yesterday a court of inquiry assembled by order of the Brigadier-General to investigate and report upon the cause of the accident. It is hardly necessary to say that no light whatever has been thrown upon the matter, and it is not likely now that the cause will ever be known. The Brigadier and his staff were promptly on the spot. They first visited the poor suffering creatures rescued from the ruins and under treatment, but in the awful state they were nothing could be elicited from them. After receiving every atten-

tion possible from the garrison surgeon and apothecary, they were removed to the Civil Dispensary. Of the whole party of fourteen all but one died before the morning of yesterday, and that one, it is feared, will not survive. With him will die the only chance there was of the cause of the explosion being known. The laboratory was a low, long one-storied building. After the explosion only one of the end walls was left standing. A working party of her Majesty's 65th set to work without delay and brought out the bodies of the dead. All have not even yet been found. The body of Conductor Ware, fearfully mutilated, was found, but not that of his son, or of Sergeant Upton. Both these young soldiers were steady, respectable men of good character, and both, sad to say, leave widows and families. They have the sympathies of the community. At the time of the explosion there were in the building Conductor Ware, Sergeant Upton, Conductor Ware's child, and thirty-six natives. The natives were engaged in the manufacture of blank cartridges for the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The little boy who perished had only just gone up with a message from home to his father,—*Id.*, Dec. 1.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—We are sorry to learn that the visitation of cholera at Lucknow during the last twenty days has been more general and severe than we imagined from the mere bazaar reports. It has, however, confined itself chiefly to the civil lines, fort and city. Our civil surgeon, Dr. Cannou, who has only lately arrived from England, has not returned to a bed of roses, his carriage is to be seen flying about night and day, and his house is besieged by applicants of all classes for antidotes and cures; we only hope his health and strength may carry him through these trying times, and we are glad to hear he is not left unaided in his onerous duties, but has received the voluntary and able support of Dr. Whishaw, the Inspector-General of Prisons, and also has the services of Dr. Grant, of the 7th Native Infantry, placed at his disposal as an assistant so long as the sickness continues. It has been considered prudent to break up both the Martiniere boys' and girls' schools. The former has been fortunate in having no cases, but out of four attacked at the girls' school, one teacher and one pupil have died. The cases amongst the European and East Indian residents of the civil lines have been very numerous, in fact, we have lost several much-respected members of that community since the commencement of the month, no fewer than sixteen or seventeen having been taken ill, of whom nearly one-third died. Of the military, her Majesty's 17th Regiment alone have suffered, especially the company on duty in the Muehee Bhawun Fort, which has since been sent into camp. The epidemic is decidedly on the decrease since the 21st, and the type of the disease of a much less deadly character. It appears since that date to have entirely left the Christian community, and is exhausting its virulence on the domestic servants and native population. Temporary hospitals and depots for cholera medicines have been opened in the different sub-divisions of the city, and at the several police posts by order of the civil surgeon, and wards in the general hospital and dispensaries have been prepared to receive the sick. The number of convalescents in these institutions increases. Muehee Bhawun Fort is the locality to which cholera appears to attach itself with the greatest pertinacity. We trust the strong west wind now blowing will soon rid us of our deadly enemy. —*Lucknow Times*, Nov. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; str. City of Oxford, Hardie, Liverpool; str. Historian, Tutton, Hong Kong.—30. Mangalore, Thoms, Galle.—Dec. 1. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; str. Petersburg, Blak, London; Medusa, Flindell, Bombay; Stockbridge, Congdon, Bombay; Rajpoot, Andrew, London.—2. Str. Singapore, Mitchell, London; Poonah, Ricksby, Liverpool; Arundel Castle, Steel, London; Marpesia, Housell, Melbourne.—3. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulmein; Atalanta, Ballingall, —.—4. Persian Empire, Watson, London.—5. Str. Patna, Beye, Bombay; Hongoumont, Harland, Liverpool; Neva, Losh, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khodive.—From Southamton.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macnamara and infant, Mrs. Darroch and infant, Miss M. A. Millard, Mr. McGlashan, Mrs. W. Judge, two Misses Judge, Master Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Wren, Dr. F. Allard, Misses E. and M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. J. Hector, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Banks and child, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mr. Montessor. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Markby, Mr. F. Clarke, Mrs. Luard and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30. Strs. Meinam and Satara; Portia and Ganges.—Dec. 1. Str. Abyssinia; Broughty Castle and Balkanah.—2. St. Leonard's.—3. Ellen Stuart.—4. Str. Arratoon Apar.—5. Gertrude and Bowfell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. L. Beverley, Mr. W. H. Gun, Rev. W. and Mrs. Hill and child, Rev. W. and Mrs. Miller and three children, Mr. D. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macpherson.

Per str. Abyssinia.—For AKYAB, RANGOON, and MOULMEIN.—Mr. C. Philpott, Mr. Schwabe, Col. Osborne, Mr. A. Aubert, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ferrars, Messrs. P. Claque, F. Maraden, J. Henderson, A. Thomas, W. Coyle, and G. Phillips.

Per str. Strathclyde.—For LONDON.—Messrs. R. S. Moncrieff, G. W. Smith, A. Green, J. H. Jones, and J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and child, Mrs. Hoyle and four children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Porter, Miss B. Gardiner, Dr. Murray. For GALLE.—Mr. A. Cappel, Mr. G. S. Park, Mr. C. H. Tawney. For SOUTHAMTON.—Dr. and Miss McDonald, Mr. Daniell, Col. Stubbs, Mrs. Mitchell. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Burt and infant.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 5, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 13 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 12 to 111 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up, Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	345 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	100 ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	200 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 82
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	155 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	30 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	252 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	54 to 55
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	237 to 244
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	130 to 135
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 168
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	160 to 170
Irdia General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	355 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	94 to 95
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 355
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	70 to 72
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	17 to 18

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.—The expected improvement has not set in; on the contrary, the market appears to be in a worse position, and the business transacted since last mail has been very trifling. Of Grey Shirtings, sales of 8½ lbs. have transpired at Rs. 5-8—a rate which was in very few instances accepted before last mail, and for the other weights equally low prices are obtainable. Bleached Goods generally remain very quiet. Mule Twist: 40's have changed hands, to a moderate extent only, at rather lower rates. Coloured Twist continues depressed.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.—Jute: The demand for fine descriptions continues good and prices firm, but for inferior descriptions sellers are disposed to accept lower rates. Saltpetre: The market has been very dull; lower prices will have to be accepted before business can be done. Rice: Not much doing, as both buyers and sellers are waiting for reports on the present harvest, which, however, is generally expected to be an abundant one. Linseed: The business transacted has been very limited, but prices rule the same as at last quotations. Corals: There being no local demand, holders have shipped about 5,000 pieces to Europe on their own account, and prices continue firm.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.—EXCHANGES: Money is somewhat tight in the bazaar. Government paper is dull and difficult of sale. Exchange has kept firm at 2 1-16d. for Bank Bills, with a small demand. First Class Creditentials at 2½d., and Documentary Bills at 2 3-16d. to ¼d.

Madras.

ACCIDENT AT THE PAGODA.—The *Rangoon Mail* reports the following:—"Another accident is reported at the Pagoda. An old woman who had made a vow to walk round seven times fell down and died before the task was completed. A subscription was immediately made for her funeral, and over Rs. 1,000 was collected on the spot. Two births are reported as having taken place on the platform during the week, one of a boy and one of a girl. The mothers are looked upon as most fortunate people, and the old lady who died is, we doubt not, envied by many her death in the performance of a good deed having insured her happiness in a future existence."

A TABLET FOR MAJOR WILLIAMS.—We are glad to state that a subscription has been set on foot to put up for Major Williams a tablet in St. John's Church similar to Mr. McDonnell's tablet at the back of the reading desk. We have also to state that, at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners convened by Mr. Sykes Wright, the other day, the sum of Rs. 100 from the funds was unanimously voted towards this object; and moreover we learn with much pleasure that, besides this sum, three native Commissioners have spontaneously contributed out of their own pockets the sum of another hundred rupees towards the same object. This is a striking proof of the esteem in which the deceased officer was held. —*Madras Standard*, Nov. 29.

SIR MADHAVA RAO.—We are glad to learn that the Maharajah of Travancore is not likely to lose the valuable services of the able Oriental statesman, Sir Madhava Rao. A contemporary states that there is no foundation for the report regarding his resignation, and that even if he wished to resign his resignation would not be accepted.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 5.

A RHINOCEROS CAUGHT.—We learn from Akyab that a rhinoceros about the size of a small buffalo was some days ago caught in the Akyab district. When pursued by the villagers it made an attempt at escape by crossing a river close by. Some of the boats by means of which the villagers tried to catch it were overthrown by the animal, but it was at last overpowered and caught, and is kept there still well secured.—*Rangoon Mail*.

THE CENSUS OF MADRAS.—The census of the city of Madras, taken in 1863, gave a total population of 427,771. Considerable hesitation has been always shown by the municipal authorities in placing reliance on this enumeration, and we are not surprised to hear that the census that has just been taken gives a total of barely 400,000 persons. The prosperity of the town has certainly not decreased since 1863, and it seems highly probable that the census of that year was not accurate. The census of 1871, on the other hand, will, we believe, be as accurate as it is possible for human ingenuity, patience, and close scrutiny to make it.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 5.

THE ECLIPSE PARTY.—The Eclipse Party have arrived in Ootacamund. Col. Tennant, R.E., is now residing at Syk's Hotel. Instructions have been received by the Commissioner to afford the party every necessary assistance, and funds to the extent of Rs. 5,000 have been placed in the Ootacamund Treasury at the disposal of the officer in charge. Arrangements are being made for placing the instruments and apparatus on the summit of Dodabetta, and we believe it is intended that all the party shall encamp and sleep on Dodabetta on the night of the 11th. We hear of numerous private parties being made up to occupy tents and the rooms of Snowden House, adjoining Dodabetta, on that night. M. Jansen, an eminent French astronomer, is also here, who will observe the eclipse on behalf of the philosophical institutions of his own country.—*South of India Observer*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes:—"The present generation of Indians can but faintly realise the advantages of intercourse and the facilities for change placed within their reach. When I reached Ceylon in 1837, who could have dreamed of Suez Canal steamers capable of reaching Galle from London in one month and carrying first-class passengers for £40 each, including everything except wines, which certainly ought not to cost £5 additional? The P. and O. charges are higher, but apart from complete organisation for comfort and safety, there is, as far as human agency can effect such a result, absolute certainty as to time. On landing, or previously, I hope to learn that the decision of the Engineer and the Colonial, Indian, and Imperial Governments is in favour of a steamer canal between India and Ceylon, and that Colombo is to have a harbour and docks. Even the 'utmost Indian Isle' must not be left behind in the world's march of progress."

THE RANGOON RIVER.—We would call the attention of the local Government to the importance of having an accurate re-survey of the Rangoon river made without delay. The shipping season is coming on, and the pilots to a man say that the channel has altered, and that one of their number when taking down the steamer *Tenasserim* touched the ground and nearly turned over when in the channel, owing to a new bank having formed near the wreck of the *Beau Ideal*. The Master Attendant, Captain Arnot, and his deputy, Captain Mack, visited the spot, and we believe say that the pilot was not in the channel. The pilots all say that the *Tenasserim's* pilot was in the regular channel, and if these gentlemen are correct, and if no steps are taken by Government to clear away the present obstruction, we may calculate with a great degree of certainty on having some more casualties in the Rangoon river this shipping season, and on having insurance offices at home refuse the Rangoon risk, unless at very increased rates of premium.—*Rangoon Times*.

THE DAGOON PAGODA AT RANGOON.—The total height of the pagoda and *htee* is shown at 240 cubits and six inches, equivalent to about 375 English feet. This, we believe, is slightly in excess of the height of St. Paul's Cathedral as measured from the basement, and will serve to show what labour and skill the Burmese have employed in the erection of the present scaffolding during so short a time. We doubt whether English workmen would have reached the cross of St. Paul's in the same period; and it must be remembered that in their case there would have been many foundations and starting places for the various tiers. The Burmese have had only one, and have successfully carried the bamboo network to the very top. We believe that there is a general wish among the Burmese that the old *htee* should remain in Rangoon, and a number of them are willing to come forward with subscriptions to build a new pagoda here for its reception. We are told that by order of the Assistant Commissioner, Mung On, the upper part was broken off and brought down on Tuesday in a coolie's basket, and that this has caused general dissatisfaction among the Burmese who wished their old ornament to descend unhurt.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Nov. 17.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—H.M.'s 38th Regiment—(strength 22 officers, 2 ladies, 8 children, 600 men, 40 women, and 80 children)—with a detail of time expired men from Deolalee depot—(strength about 11 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 166 men, 20 women and 30 children)—arrived here from Deolalee by special train on Thursday and were embarked for England on board H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates*. She left Bombay on the 8th December.

MAJOR SLADEN.—Major Sladen will not return to his appointment at Mandalay, but will probably be offered a deputy commissionership of the second class in British Burmah. It is not to be inferred from this that the Government has disapproved of Major Sladen's proceedings as Political Agent, or that any censure or reflection is intended. The determination has been come to, we believe, entirely in deference to the opinions of the King, who has, it seems, expressed a wish that Major Sladen should not return. We are not quite sure that such a step is a wise one; the Government is surely the proper judge of the officer best fitted to occupy any post of responsibility, and unless the King could adduce sufficiently potent reasons for the non-return of his Political Agent, it seems somewhat undignified to remove him for a mere whim. But since the Government has thought proper to take this step, it is, we think, only just to Major Sladen that his removal should not even appear to be a punishment or degradation. A second class deputy Commissionership seems hardly a suitable recognition of five years' service in a political appointment, the holder of which has admittedly filled it with credit.—*Englishman*.—We hear that Major Sladen is coming down by next mail, and that he is to be placed in charge of the Rangoon district. But we cannot believe that this appointment will be permanent as Major Sladen's value to the Government lies in quite another direction; and it can be hardly likely that we should regard with any seriousness the vapid threats which the King of Burmah has uttered against him.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2. Str. Khedive, Steward, Galle.—3. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—5. Str. Arcot, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Ford, Miss Parker. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. and Miss Napier. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macnamara and infant, Mrs. Darrechs and infant, Miss M. A. Millard, Mr. McGlashan, Mrs. W. Master, and (2) Misses Judge, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Allard, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. H. Moor, Mr. G. Dickson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. J. Hector, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Banks and infant, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mr. Montessor, From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Markby, Mr. F. Clarke, Mrs. Luard and infant. From SYDNEY.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Bailey and McIver. From GALLE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burnell, Mr. Martine, Mr. Andree, Miss Andree, and Rev. Father Hickie. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dent, Mr. Taylor, and Capt. de Roebuck. From HONG KONG.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. Blydenburg. From SINGAPORE.—For SEZ.—Dr. Sibbald and Mr. Robinson. From GALLE.—For BRINDISI.—Rev. W. F. Greeney. From HONG KONG.—Dr. Morris.

Per str. Mirzapore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Lingcroft, Miss Lingcroft, Major and Mrs. Holding and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Miss Pearce, Major Morris, Capt. Chambers, Mr. G. W. Cox, Miss Murphy, and Dr. and Mrs. Cox. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell and child, Surg. Major Bannister, Miss Gillan, Mr. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, Miss Podmore, Mrs. McFarly, and Capt. E. Smith. From SYDNEY.—Mr. J. S. Grainger.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Delatouche and Mr. J. Vallie.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2. Str. Excelsior, —, London; str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.—3. Str. Khedive, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Southern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Hon. J. S. Napier, Rev. J. Barton.

Per str. Excelsior.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Lys, Mr. W. Sim, Mr. C. Harrison and Miss Jones.

Per str. Himalaya.—From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Capt. R. Irvine, Lieut. H. R. L. Morgan, Asst. surg. W. Penlay. For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and two infants, Mrs. Huntington and two infants.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERY.—Mr. C. L. Shaw, Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Kough, Miss White, Rev. Segmuller, Miss Norfor, Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 6, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	2 0½ to 2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	2 0 1-16 to 2 0 1-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1869	...	11 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1866-67	...	Nominal.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER.—We gather the following from the Upper Sind Frontier intelligence that reached Kurrachee on the 20th ultimo:—The rebels, to keep themselves well informed of affairs at Khelat, stop the kossids plying between Khelat and Jacobabad. They take possession of the contents of the letters addressed to the Khan's Vakeel, and allow them to go on to Jacobabad with covers addressed to the *Sircar*. The Khan has sent a force of some five hundred men and two guns to punish the rebels. The latter are vigorously preparing themselves, and, in order that they may be the better able to meet their opponents, have called on Sirdar Moola Mahomed Khan to join them. They have also asked the Khan's troops at Lahree, under Sorab Khan, to give up their arms and accoutrements, or stand pillage. The parties have arranged things diplomatically and promised neutrality. The rebels intend concentrating at Mitree, where Moola Mahomed was to have met them on the 24th ultimo.—*Sindian*, Dec. 2.

THE BHYADS OF KATTYWAR, who are generally represented to be a patient and long-suffering race, ground down and groaning under the iron rule of their Thakores, are not, it would seem, quite destitute of spirit upon occasion. On the 21st of last month, Gopalrao Mahadeo, the Surveyor under the "Seymada Committee" of Kattywar, went out to survey some disputed boundary, and summoned Jamulsung, one of the disputants (a Bhyad of Palitana, but at present in opposition to that Durbar), to attend him at the spot, accompanied with only two bigarees. Jamulsung, it appears, detested the Kharbaree of Palitana, and, knowing that that official would be present at the survey, determined to make a bold stroke for his removal. So Jamulsung attended as he was bidden; but, instead of coming forward in a peaceful guise, he rode up to the astonished Gopalrao, at the head of fifty sowars and twenty-five footmen, all fully armed, and threatened vengeance upon his head if the obnoxious Kharbaree was not expelled from office forthwith. This was a gentle mode of persuasion which Gopalrao could not resist, and, after making the required promise, he retired in hot haste, leaving the survey to take care of itself, with Jamulsung master of the field. We are curious to know whether the Kharbaree has been reinstated, and what measures the Political Agent took to punish the impetuous Bhyad.—*Times of India*, Dec. 9.

MILITARY.—The 49th Regiment (consisting of 19 officers, 530 men, 77 women, and 162 children) will shortly move from Poona en route to Khundwa in wings. The first wing will leave Poona by a special train at 3.15 A.M. to-day, and the remaining wing by another special at the same hour to-morrow. A detachment of the 60th Foot (consisting of 2 officers, 121 men, 2 women, and 5 children) under orders for Asseerghur, will accompany the first wing of the 19th Regiment, and be detached at Chandnee, whence they will march on to Asseerghur in relief of the detachment of the 49th Regiment now stationed there, which will join the first wing of their regiment at Chandnee and proceed together to Khundwa by the same special train. H.M.'s troopship *Junna* is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on the 29th Dec., via the Suez Canal, with regimental details, which will be distributed as follows:—To Deolalee for Bengal: 5th Brigade Royal Artillery—31 men, 1 woman, and 2 children; 13th Brigade Royal Artillery—5 men; 23rd and F 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery—45 men, and 1 woman; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot—2 officers, 1 lady, 40 men, 1 woman, and 3 children; 1st Battalion 8th Foot—2 officers, 81 men, 3 women, and 4 children; 1st Battalion 11th Foot—1 officer, and 96 men; 2nd Battalion 12th Foot—4 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 111 men, 2 women, and 5 children; 2nd Battalion 25th Foot—1 officer, 21 men, 6 women, and 5 children; 106th Foot—1 officer, 56 men, 8 women, and 8 children; 109th Foot—2 officers, and 45 men; 1-17th Foot—1 lady. To Poona for the Madras Presidency: 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 1 officer, 1 lady, 99 men, 2 women, and 4 children; 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 32 men, 1 woman, and 3 children; 16th Lancers, consisting of 11 men and 1 woman; 1st Battalion 21st Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 4 children, 111 men, 10 women, and 6 children; 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, consisting of 3 officers, 101 men, 6 women, and 15 children; 45th Foot, consisting of 1 officer, 10 men, 1 woman, and 2 children. By sea for the Madras Presidency: 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 36 men. For the Bombay Presidency: 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 72 men, 5 women, and 9 children; 59th Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 10 men, 2 women, and 2 children. For Ahmedabad: 108th Regiment, consisting of 31 men. For Bombay: 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 1 woman, and 5 children; Medical Staff, consisting of 3 officers, 2 ladies, and 1 child.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2. Str. Indus, Turner, Bussorah; Joyce Phillips, Mumford, Mauritius; Burmah, Garrick, Rangoon.—3. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.—4. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Point de Galle.—6. Vidal, Rondeau, Cardiff.—6. Str. Indus, Greaves, Cal-

cutta; Leaping Water, Kerr, Moulmein; str. Fusi Yama, Collaghan, Jeddah.—7. Str. Venus, Crawley, Aden; Norah Groom, Robinson, Cardiff.—8. Str. Flora, Grubbiest, Trieste; str. Dacca, Paterson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Ibbetson, Ensign Thompson, Mrs. General Walters, Col. H. Drummond, Mrs. Heyman and child, Mr. E. J. Reid, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Miss Wood, Mr. J. Helm, Miss M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. Macey, Mr. and Mrs. Watchman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson and two infants, Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, Mrs. Renny, Mr. and Miss Walker, Mr. J. Buchan, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham and family, and Mrs. Watson. From BIRMINGHAM.—Major gen. Sir F. Goldsmith, Major C. B. Smith, Mr. S. G. Thomas, Col. and Mrs. Cracroft, Mr. F. Hoyer, Mrs. H. Webster, Mr. H. Maxwell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broomhead, Capt. O'Sullivan, Miss Sewell, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. W. Shirreff, Mr. and Mrs. Christian and three daughters, Miss Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leslie, Messrs. G. H. Johns, F. W. C. Marvel, H. B. Medlicott, J. Lane, H. Earnshaw, S. F. Killner, C. Poole, O. Nolke, L. Singer, D. Andrews, Park, Pittar, G. W. Allen, E. Seguire, G. Eycous, Harraden, and Orr, Col. F. R. Pollock, Col. Stannus.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2. Str. Snipe, Brown, Persian Gulf.—3. Janet Cowen, Cuthbert, Calcutta.—5. Str. Oriental, Smith, Coast and Calcutta; str. Egitto, Coboara, Genoa, &c., via Suez Canal; Dailan Tower, Rhind, Colombo; Cleopatra, Doane, Calcutta.—6. New Era, Baisson, Calcutta; Tirrell, Morgan, Rangoon.—7. Str. Enen, Angore, China, &c.; W. G. Russell, Owen, Chittagong.—8. H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Curme, Suez; Henry Semp, Guerin, Penang.—9. Mail str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. De Saona, Major J. H. Dent, Mr. J. MacNabb, Capt. R. P. Blake, Mr. A. Dent, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Pizott. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. W. Dent, Mr. W. Purcell, Mrs. Poole and three children, Mr. G. Heady, Mrs. Fogg, Mr. R. Gale. For SUEZ.—Major E. W. Lyons, Capt. G. M. Lyons, Dr. R. S. Sinclair. For ALEX.—Mr. Emmerton.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 8, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-16d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Acra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 115)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 500 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1450 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	500 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	"
" " " 1842-43	99
" " " 1854-55	"
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	102
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	110 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-7
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	per Tolah. 16-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-8 to 16-9
Ditto Pekin	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s
To London—Cotton, £3.; Seeds, £2. 15s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—A much larger business has been done this week, particularly in Shirts, than we have had to report for some months back, but prices show little or no change. Yarns continue very steady at previous prices, and a moderate business has been done. Metals: A further advance has taken place in Copper, and stocks are reported to be very small.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—Cotton: The business done has again been very small. Except New Cotton, for forward delivery, which may be quoted Rs. 3 to 5 per candy higher, prices show little or no change. The purchases for export aggregate 2,700 candies. The market closes firm.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—EXCHANGE: A limited business has been done—much smaller than in the previous week; but rates, principally influenced by the firmness of exchange in Calcutta, have throughout been very steady. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 21 1/4 for 100 dollars.

SALUTES.—With the sanction of the Government of India, it is hereby notified that no officer under the rank of a brig. general is, under any circumstances, entitled to a salute of guns in his military capacity.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ADAMS, G., joint mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpore, is invested with the authority conferred on the mag. of the dist., by the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Nukoor Tehseel. Dec. 2. [Nov. 30.]

APJOHN, A. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Cossye div.

BADCOCK, F. W., asst. coll. of Bhaugulpore, having received charge of the Bhaugulpore treasury on the 11th Nov., has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

BALDERSTONE, W. C., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Benares, in the same capacity to Jounpore. Dec. 2.

BEADON, Capt. C., officg. dep. comr., Ambala, is invested with the powers described in sec. 445A of Act VIII. of 1869. Nov. 30.

BILLINGS, W. A. dep. contr. of P.W. acctg., Bengal, is apptd. to offic. as contr. of P.W. acctg., Oude, v. Mr. E. Morton, deceased. Dec. 2.

BISS, T. W., is apptd. to offic. in the 2nd class of the Financial dept. Mr. E. S. Byrne ceases from this date to offic. in that class. Dec. 2.

BLACKETT.—In modification of Notification No. 198A, dated March 22, 1866, Mr. J. S. Blackett, resident engr. E.I. Railway, Tcondla, is to exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the railway settlement of Toondla, and along the line from the Shekoabad station to the border of the Muttra and Allygurbh dists., between the Juleysur road and Haitrass station. Dec. 2.

BRANDRETH, A., comr. and supt., Jullundhur div., has obtained three months' priv. leave of absence, with effect from Dec. 12 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Nov. 30.

CHALLON, J. B., supervisor, 2nd grade, returned from sick leave, and joined the Pooree div. on Nov. 20. No. 270.

CORNISH, Asst. Comr. R., has been placed in charge of the Gawalparah Treasury from Nov. 7, and is hereby authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

COWIE, Extra Asst. Comr. C. J., has been placed in charge of the Kamroop Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Dec. 6.

DAMPIER, H. L., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William. Dec. 2.

DAVIS, A., tempy. overseer, 2nd grade, attached to Mahanuddy div., is perm. app. to P.W.D. in that grade. No. 269, Dec. 4.

FISHER, C. A., to offic. as asst. superint. of police of 2nd grade from Aug. 8 last, to the date on which he may take charge of the district police of Sylhet to which he has lately been appointed. Dec. 2.

FRASER, A. J., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries. Dec. 6.

FRENCH, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, from Sasseram to the Survey div., which he joined on Nov. 23. No. 268.

GEOGHEGAN, J., under sec. in the dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, will offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India in the same dept. during Mr. Hume's absence, or until further orders. Dec. 2.

GIBSON, E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Arrah div., which he joined on Nov. 7. No. 249.

GIRDLESTONE.—The services of Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, offic. dep. superint. in the Topographical Branch of the Survey dept., which were temp. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay, in the Marine dept., are replaced at disp. of the Surveyor gen. of India, with effect from Nov. 22.

HAND, J. R., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Nov. 30.

HOPKINS, J. A., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Midnapore, where he will continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Dec. 5.

MACLEAN, T., to offic. as add. judge of Jessore and Backergunge, and additional sess. judge of Furreedpore, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. G. A. Pepper, and to offic. as additional sess. judge of Backergunge. Nov. 30.

McMULLIN, R. L. F., officg. dist. supt. of police, Jounpore, in the same capacity to Benares. Dec. 2.

MANGLES, H. A., received charge of the office of accountant gen., Bengal, from Mr. W. Clark on Oct. 30.

MANNERS, Conductor W. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Ramghur div. Dec. 5.

MENZIES, Capt. O., is app. to offic. as dist. supt., 1st grade, v. Capt. Boddam, from date of his return to duty. Nov. 30.

MORRIS, M., asst. supt. of police, is app. to offic. as personal asst. to inspr. gen. of police, with effect from date of receiving over charge from Capt. Newbery. Nov. 30.

MOULE, H. F. D'O., asst. mag. and coll., who has reported his return from furl., has been posted to Mirzapore. Dec. 2.

PARKINSON, T. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of Girhideo-road division on Nov. 14, 1871. No. 386.

PENBERTON, Capt. R. C. B., R.E., offic. superint. engr., H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, is app. to offic. as sec. to the resident at Hyderabad, in the P.W.D., in add. to his own duties, during the abs. on priv. leave of Major J. O. Mayne, R.E. Dec. 2.

PLUNKETT, Lieut. G. T., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Agra div., is transfd. in the same capacity to the 3rd circle, building and roads branch, and posted to the 2nd Allahabad division. Dec. 2.

PORCH, R., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah. Dec. 1.

POTHECARY, G., exec. engr., 3rd grade, offic. exec. engr., Barrackpore div., to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. sec. in this department. Mr. Pothe Cary joined the above app. on Nov. 1, 1871. Nov. 18, 1871. No. 375.

PRICE, J., is app. to P.W.D. tempy. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. Dec. 2.

REPTON, Capt. H. M., returned from priv. leave, and resumed charge from Capt. C. Shuttleworth of the office of comr. of Ajmere on Oct. 27.

REYNOLDS, H. J., B.A., is reapp. to be magis. and coll. of Mymensing, in the 2nd grade. He will offic. in the 1st grade of magis. and colls.

RICHARDSON.—The services of Mr. R. J. Richardson, late officg. opium agent of Benares, are placed tempy. at disposal of the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept. Nov. 29.

RICHARDSON, Rev. J., minister, has been apptd. by the Lord Bishop a surrogate in this archdeaconry for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

RICKETTS, J. A., to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Howrah, and to be also vics-chairman of the municipal comrs. for that town. Nov. 20.

ROBERTS, L. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, is transfd. to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Dec. 2. [No. 274.]

SALMON, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Byturnee div. on Nov. 16.

SEWELL.—Consequent on, and from the date of, the return to duty of Capt. O. Monzies, dist. supt. of police, Capt. R. M. Sewell will cease to offic. in the 1st grade of dist. supts.

SOUTHON, W., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as a proby. overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Patna div., which he joined on Nov. 15. No. 275.

SWAYNE, Major J. D., exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Midnapore div., on return from priv. leave, on Nov. 17. No. 385.

THOMSON, J. B., asst. mag., Benares, is invested with the powers of a mag., as a special case, and subject to the result of the next exam. of junior officers. Dec. 2.

THOMPSON, H. S., 1st sub. judge of Hooghly, to have charge, in add. to his present duties, of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly and Serampore, during the abs., on leave, of B. P. Banerjee. Dec. 1.

THOMPSON, A. R., to offic. as secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the judicial and polit. departments, during the abs., on duty, of the Hon. A. Eden. Nov. 29. Mr. Thompson received charge of the office from Mr. S. C. Bayley on Nov. 29.

TOOGOOD, G. O., has been perm. to resign the Bengal C.S. from Sept. 13.

TOOGOOD.—Consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E., officg. dep. supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E., officg. dep. supt., 2nd grade, will revert to his substantive appt. as dep. supt., 3rd grade, from Sept. 23.

VENNING, F., of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., is re-attached to the Central Provs. Dec. 2.

WHALLEY, P., of the Bengal C.S., is app. to offic. as under secy. to the Govt. of India in the dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from Jan. 2.

WHITE, Extra asst. comr. J. D., having received charge of the Deoghur treasury on Nov. 14, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

WOOD, T., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Gowhaty. Dec. 1.

RECEIVED CHARGE.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 2.)

Capt. C. Shuttleworth resumed charge of the office of canton. mag. and judge of the Small Cause Court, Nussacerabad, on Nov. 28.

Capt. J. H. C. G. Lascelle received charge of the office of asst. comr., Beawur, on Oct. 30.

Mr. A. Shakespear, agent to Gov. gen., Benares, returned from furl., and received charge of his office from Mr. W. A. Forbes, c.b., on Nov. 16.

Asst. surg. L. D. Spencer, m.d., received med. charge of the agency of the Eastern States, Rajpootana, from Dr. R. Harvey, on Oct. 22.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Nov. 20.—The following members of the subordinate executive service are prom., with effect from Oct. 1, v. Mr. H. Davis, retired:—

Moonshee Ishree Persad, from the 5th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. E. Baily, from the 6th to the 5th grade.

OFFICIATING MAGISTRATES.

Dec. 1.—The following officers are appointed to offic. as joint mags. and dep. colls. of the 1st grade, viz.:—

Mr. J. C. Price, from Nov. 16.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, from Nov. 19.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, from Dec. 2.

Mr. A. Manson, from Nov. 13.

Mr. W. H. Verner, from Nov. 18.

The following officers are appointed to offic. as joint mags. and dep. colls. of the 2nd grade, viz.:—

Mr. C. H. Vowell, from Dec. 2.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, L.L.M., B.A., from this day.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, from Nov. 19.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, from Nov. 18.

Mr. J. Whitmore, from Nov. 16.

MILITARY.

DICKEN.—Nagode station order confd., dated Oct. 31, apptg. Capt. W. P. Dicken, 1st wing subalt. 6th Madras N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. T. R. Byng, of the same corps.

EMERSON, Lieut. T. B., to be instr. of musky. 1st batt. 19th foot, v. Bennett, promd., with effect from Oct. 19.

FELLOWES, Major H., S.C., to offic. as wing officer to 23rd N.I., during the abs. of Major Tyler on furl., dated Nov. 17.

GARRETT.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—Confg. the regtl. order issued to the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 30, directing Lieut. A. J. Garrett, wing subalt., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, during the period Lieut. Goad may offic. as 2nd in comd., or until further orders.

HARVEY.—Oude div. order confd., dated Oct. 31, apptg. Lieut. A. B. Harvey, 5th lancers, to be A.D.C. to Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, c.B., tempy. comdg. Oude div., with effect from Sept. 1.

HATTER, Capt. C., Madras staff corps, to offic. as wing subalt. of 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the period Lieut. J. T. Cummins may offic. as adj. Nov. 22.

HOLMES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16, apptg. Capt. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, until the return from furl. of Capt. R. M. Clifford.

LOCH.—The services of Capt. R. G. Loch, 20th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 14th Bengal cav. lancers, on prob. for the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. Nov. 22.

NATION.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated Nov. 6, directing all reports to be made to Lieut. col. J. L. Nation, 35th N.I., during absence on inspection duty of Major gen. P. Hill, c.B., comdg. Lahore division.

SMYTH, Lieut. H. F., R.A., to offic. as 2nd subalt. Hazara Mountain baty., Punjab frontier force, during the period Lieut. G. Swinley may offic. as 1st subalt., or until further orders.

YOUNG.—Chunar garrison order confd., dated Oct. 27, apptg. Major W. S. Young, staff corps, comdt., to offic. as fort adj., Chunar, in add. to his other duties, with effect from 16th idem, as a tempy. measure, there being no other qualified officer available.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 24.—21st Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 6, apptg. Lieut. A. T. Fisher to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. E. Kitson.

2nd Bat. 1st Foot.—Bat. order, dated Nov. 1, apptg. Capt. G. G. Stewart to offic. as paymr. and qrmr. to the left half bat. at Raneekhet, with effect from Oct. 19, v. Capt. R. A. Manners, who resigns.

2nd Bat. 19th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 23, apptg. Lieut. A. H. Cameron asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. E. Langford.

Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

21st Fusiliers.—Capt. S. H. Clerke to be major, by purch., v. Carleton, who retires, dated Oct. 30.

Lieut. C. D. Patterson to be capt., by purch., v. Clerke, prom., dated Oct. 30.

Ens. F. S. Chapman to be lieut., by purch., v. Patterson, prom., dated Oct. 30.

89th Foot.—Ens. J. Boyle to be lieut. by purch., v. Ribton, who retires, dated Oct. 30.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Bat. 5th Foot.—Lieut. D. G. Beamish to be interpr., dated Nov. 14.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
(Gazette of India, Dec. 2.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major J. F. Robertson, S.C., to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. M. Williams, Madras Inf., to be major, from Oct. 25, 1871, in room of Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, k.c.s.i., Bombay inf., deceased.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Corporal, now Lieut., L. A. C. Cook, 19th hussars, 1st squad. subalt. 5th Bengal cav., lancers, Feb. 22, 1870.

Ensign J. F. Carthew, 62nd foot, 1st squad. subalt., Bengal cavalry lancers, Oct. 3, 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1045 of this date, will rank as lieuts. in that corps, under the operation of par. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Corporal, now lieut., L. A. C. Cook, 19th hussars, 1st squad. subalt. 5th Bengal cav., Feb. 22, 1870.

Ensign J. F. Carthew, 62nd foot, 1st squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav. lancers, Oct. 3, 1870.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. C. H. Stoddart, 103rd foot, 2nd wing subalt., 5th regt. of Native light infantry, Oct. 13, 1870.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel C. H. Brownlow, c.B., Bengal staff corps, aide-de-camp to the Queen, comdt., 20th Punjab regt. of Native inf., now serving as a brig. gen. with the Loshai expeditionary force, to the brig. staff of the army, tempy. during the abs. on leave on m.c. of brig. gen. E. Kaye, c.B.

Brig. gen. Brownlow will continue in command of the right column of the Loshai force until the termination of operations.

The services of Lieut. F. L. Graves, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign F. D. Battye, 62nd foot, squad. subalt., Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1013, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Dec. 2, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The services of Capt. F. H. Hood, Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from Oct. 2.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st batt. 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 39th (The Allypore) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1019, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Oct. 1, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Nov. 22.—With reference to G.O.C.C. of Oct. 28, Lieut. A. L. Pringle, C battery 19th brigade R.A., is detailed to join the next Long Course at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, v. Capt. T. N. Holberton. Lieut. Pringle should arrive in England next month, and report himself to the dep. adjt. gen. R.A., War-office. He is available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

Under instructions from the War Office, the following movements of officers of R.A., consequent on promotion, are ordered:—

Capt. and Brevet major C. R. Hill, A brigade R.H.A., to Malta, to join the 10th brigade as lieut. col.

Capt. and Brevet major G. A. Wilkinson, A brigade R.H.A., to England, to join the 3rd brigade as lieut. col.

Lieut. (local capt.) R. S. M. Mackenzie, A brigade R.H.A., to England, to join H battery 14th brigade.

Lieut. (local capt.) F. G. Gyll, A brigade R.H.A., to England, to join No. 6 battery 12th brigade.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 27.—2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. C. W. Campbell, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., v. Wilkinson, who has obtained furlough to Europe, dated Nov. 17.

Lieut. F. Knowles, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, dated Nov. 17.

Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Knowles, dated Nov. 17.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, making the following tempy. appts., with effect from Oct. 6, v. Prendergast, offic. comdt., detained at Nynsee Tal on Court-martial duty:—

Brevet major T. C. Graham, offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt.

Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. H. Chapman, 3rd squad. officer and offic. comdt., to be 2nd in com., v. Ward, app. comdt., dated Nov. 17.

Capt. A. F. Lindsay, adjt., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Bingham, dated Nov. 17.

Capt. J. A. McNeal, gen. list, inf., attached to the regt., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Chapman, dated Nov. 17.

Lieut. J. L. Abernigh-Mackay, 2nd squad. subalt., to be adjt., v. Lindsay, dated Nov. 17.

MEDICAL.

CALTHROP, Asst. surg. C. W., officg. civil surg. of Shahpore, is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Karnal. Nov. 30.

GARDINER, Asst. surg. E. B., is app. to the med. charge of the jail and civil station of Jhelum, from the date on which he received charge from Surg. major J. B. S. Brown. Nov. 30. Asst. surg. Gardiner is app. supt. of the jail at Jhelum, from the date of his taking charge from Surg. major J. B. S. Brown.

KELLY.—The foll. extract from station order by the officer comdg. at Kohat, No. 870, dated Oct. 30, is confd.:—At the recommendation of the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Rawalpindie Circle, Asst. surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjab inf., is app. temp. to the civil med. duties at Kohat from Nov. 1, the date on which Asst. surg. G. O. Ross, 4th Punjab cav., has applied to be relieved.

KELLY—AMESBURY—BROWN.—Meerut station order confd., dated Aug. 8 last, apptg. Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, Indian med. dept., to the medical charge of 3rd N.I., with effect from 7th idem, v. Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney. Dated Oct. 16, apptg. Surg. S. C. Amesbury, returned from leave, to the med. charge of the 3rd N.I., with effect from the 13th idem. Dated the 2nd Nov., apptg. Surg. J. Brown, arrived from Agra, to resume the med. charge of the 8th Bengal cav. from Surg. S. C. Amesbury.

MACGREGOR, Asst. surg. J., of the 3rd Sikh inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Shahpore. Nov. 30.

RATTRAY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Nov. 1, directing Asst. surg. C. Rattray, M.D., 37th foot, doing duty with the Landour depot, to take med. charge of convalescents proceeding to join their regts.

WILLIAMS, Surg. major H. F., M.D., received charge as supt. of the Ferozepore jail from Mr. G. W. Rivaz on the forenoon of Oct. 27.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Nov. 20.—With the sanction of Govt., the following apps. are made in the administrative staff of the British med. dept.:—

Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals W. G. Trousdell will proceed to Meean Meer, relieving Dep. inspr. gen. T. Best, in the med. superintendence of the British troops in the Lahore Circle.

Dep. inspr. gen. T. Best, on relief, will proceed to Rawulpindee, and assume med. charge of the Peshawur Circle, relieving Surg. maj. G. A. Turnbull, 21st hussars, at present offic. dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, British forces.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. COL. J. R. A. S. LOWE.

Head Quarters, Camp Durrumpur, Nov. 25.—At a general court-martial, held at Murree, on Sept. 8, 1871, Lieut. col. J. R. A. S. Lowe, Bengal staff corps, asst. commissary general, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, at Peshawur, between August 1, 1868, and January, 1869, while executive commissariat officer, misapplied public money by expending on the improvement of his own private property, adjoining the Mackeson estate, the sum of rupees five hundred or thereabouts, part of the produce of surplus funds, called the office surplus fund and the butchery surplus fund, created by his order, and without the sanction of the commissary general, and of which no account was rendered to the commissary general.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the 2nd day of July, 1868, and the 1st August, 1869, received for his own private use cattle and sheep of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Government, and under his charge as executive commissariat officer, and not paid for them.

3rd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the 2nd July, 1868, and December, 1868, allowed the ration of seven seers of forage per head for cattle to be charged to Government account, when in fact, and to his knowledge, a smaller ration was served out to the Government cattle under his charge; and in having misapplied public money by allowing the cost of the unexpended forage to be received by Commissariat sergeant William Smith, and added to the butchery surplus fund, mentioned in the first charge, by which a loss of Rs. 3,272-12 accrued to Government.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, in or about the month of September, 1869, ordered the destruction of the account books of the office and butchery surplus funds, mentioned in the first charge.

5th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the months of April and September, 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns to be made for the months of April, May, June, July, and August, 1869, showing that the bullocks under his charge were receiving gram, when, in fact, and to his knowledge, they were receiving barley.

6th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the months of July and September, 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns to be made for the months of July and August, 1869, showing that the mules under his charge were receiving gram, when in fact, and to his knowledge, they were receiving barley.

7th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer between the months of December, 1868, and December, 1869, inclusive, not exercised proper supervision over the receipt and expenditure of khush and bamboos for making tattie, whereby the contractors were enabled to defraud the Government of about Rs. 6,566.

8th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 9th December, 1868, sent Hera Lall Chatterjee, an office writer, and cash for advances to Nowshera, to equip the 77th regiment, and given blank Itlanamahs to the said Hera Lall Chatterjee, signed by himself, Lieutenant-colonel Lowe, Mr. Matthew Couper, conductor of the commissariat department, being at the time in charge at Nowshera, and being a proper and competent officer to perform the duty.

9th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 17th December, 1868, himself signed and submitted, for Brigadier-general Stewart's signature, a certificate for demurrage of camels, no such demurrage being in fact due or payable.

10th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 1st August, 1868, passed a bill for Rs. 1,555-2-10 to Heera Lall Chatterjee, for arrears of bearers' batta twelve months after it was due, without the sanction of the commissary general; and in not exercising due supervision, and ascertaining that the said sum of Rs. 1,555-2-10 was duly disbursed by the said Heera Lall Chatterjee; and also in not taking proper precautions to prevent loss to Government by payment of sums which might have lapsed by death or desertion between the time when the first batta was earned and the time the money was paid to Heera Lall Chatterjee.

11th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 19th April, 1869, improperly received from the Peshawur civil treasury a sum of Rs. 600, without duly ascertaining to whom the money was due, and improperly allowing the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee.

Finding:

The Court finds that Lieut. J. R. A. S. Lowe, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general, is, of the

First charge, not guilty.

Second charge, not guilty.

Third charge, not guilty.

Fourth charge, guilty of so much of the charge as alleges that he ordered the destruction of the office surplus fund account book. Of the rest of the charge not guilty.

Fifth charge guilty, with the exception of so much of the charge as refers to the month of June, 1869.

Sixth charge, guilty.

Seventh charge, guilty; but the Court finds that, instead of the contractors having been enabled to defraud Government of the sum of Rs. (6,566) six thousand five hundred and sixty-six, the sum of which Government was defrauded was Rs. (5,974) five thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

Eighth charge, guilty of having sent Heera Lall Chatterjee with blank Itlanamahs, signed by Lieut. col. J. R. A. S. Lowe. Not guilty of the rest of the charges.

Ninth charge, guilty.

Tenth charge, not guilty.

Eleventh charge, guilty of improperly allowing the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee. Not guilty of the rest of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to be cashiered.

C. G. ARBUTHNOT, Col. R.H.A., President.

Murree, Oct. 26.

Approved and Confirmed.

The Court-martial has found Lieut. col. Lowe guilty of seven out of the eleven charges brought against him, but have recommended him to mercy on the ground of his previous good services and the high testimonials in his favour borne by the officers under whom he has served.

Of the seven charges of which Lieut. col. Lowe has been found guilty, four may come under the head of neglect of duty, or omission to protect the interests of the State; and if these offences, very serious as they are, had been all that Lieut. col. Lowe had been guilty of, I would have accepted the recommendation of the Court to mitigate the sentence which they might have pronounced against him.

But the remaining charges are of a still graver nature, and deeply affect the well-being of the public service.

Lieut. col. Lowe has been found guilty of ordering the destruction of an account of the disbursements from a fund which, under whatever form described, was in reality public money, and the creation of which was strictly prohibited. Also of submitting false returns of the feeding of the public cattle for a series of months.

Although the pressure of overwhelming duties, or of ill-health, might be found to palliate offences of neglect or omission, it could afford no excuse for those graver offences of which Lieut. col. Lowe has been found guilty.

Such acts opened the door to unlimited fraud and serious injury to the efficiency of the troops dependent on the cattle for food and transport.

If the Government cannot depend on the fidelity of the reports made on such vital points by officers placed in such high situations of trust and responsibility as that held by Lieut. col. Lowe, there must be an end of all proper administration.

It is with deep regret that I find myself unable to yield to the recommendation of the Court to mercy.

Lieut. col. Keer has performed a most painful duty, actuated, I believe, solely by conscientious motives, and merits the approval of the Government.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
General Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, Nov. 23.

The name of Lieut. col. J. R. A. S. Lowe is to be struck off the returns of the army from the date on which this order may be read to him, and a report of the said date is to be made to the adjutant-general by the officer commanding at Rawul Pindee.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant-General.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 6th Nov., the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Persian under Clause VIII.—Lieut. T. Deane, adjutant Viceroy's body guard, and Lieut. E. R. Eller, R. A. P. M. Baty. Higher standard in Hindoostanee.—Lieut. C. M. Smith, R.A.; Capt. L. M. Carmichael, 5th lancers; Cornet T. H. M. Kelly, 21st hussars; Lieut. T. E. Spencer, 1st bat. 3rd foot; Ens. E. Bruce, 39th foot; and Ens. C. R. Macgregor 96th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—On Oct. 6.—Lieut. T. F. H. de Burgh, 1st bat. 17th foot; Lieut. W. K. Westropp, 41st foot; Lieut. V. Knox, and Ens. G. L. T. Denniss, 62nd foot.—On Nov. 6.—Lieut. J. S. Cramsie, 1st bat. 5th foot. Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, executive engineer, 4th grade, 2nd division, passed the prescribed departmental standard examination in Hindoostanee, on Nov. 15.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. E. A. James, assistant superintendent, Mysore revenue survey, is granted fifteen months' leave of absence, with effect from Oct. 12. Mr. James is also allowed subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, up to the 11th idem. Mr. R. W. Mathews, assistant to the commissioner of paper currency in Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. Mathews availed himself of the privilege on Dec. 17. Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., secretary to the Government of India in the department of agriculture, revenue, and commerce, priv. leave for three months, from Dec. 1. Mr. R. Smeaton, assistant magistrate and collector of Bustoe, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 9 next. Mr. G. S. Park, officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, for six weeks, from Oct. 24, under section VIII., clause B of the covenanted service absentee rules. Mr. G. A. Pepper, additional judge of Jessore and Backergunge, for three

months, from Dec. 5, 1871. Mr. J. H. Thompson, of the Bengal police, reported his departure from India on board the steamship *Golconda* on Nov. 8 last. Mr. R. Alexander, C.S., reported his departure from India on board the steamship *Golconda* on Nov. 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps, 2nd in command, 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. J. Marquis, Bengal staff corps, commandant 17th (the Royal Poorbah) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) F. W. Drummond, cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major G. J. Pasley, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 34th (the Futehgurh) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. A. Gaselee, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 4th Punjab infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieutenant J. H. Hutchison, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. W. B. Edmonds, to remain at Rawulpindee, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, in extension. Lieut. col. J. Davis, 37th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. Skinner, 37th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. Drew, 55th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. W. H. Wickens, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Paymr. F. Piper, 63rd foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Qrmer. R. Davies, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. G. N. Cave, staff corps, commanding 24th N.I., to Murree, from November 1 to November 15, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. E. W. E. Howard, doing duty at Bareilly, to Almorah, Nynce Tal, and the hills north of Deyrah, from Nov. 15, 1871, to Nov. 15, 1872. Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, qrmer. 31st N.I., to remain at Murree, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 30, in extension. Lieut. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, 1st wing sub. 34th N.I., in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Major gen. W. F. Beatson, Bengal inf., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Staff asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, doing duty No. 2 baty. 24th brig. R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 14th Bengal cav. (Lancers), for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab inf., from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—Captain W. E. Rutherford, Bengal staff corps, per *Indus*, Nov. 22. Capt. W. F. Tucker, gen. list, has furlough to Europe. Surgeon A. D. Campbell, M.D., in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel corps, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of obtaining leave on medical certificate to England. Mr. G. Fitzgerald, officiating deputy accountant general, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEATTY, Capt. R., 10th regt. N.I., asst. supt. of police, Salem, to be asst. supt. of police in Madura, but to continue to act as supt. of police in Tinnevely, during the employment of Capt. Coningham on other duty. Dec. 5.

COURT, Capt. H. S., staff corps, asst. supt. of police, North Arcot, to be asst. supt. of police in Tanjore. Dec. 5.

FERRARS, M. H., is app. to be an asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 25 last, and is posted to British Burmah.

HARRIS, Capt. C. J. B., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, Salem. Dec. 5.

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist. Dec. 5.

JONES, J. B., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent to the Gov. of Fort. St. George in Vizagapatam, and to act as senior asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty. Dec. 5.

KENNY, A. F., insp. of police, 1st class, to act as asst. supt. of police in Madura. Dec. 5.

PRICE, Lieut. T., staff corps, to be an asst. supt. of police in North Arcot. Dec. 5.

WARNER, Mr. J. L., to be special asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura. Dec. 5.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. W. L., inf. gen. list, to be capt., by brevet, from Dec. 4. [body guard. Dec. 5.]

GORDON, Capt. P. L., cadre 6th regt. L.C., to do duty with H.E. the Gov.'s GUNNING, Capt. C. G., staff corps, brig. major Northern dist., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. Nov. 25.

HILL—WILLIAMS.—Capt. and brevet major W. H. St. Hill, 2nd batt., 19th foot, has exchanged batts. with Capt. M. Williams, 1st batt. 19th foot. Nov. 22.

HUNT.—The servs. of Lieut. S. L. Hunt, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the resident at Hyderabad for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent. Dec. 5.

SHORTLAND.—Order confd., dated March 31, app. Lieut. D. V. Shortland, R.A., to take over charge of the arsenal at Bangalore during the illness of Capt. Smith, comy. of ordnance, on the responsibility of the latter officer.

STEELE—STOTON.—Order confd., dated Nov. 15, by the officer commdg. Northern dist., apptg. Col. A. L. Steele, to the comd. of the garrison of Waltair and Vizagapatam from Nov. 16, during the abs. of Brig. gen. J. D. Mein on a tour of inspection, and Capt. T. H. Stoton, attached 2nd N.I., as station staff officer from Nov. 16, during the abs. of Capt. C. G. Gunning, brig. major on duty with the brig. gen.

STURROCK.—Order confd., dated Nov. 24, by the officer commdg. Southern dist., directing Col. G. Sturrock, inf., to be considered as having been in comd. of the Southern dist. from the 7th to the 11th Nov., dur. the abs. of Brig. gen. A. W. Macintire, c.B., unavoidably detained at Madras.

WALSH.—Order confd., dated Nov. 3, by the officer commdg. 44th N.I., apptg. Lieut. C. H. Walsh interm. to the regt.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head Qrs., Madras, Nov. 23.—The following removals, appts., and exchanges are ordered:—

Col. C. Cooke, to general duty, Bangalore.

Col. A. H. A. Hervey, inf., to gen. duty, Secunderabad.

Lieut. col. A. Sage, S.C., to gen. duty, Trichinopoly.

Lieut. col. W. S. S. Mulcaster, S.C., from offitg. 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 2nd L.C., to gen. duty, Bellary, with effect from date of relief by Lieut. col. Abdy.

Lieut. col. A. J. Butt (Europe), from wing officer 28th N.I., to wing officer 34th regt. L.I.

Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis, from offitg. wing officer 28th N.I., to wing officer 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Pringle, staff employ, from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 35th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 9th N.I.

Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, S.C., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 35th N.I., to continue to offic. as dep. adjt. gen., until relieved.

Lieut. col. C. T. Harkness (Europe), from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 7th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 6th N.I.

Lieut. col. E. A. Saunders, from wing officer 7th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 7th N.I.

Major P. P. L. Stafford, from offitg. wing officer 7th N.I., to wing officer 7th N.I.

Major G. C. Hodding, S.C., from on arrival, to gen. duty, Madras.

Capt. L. F. Campbell, from attached 31st L.I., to 2nd wing sub. 35th N.I., at expiration of present leave.

Capt. G. Tyndall, from 1st wing sub. 1st N.I., to station staff officer, Thayetmyo, with effect from date of arrival of the 1st N.I. in Burmah.

Lieut. G. C. Fenwick, from 1st wing sub. 13th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 1st N.I., with effect from date of arrival of the 1st N.I. in Burmah.

Lieut. E. Quin, from 2nd wing sub. 12th N.I., to 2nd wing sub. 1st N.I., with effect from date of arrival of the 1st N.I. in Burmah.

Capt. W. M. Dickinson, from 2nd wing sub. 1st N.I., to offitg. adjt. 1st N.I., v. Oxley, who vacates on prom.

Capt. R. D. Thorpe, from attached 12th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 12th N.I., to join on arrival of the corps at Vizianagram.

Capt. J. N. Bennett, from attached 12th N.I., to 2nd wing sub. 12th N.I., when vacated by Lieut. Quin.

Capt. A. Wingfield, from attached 32nd N.I., to offitg. 1st wing sub. 32nd N.I., with effect from date of departure of Lieut. Wilkinson.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Dec.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Staff asst. surg. E. B. Grant, from under orders for England, to remain in India, v. Staff asst. surg. Brown. Staff asst. surg. A. L. Brown, from doing duty, Burmah Circle, to England, v. Staff asst. surg. Grant. Lieut. and adj. A. H. Bircham, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is permitted to remain in the Madras presidency on the departure of his regiment for Aden, pending his application for leave to England being sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C. in India. Ensign J. Greatorex, dep. asst. comy., for sixty days, from date of departure. Asst. surg. H. I. Jones is to be considered to have acted as zillah surgeon, Chittore, during the absence of Major Cooke on privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 9. Capt. E. J. Tremlett, 9th brig. R.A., from Sept. 26 to March 25. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. Bairnsfather, general list, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Condr. W. G. Goggan, ordnance department, from Nov. 18, or date of departure, for six months, to Bangalore, on private affairs. Mr. R. G. E. Dalrymple, acting assistant to the resident in Travancore and Cochin, for thirty days.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BIRDWOOD, Capt. G. F., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Punch Mehals district. Dec. 7.

CANDY, E. P., to be extra asst. judge at Rutnagherry. Dec. 7.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. G. R. B., to act as dist. supt. of police in Surat dist.

JONES, E. A., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Kulladghes dist., Lieut. S. Babington remaining superint. of police, G.I.P.R. Dec. 7.

LEMESURIER, Capt. A., R.E., was relieved of his duties as dep. consulting engr., North-Eastern Extension G.I.P.R., on Oct. 16 last, his services having been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India for employment as dep. consulting engr. for railways in Soinde. Dec. 7.

STEELE, C. E. S., supernum. dep. coll., is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Shikarpoor dist. Dec. 7.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 7.—The following apps. to have effect from Aug. 23, 1871, the date of Mr. Daniell's prom.:—

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to be a 1st grade asst. judge and sess. judge, v. Mr. Daniell.

Mr. A. Lyon to be a 2nd grade asst. judge and sess. judge, v. Mr. Phillpotts.

Mr. A. C. Watt to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan, v. Mr. Daniell, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Khandeish.

Mr. J. E. Murphy to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Mr. Tagore on leave.

MILITARY.

ASHFIELD.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Ashfield, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India for employ. as adjt., Malwa Bheel Corps.

BANNERMAN—HEATHCOTE.—Order confd., directing Major Bannerman to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Major Heathcote as wing officer.

BEVILLE—GRIFFITH.—With reference to G.G.O. Nov. 29, the following arrangements are ordered:—Major G. F. Beville, brig. major (now on furl. in England), is transf. from Aden to Deesa. Major C. M. Griffith is posted to the Aden brig.

BLAIR—MOORE.—2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. col. J. Blair, v.c., 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Col. MacGregor. Capt. C. A. Moore to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, during such time as Lieut. col. Blair may offic. as comdt.

CHAPMAN.—Indore station order confd., directing Major Chapman, 3rd N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, v. Capt. Herchmer.

ELLIOT, Lieut. E. L., 108th foot, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps as 2nd squad. subalt., 1st cav., from Nov. 2, 1870.

KENNEDY, Capt., 3rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, pending arrival of Capt. Strutt.

LUCAS, Ensign H. C. E., 107th foot, candidate for the staff corps, is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I., on prob. Nov. 29.

POWELL, Col. B. R., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. Nov. 25.

RYVES—HEATH.—Capt. C. M. Ryves, 2nd regt. N.I. (Grenadiers), offic. 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. Lieut. P. C. Heath, 45th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation.

STEERS—TOOLE.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brev., from the dates specified:—Lieuts. A. Steers and M. Toole, unatt. Nov. 24.

TENNANT, Capt., to perform the duties of qrmr., 108th foot.

TURNER.—The servs. of Lieut. J. H. Turner, R.E., are placed at the disp. of Govt. in the P.W.D. Dec. 3.

WEBSTER.—Belgaum dist. order confd., directing Lieut. Webster, 2nd foot, to perform the duties of staff officer, Belgaum. Dec. 2.

EXCHANGE OF REGIMENT.

The following exchange is sanctioned, the first-named officer joining the 3rd batt. rifle brigade at Aden, and accompanying it to England:—
Capt. Borthwick, 60th rifles.
Capt. Kinlock, rifle brigade.

PROMOTIONS—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Poona, Nov. 15.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt. and brev. major A. W. Twiss, officers' baty. 9th brig., has been prom. lieut. col. in the 11th brig. R.A.

2nd Capt. O. Collingwood, E baty. 9th brig., has been prom. capt. in the officers' baty. 9th brig. R.A.

Lieut. C. H. Hamilton, B baty. F brig., has been prom. 2nd capt. into E baty. 9th brig. R.A.

Capt. H. P. P. Phillips, E baty. 9th brig., has retired from the service.

2nd Capt. J. E. Blackwell, 13th brig., has been prom. capt. into E baty. 9th brig. R.A.

2nd Capt. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., No. 6 baty. 6th brig., has been prom. capt. into C baty. 14th brig. Capt. Sir J. Campbell is directed to proceed to England as speedily as possible.

Lieut. J. F. Sanderman, B brig., has been prom. 2nd capt. into No. 6 baty., 6th brig. R.A.

Lieut. J. H. G. Browne, B baty. 9th brig., has been appt. to B baty. F brig. R.H.A., and he should join accordingly.

Lieut. J. H. Rosseter, supernum., late 25th brig., has been posted to B baty. 9th brig. R.A.

Lieut. W. J. Fowler, No. 1 baty. 6th brig., has been transferred to C baty. 16th brig. R.A., and he should join accordingly.

The appt. of Lieut. J. A. Grattan, 18th brig. R.A., to the depot brig. in G.O.C., No. 722, of 8th inst., is can.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 30.*)

The following appointments are made:—

Major J. M. Sexton, S.C., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be an asst. qrmr. gen. on the estab., v. Major Wier, who resigns.

Capt. A. G. Huyshe, 49th foot, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. on the estab., v. Major Sexton.

Capt. C. C. Gore, 83rd foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. during the absence of Capt. Fraser.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Surg. major M. Style, staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, Kurrachee, on Nov. 3.

Major T. W. W. Pierce, staff corps, wing officer 10th N.I., Nov. 15.

Col. B. R. Powell, Bombay inf., Nov. 17.

Capt. S. F. McGillivray, staff corps, dist. superint. of police, Shikar-poor, Nov. 17.

Capt. J. R. Strutt, staff corps, wing officer 3rd N.I., Nov. 17.

Capt. F. H. Segrave, staff corps, dist. superint. of police, Ahmedabad, Nov. 17.

Vet. surg. A. J. Poett, Bombay estab. Nov. 17.

MEDICAL.

BOULTON.—Under instructions from the War-office it is intimated that Vet. surg. F. C. Boulton has been transf. to D brig. R.H.A. He is posted to E baty. Nov. 25.

COLSON, Asst. surg. E., 3rd regt. Scinde horse, has been app. to offic. as civil surg., Jacobabad. Dec. 7.

GORDON, Asst. surg. W. R., M.B., acting superint. of Vaccination, Central Circle, services placed, at his own request, at disp. of C. in C. Dec. 7.

HANRAHAN, Staff asst. surg. J. J., is app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis* on Nov. 30. No. 755.

HULSEBERG.—Bombay dist. order confd., dated Nov. 14, directing Staff surg. J. W. Hulseberg, in med. charge, Colaba Sanitarium, to perform the duties of dep. insp. gen., British med. service, Presy. Circle, in add. to his own, v. Staff surg. major White, c.b., proc. to England. No. 788.

JONES, Asst. surg. F., is transf. from gen. duty, Northern div., to gen. duty, Mhow. Nov. 29.

JOHNSTONE, T. B., acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to Presy. div. Nov. 29.

MACLEAN.—The transfer of Vet. surg. D. Maclean to the 18th brig. R.A., announced in G.O.C. No. 684, is can., and Vet. surg. J. W. Evans is posted thereto instead. Nov. 21.

MC CONAGHY, Asst. surg. W., to med. charge 26th N.I., v. Surg. Johnston. Nov. 20.

MAITLAND, Acting dep. insp. gen. of hosps. G. G. W., is transf. to the Poona div., v. Dr. Mahaffy. Nov. 20.

WATERS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 771 of Nov. 15, Staff asst. surg. J. M. Waters is placed on gen. duty, Poona. No. 741.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 433 of July 15 last, the following alterations have been ordered in the reliefs of native inf.:—

1st regt. N.I. (grens.) from Belgaum to Poona.

23rd regt. N.I. from Poona to Nusseerabad.

26th regt. N.I. from Nusseerabad to Surat.

RETIRING PENSIONS OF MEDICAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 793 of 1871.—The following decisions of the Government of India are published, in continuation of G.G.O. No. 75, Jan. 29, 1868, G.G.O. No. 392, June 17, 1868, G.G.O. No. 398, June 17, 1868, republished at this Presidency:—

I.—The retiring pension of medical warrant officers should be granted simply in accordance with paragraph 25 of G.G.O. No. 550, dated June 5, 1868, and the ordinary invalid pension, in accordance with paragraph 26 of the same order, with the restriction attached to the old rules—viz., that to entitle the claimant to the invalid pension of his grade, he must have served three years in that grade.

II.—The retiring pension of a warrant officer of any other department will be regulated by paragraph 15 of G.G.O. No. 69, dated Jan. 22, 1868, and the invalid pension by the old rule—viz., that the claimant will be entitled to the invalid pension of his rank if he shall have served half of the periods in India and in the department laid down in paragraph 15, but to that of the grade next below his own, if he shall have served less than half those periods.

It is further to be noted that the invalid pension of any such warrant officer who may be on leave in England, and from the state of his health be declared unfit to return to India, will be regulated by G.G.O. No. 549, dated June 5, 1868.

REVISED CLOTHING CODE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 17.—No. 775.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 479 of 1862, paragraph 11, and G.G.O. No. 466 of 1867, it is notified that the Government of India has sanctioned the adjustment of claims to compensation for annual clothing, in accordance with the following extract from the revised Clothing Code for India, now under preparation at Calcutta:—

Extract from the revised Clothing Code for India, paragraph 77.

"When compensation in lieu of annual clothing is authorised, payment will be made on the 1st April of the following year, and only for the months during which the men may have been effective. Compensation due for the difference of value of dress and undress clothing, or of cloth and serge clothing, will be paid by monthly instalments, and these sums may be expended at the discretion of commanding officers for the purchase of such articles as the soldier may require."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The subjoined are names of gentlemen who have passed examination:—Messrs. C. R. Fagan and J. E. Down—Hindustani, higher standard.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (December):—Mr. L. J. F. C. Ford, accountant to dockyard, for fifteen months. Mr. J. E. Andre, for one month, from Nov. 25. Mr. C. B. Izon, acting judge and session judge of Rutnagherry, for eighteen months, from Jan. 1; Mr. Izon is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during December, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. H. Smith, C.B., 6th brig. R.A., from Dec. 3, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, on private affairs. Lieut. R. Corbett, B baty. 8th brig. R.A. Lieut. T. Drew, 55th foot. Major H. Burke, paymaster 55th foot. Capt. (local major) H. Brown, 58th foot. Capt. J. H. Algar, 3rd batt. 60th Rifles. Ens. R. M. Smyth, 63rd foot. Lieut. col. F. Macbean, 92nd foot. Capt. G. M. Lyons, staff corps, wing officer 21st N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. J. F. Lester, staff corps, for two years. Capt. R. P. Blake, gen. list, Madras inf., for two years. Lieut. H. H. Murphy, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. Lieut. J. M. Morgan, R.E., assistant engineer, 4th grade, Ravee Bridge division. Capt. Borradaile, R.H.A., for thirty days, from Nov. 28, to proceed to Bombay for final certificate to Europe. Surg. A. M. Blomfield, in medical charge 18th N.I., from Nov. 14, 1871, to Jan. 24, 1872, to the Coast.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 29.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenants whose commissions bear date on or before Oct. 31, 1871, will, on being brought into a regiment from full or half-pay, or by exchange with an officer who was a lieutenant prior to Nov. 1, 1871, be placed next above the senior lieutenant of such regiment who was not a lieutenant on Oct. 31, and who may not have completed three years' service.

The undermentioned cornets to be lieutenants, dated Nov. 1, 1871:—

3rd Hussars.—R. H. Daniell, W. W. Unett, T. H. Peckham, and H. W. Trevelyan.

4th Hussars.—F. W. Hemming, A. M. Muir, G. G. Dawes, W. B. Wilson, R. F. Trotter, and G. K. Deane.

11th Hussars.—J. C. Kinchant, H. C. Vetch, C. V. Verelst, and E. A. Young.

15th Hussars.—W. F. Hamilton, G. D. F. Sullivan, C. K. Rennell, A. Smirke, A. G. Holland, A. T. Middleton, and C. F. J. Douglas.

16th Lancers.—G. E. Money, S. A. M. Smythe, E. O. M'Causland, and J. M. Evetts.

18th Hussars.—R. Knox, W. E. Boulton, M. M. Slade, E. D. N. Smith, T. Hope, B. D. Harrison, and C. H. Simpson.

20th Hussars.—C. W. Hemans, J. T. Browne, H. H. Perkin, H. A. Weatherall, F. J. Graves, and W. J. Irwin.

21st Hussars.—R. H. Martin, T. H. M. Kelly, F. H. Haynes, J. F. D. Fordyce, and H. M. Mackenzie.

The undermentioned ensigns to be lieutenants, dated Nov. 1:—

1st Foot.—R. H. Derman, W. D. Shaw, A. Howlett, H. C. Hogg, S. B. Moore, W. A. Broome, R. F. K. Money, and A. R. Porter.

2nd Foot.—J. S. Collins, E. Werge, C. J. Dickson, A. T. Morison, T. J. B. Dunne, H. J. Elverson, J. R. H. Richards, R. T. H. Flood, C. E. Whittle, and C. E. J. Chichester.

3rd Foot.—M. A. Gray, M. R. Spence, L. T. Spens, R. E. Guise, M. K. Martin, W. W. Harris, F. A. Coles, E. Palmer, and A. De V. Alexander.

5th Foot.—H. R. Gall, M. W. Biddulph, R. Williamson, S. Boxwell, R. Auld, T. A. Campion, A. Chancellor, C. M. Le Breton, P. F. Lambart, H. E. Buchanan, H. H. Davies, C. L. S. Aubert, and G. N. Wyatt.

6th Foot.—G. H. C. Stracey, N. Vibart, E. A. Ball, A. M. O'Beirne, R. J. Doyne, D. C. Murray, E. H. Corse-Scott, A. Green, C. W. Muir, E. J. Winnington-Ingram, W. E. G. Forbes, H. B. Harward, and C. B. Down.

8th Foot.—W. F. Kelly, W. R. Orme, C. W. Atkinson, H. T. Granger, J. W. Ward, H. S. A. Fuller, E. W. B. Hope, L. C. F. Thompson, H. N. McRae, and H. M. Wade.

10th Foot.—F. C. Maltby, M. Dale, C. T. Peyton, C. W. Monypenny, C. M. Short, E. C. Kellie, F. W. K. Glass, G. C. Dobbs, H. F. V. Gainskell, G. B. Paton, H. Meyrick, F. R. Lowth, W. H. Sim, and J. De Hoghton.

11th Foot.—R. E. Kelsall, E. W. Chalmers, R. E. A. Jenkins, N. C. Martelli, B. L. P. Reilly, W. Yorke, F. W. S. Jackson, G. W. R. Gordon, W. P. Noon, J. Browne, M. E. H. O. Welch, H. E. Penton, W. A. J. Murray, and H. B. St. John.

12th Foot.—C. F. Hutton-Riddell, C. R. Townley, R. J. Pike, C. T. J. Dowler, A. Cotes, E. R. J. Warner, J. Grant, W. R. Routh, T. P. Moloney, J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, H. A. Sawyer, and G. S. Baugh.

14th Foot.—D. Raymond, C. A. Morris, P. Crosbie, S. J. Butler, A. Rutledge, T. M. Robinson, J. Reid, J. G. B. Lye, C. S. Gordon, and H. H. Young.

17th Foot.—N. C. Wiseman, H. Morris, W. W. Clarke, H. Hay, C. C. Denny, F. E. K. Bird, J. W. E. Angelo, and F. C. Maisey.

22nd Foot.—H. J. Meares, J. H. Spurgin, W. A. J. Frere, L. A. Armit, C. H. Wyndham, T. D. Wilson, A. S. Justice, E. F. Braine, R. C. Temple, A. Daniell, and W. M. Duckett.

24th Foot.—C. W. Walker, J. G. Syms, G. C. Fenwick, G. Bromhead, J. H. Banks, G. S. Banister, D. D. Pryce, J. Hoskyns, F. T. Halliday, G. J. S. Toler, E. S. Browne, and E. W. Curteis.

25th Foot.—E. T. Murray, A. L. H. Mackay, J. B. Hobday, G. D. C. Gastrell, H. B. Prichard, J. W. Godfray, C. C. W. Dandridge, O. C. Radford, and G. T. W. Hewat.

26th Foot.—E. M. Dougherty, P. J. Hughes, T. W. Conran, T. C. Jameson, H. C. Lamb, F. C. N. Goldney, D. A. W. Thuillier, and S. G. C. Greenaway.

36th Foot.—A. S. M'Rae, A. P. Thornton, T. J. O'D. Renny, H. H. Swetenham, J. P. de la P. Beresford, W. F. Hennell, and C. Hogge.

37th Foot.—H. A. Abbott, A. R. Hennell, E. S. King, A. Burlton-Bennett, A. M'Bean, and J. H. Layard.

39th Foot.—H. Chevers, C. S. Cumberland, L. Dening, F. Abbot, E. Bruce, E. W. Conran, C. O. Nicholetts, and G. F. Francis.

41st Foot.—J. J. Money-Simons, F. F. Rudman, C. J. Jamieson, E. V. Huyshe, and J. O. Quirk.

45th Foot.—S. R. Rawlinson, G. H. Fort, A. C. Lloyd, H. Lyons-Montgomery, J. W. T. Hume, H. M. Mason, and E. A. Carter.

49th Foot.—A. N. Burns, E. Balfe, W. J. Jackson, H. E. Haldane, J. G. Ponsobny, and S. L. M. Remington.

55th Foot.—J. M. Jackson, A. H. Atkinson, A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, F. K. Lloyd, W. H. Burke, G. F. W. Macmahon, C. H. Smith, and R. C. Hadow.

56th Foot.—H. W. Ricketts, F. G. Alexander, E. E. Kenny, A. F. Cotton, and A. L. D. Fordyce.

58th Foot.—F. M. Maycock, C. H. S. Gambier, H. M. Nuthall, A. W. C. Bell, J. C. F. Gordon, H. C. King, D. Chesney, and G. G. Munro.

59th Foot.—W. Fulton, W. G. Small, B. W. Lucas, J. F. Irwin, A. Lapping, S. Aphorpe, and A. D. Worgan.

60th Foot.—C. Mitchell, A. J. Brander, H. M. Sandford, H. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh, F. M. Ward, C. R. B. Thorne, C. Hope, R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, G. Astell, H. D. P. Okeden, N. E. de B. Fenwick, W. H. Holbeach, W. S. Anderson, F. A. Beauclerk, C. W. Archer, H. Allfrey, C. S. Cotton, H. L. Farmer, R. Henley, A. G. A. Martin, A. C. Knollys, and M. C. Boyle.

62nd Foot.—H. M. Carter, C. W. J. Hingston, R. H. Forrest, F. D. Battye, J. F. Carthew, E. J. G. Lewis, J. Clibborn, A. L. Dennis, and G. L. T. Dennis.

63rd Foot.—A. G. Millar, R. M. Smyth, C. J. S. Whittall, W. R. Le G. Anderson, and G. L. Garstin.

66th Foot.—E. H. Fosbery, B. R. Hobart, G. C. Wilmer, H. B. Ternan, F. D. Raikes, M. C. Wood, and B. V. T. E. Stevenson.

72nd Foot.—R. H. Murray, Fitz G. Trant, F. W. Holland, J. Wallace, C. H. Fergusson, and R. A. Vansittart.

76th Foot.—D. D. C. McC. McDonald, B. A. N. Parrott, C. A. Brett, F. W. Snell, H. R. D. Thomas, C. W. Gore, C. C. Whistler, A. W. Proudfoot, and F. D. Welchman.

83rd Foot.—A. J. P. Nuthall, J. A. R. Bell, C. W. Hinde, C. G. B. Hervey, and G. Cleaveland.

85th Foot.—E. Burrell, I. W. T. S. Smythe, C. H. Collette, V. A. Schalch, D. A. A. Macpherson, and C. F. Vice.

89th Foot.—J. Gordon, E. C. Brown, R. H. Ellis, J. Boyle, A. H. G. Anton, and C. N. Jones.

92nd Foot.—O. Selby and S. A. Menzies.

96th Foot.—C. R. Macgregor, H. A. Vincent, E. R. Cooper, J. S. D'Aguilar, J. E. Mein, T. M. L. Lawder, and C. F. M. MacGregor.

105th Foot.—W. E. Hillard, F. C. Cooper, A. F. Barrow, W. F. Coles, F. Stevenson, and E. G. Reilly.

106th Foot.—W. W. James, G. W. Deane, T. H. Mackenzie, C. E. Gubbins, J. W. F. Biggs, H. St. P. Maxwell, E. D. F. Bignell, H. M. Brice, W. O. Harris.

107th Foot.—F. O. M. Maycock, H. C. E. Lucas, A. A. Pearson, W. E. Bristow, and R. T. Ommamney.

108th Foot.—J. W. Wray and D. A. Campbell.

109th Foot.—L. M. Boileau, A. Melvin, J. E. Barr, T. R. M. Macpherson, and G. B. Austin.

The undermentioned cornets to be sub lieuts. Dated Nov. 1:—

3rd Hussars.—R. E. Gray.

11th Hussars.—W. H. F. Macmullen.

21st Hussars.—A. J. R. Van Cortlandt.

The undermentioned ensigns to be sub lieuts. Dated Nov. 1:—

1st Foot.—G. H. B. Coats, H. L. Hallewell, and J. B. H. Read.

2nd Foot.—W. H. Walmsley.

3rd Foot.—R. R. B. Ternan and T. E. K. Addison.

17th Foot.—C. W. Boddam.

24th Foot.—J. Haughton.

25th Foot.—R. F. Jameson.

36th Foot.—C. Pulley.

108th Foot.—P. E. Henderson, H. J. B. Sparks, F. B. Daws, and W. G. Dunsford.

To be sub lieutenants, dated Dec. 30:—

3rd Hussars.—W. C. Owen, gent., in succ. to Cornet Tyler, who has retired.

11th Hussars.—H. P. S. Reid, gent., in succ. to Cornet Lushington, prom.; T. H. Eyre, gent., in succ. to Cornet Kinchant, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

16th Lancers.—A. W. D. Campbell, gent., in succ. to Cornet Graham, prom.

1st Foot.—Gent. cadet A. W. L. Rickards, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Goldsworthy, prom.

3rd Foot.—Gent. cadet R. W. McG. Martin, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Howey, prom.

11th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. M. Fitzgerald, in succ. to Ens. R. E. A. Jenkins, app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

14th Foot.—Gent. cadet T. W. L. Penno, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Gardner, retired; Gent. cadet W. S. Hewett, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Lieut. Laing, prom.

17th Foot.—Gent. cadet E. Allfrey, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Stevens, prom.

21st Foot.—Gent. cadet C. F. Gambier, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Chapman, prom.

24th Foot.—C. W. Cavaye, gent., in succ. to Ens. Angelo, transf. to the 17th foot.

25th Foot.—Gent. cadet T. J. A. Bather, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ens. Beresford-Pearse, prom.

36th Foot.—Gent. cadet G. Dunsmore, from the Royal Military College in succ. to Ens. Eyre, prom.

45th Foot.—E. C. Dowse (Queen's cadet), in succ. to Lieut. Perkins, ret.

56th Foot.—Gent. Cadet A. Smith, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Blest, prom.

60th Foot.—Gent. cadet H. R. Mends, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Walpole, prom.

63rd Foot.—Gent. cadet F. G. L. Mainwaring, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Cook, prom.

83rd Foot.—Gent. cadet G. A. Beresford, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Stokes, prom.

92nd Foot.—Gent. cadet H. Bayly, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Cavendish, prom.; Gent. cadet M. C. Cooke-Collis, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Douglas, prom.; Gent. cadet E. B. J. Vaughan, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign Galway, prom.

107th Foot.—Ensign W. J. Hume, from the 102nd foot, in succ. to Ensign Christie, prom.; Gent. cadet A. C. Bunny, from the Royal Military College, in succ. to Ensign H. E. Lucas, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

108th Foot.—Ensign A. Warshare, from 101st foot, in succ. to Lieut. E. B. Anderson, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. P. Cameron, Madras inf., on Dec. 8:—

Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., on Oct. 24.

Lieut. gen. J. Fitzgerald, Madras inf., on Nov. 14.

Lieut. gen. W. M. Ramsay, Bengal inf., on Dec. 13.

To be General.

H. C. M. Cox, Bengal inf.; Dec. 9.

To be Lieut. Generals.

Major gen. Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., Bombay inf.; Oct. 25.

Major gen. T. H. Shuldham, Bengal inf.; Nov. 15.

Major gen. J. Butler, Bengal inf.; Dec. 9.

Major gen. H. James, Bombay inf.; Dec. 14.

To be Major General.

Col. J. Barrett, Bengal inf.; Dec. 14.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. P. Cameron, Madras inf., on Dec. 8:—

Brev. col. C. C. Shute, C.B., from lieut. col. 4th dragoon guards, to be major gen.; dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 9, 1871.

Major A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, to be lieut. col.; Dec. 9.

Capt. H. L. Balfour, R.A., to be major; Dec. 9.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—At Neemuch, Nov. 26, wife of Capt. Adam, son.

ATKINSON—At Allahabad, Dec. 4, wife of E. T. Atkinson, C.S., daughter.

BALCHER—At Bareilly, Nov. 27, wife of P. F. Balcher, daughter.

BELLAMY—At Cawnpore, Nov. 29, wife of Capt. P. L. Bellamy, brigade major, son.

BIRCH—At Barrackpore, Dec. 3, wife of E. A. Birch, F.R.C.S., son.

BOND—At Jaloun, Nov. 30, wife of S. P. Bond, civil surgeon, daughter.

CHAMIER—At Aurangabad, Nov. 28, wife of Major Chamier, R.A., son.

CHUCKERBUTTY—At Calcutta, Dec. 14, Mrs. S. G. Chuckerbutty, son.

COLE—At Mangalore, Nov. 19, wife of J. A. Cole, Govt. Telegraph Department, son.

COOKE—At Allahabad, Dec. 9, wife of bandmaster B. A. Cooke, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, daughter.

COUSINS—At Singapore, Nov. 17, wife of A. W. V. Cousins, commissioner Court of Requests, daughter. [R.E., daughter.]

CROFTON—At Lahore, Nov. 30, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofton, DEACON—At Macao, Nov. 9, Mrs. E. Deacon, son. [daughter.]

DUNSFORD—Dec. 4, wife of H. T. Dunsford, gun carriage manufactory, ELSWORTHY—At Chittivalsah, Nov. 17, wife of W. Elsworthy, son.

ENGLISH—At Oudh, Nov. 24, wife of Asst. apoth. J. English, H.M.'s 26th Cameronians, daughter.

GARDINER—At Kasauli, Nov. 28, wife of J. W. Gardiner, B.C.S., son.

GLANSY—At Bandora, Dec. 2, wife of J. Glansy, commissariat dept., son.

GRAHAM—At Bangalore, Nov. 2, wife of Qrmer. Graham, 16th lancers, daughter.

HAWLEY—At Calcutta, Nov. 28, wife of Major Hawley, 14th regt., son.

LEVINE—At Colaba, Dec. 7, wife of J. H. Irvine, son.

JACK—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, wife of E. A. Jack, son.

JOWETT—At Mornington-villa, Dec. 6, wife of J. C. Jowett, daughter.

LAW—At Hong Kong, Nov. 5, wife of A. Law, son, stillborn.

MACIVER—At Tirhoot, Nov. 29, wife of J. K. Maciver, son.

MENNAIR—At Dum Dum, Dec. 1, wife of Capt. J. McNair, 11th N.I., daughter.

MARRIOTT—At Agra, Nov. 30, wife of Capt. Marriott, S.A.G., daughter.

MORRIS—At Hong Kong, Nov. 9, Mrs. A. G. Morris, daughter.

O'CONNOR—At Allahabad, Nov. 20, wife of J. O'Connor, daughter.

OLDHAM—At Punjab, Dec. 2, wife of Capt. A. Oldham, 12th K.I.G. regt., daughter.

SCROGGIE—Dec. 3, wife of W. R. Scroggie, daughter.

SIBTHORPE—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 6, wife of Major L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th N.I., daughter.

SMITH—At Ghazeeepore, Dec. 2, wife of Major H. C. Smith, daughter, still-born.

SMITH—At Nellore, Nov. 26, wife of J. Smith, moonsiff, son.

STOWELL—At Roorkee, Nov. 28, wife of C. F. Stowell, son.

TAYLOR—At Calcutta, Dec. 2, wife of Richard Taylor, E.B.R. service, daughter.

TRIMNELL—Nov. 28, wife of Asst. surg. E. A. Trimnell, zillah surgeon, daughter.

TURTON—At Lingassoooor, Dec. 3, wife of Major T. T. Turton, Hyderabad Contingent, son.

WEBSTER—At Kurrachee, Nov. 22, wife of T. Webster, Scinde Railway, daughter.

WILKINSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, wife of Captain A. R. Wilkinson, daughter.

WILTSHIRE—At Madras, Dec. 1, wife of S. B. Wiltshire, daughter.

WOODHOUSE—At Dinapore, Dec. 1, wife of Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, B.S.C., son.

WYNN—At Mazagon, Dec. 8, wife of J. Wynn, son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDER—GRANT.—On Dec. 4, Surgeon W. M. Calder, H.M.'s 108th regt., to Julia M., daughter of J. Grant, Dalchople House, Elgin, N.B.

CAMERON—HANDCOCK.—At Christ Church, Lucknow, Nov. 23, J. Cameron, M.D., Bengal Army, to Frances F., daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. J. G. Handcock.

EDE—BREEBAART.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Nov. 7, N. J. Ede, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Mary L., daughter of the late Nicolas Breebaart, of London.

FRASER—SHIRRES.—At Calcutta, Nov. 29, S. J. R. Fraser, Manager of Roopacherra Tea Estate, Cachar, to Christian N., daughter of J. Shirres, Aberdeen.

FRITCHLEY—TUCKER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, W. E. Fritchley to Ann J., daughter of J. J. Tucker.

HUMPHRIES—JACKSON.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Nov. 28, A. Humphris, pilot, to Miss E. Jackson, of Milton, Oxfordshire, England.

HURT—NICOLL.—At Allahabad, Nov. 24, Serg. major S. Hurt to Agnes Nicoll.

KINLOCH—LEADER.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Nov. 23, Charles W. Kinloch, of Allygurh, to Catherine J., daughter of the late Major W. Leader, 5th N.I.

ONRAET—GOUTIERE.—At Benares, Nov. 25, H. F. Onraet, of Raur Concern, Etah, to Maria, daughter of A. F. Goutiere, of Dhoore Ghaut, Azimgurh.

PHILLIPS—WILLIAMS.—At Chuprah, Nov. 11, R. O. Phillips to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. T. Williams, South Wales.

PHILIPSZ—MEYER.—At Cochin, Nov. 17, Peter Philipsz to Maria Meyer.

PIMM—NEILL.—At Howrah, Nov. 25, J. Pimm, of Howrah, to Charlotte R., widow of late R. Neill, late of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s Service, Calcutta.

RITGEN—HEWETSON.—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Nov. 16, F. Ritgen, of Sumatra, to Nancy, daughter of the late W. Hewetson.

SCOTT—BOYD.—At Bombay, Dec. 4, R. Scott, vet. surg., to Maggie B., daughter of J. Boyd, Kirkliston, near Edinburgh.

SMART—MARSH.—At Kurrachee, Nov. 20, Edward Smart to Amelia Marsh.

STEWART—FYFE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, D. M. Stewart to Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, of the Free Church Mission, Calcutta.

STUART—LAZARUS.—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, C. Stuart, to Eliza S., daughter of C. Lazarus, of Calcutta.

TOMLINSON—ATKINS.—At Ootacamund, Nov. 18, John H. Tomlinson to Matilda, daughter of the late E. Atkins, of Ootacamund.

THORPE—HESSING.—At Surat, Dec. 5, H. Thorpe, Govt. Telegraph Dept., Bombay, to Mary A. Hessing, of Surat.

VAUX—COLLINS.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Nov. 14, Walter R. Vaux to Annie, daughter of B. Shortt Collins.

VYUGAN—SLEMAN.—At Mooltan, Nov. 29, Capt. R. O. Vyugan, Bengal Army, to Maria, daughter of Richard Slemen, F.R.C.S., Abbey-place, Tavistock, Devonshire.

WALTON—JENYNS.—At Byculla Church, Dec. 6, E. M. Walton to Harriet, daughter of T. Jenyns, senior, of Melbourne, Australia.

ONRAET—GOUTIERE.—At Benares, Nov. 25, H. F. Onraet, of Raur Concern, Etah, to Mari, daughter of A. F. Goutiere, of Dhoore Ghaut, Azimgurh.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—At Dum Dum, Dec. 23, Mrs. S. Agabeg, widow of the late J. Agabeg.

AWDRY—At Kurrachee, Nov. 29, Helen E. M., daughter of Lieut. A. Awdry, R.E., aged 15 months.

BRANN—At Mokemah, Nov. 26, L. P. Brann, East Indian Railway.

CHADWICK—At Calcutta, Dec. 2, James T. Chadwick, of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 22. [aged 16.]

CHEW—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, Louis B., son of the late Capt. J. G. Chew, COTTIER—At Bandora, Dec. 2, Adolphe J. L. Cottier, aged 45.

CULLEN—At Secunderabad, Nov. 30, Thirza Wills, wife of W. F. Cullen, surg. 2-24th regt.

GASPER—At Ballygunge, Nov. 27, Mrs. R. M. Gasper, aged 77.

HALLIDAY—At Suez, Nov. 28, daughter of John Halliday, of Rangoon.

KING—At Bangalore, Nov. 24, John King, pensioned apoth., Madras med. service, aged 75.

MORGAN—At Mercara, Nov. 25, E. C. Morgan, aged 8.

MORTON—At Lucknow, Nov. 22, E. Morton, controller, P.W.D.

OVERSTONE—On board the s.s. *Excelsior*, Nov. 29, Robert Overstone, aged 31. [aged 86.]

PRATT—At Madras, Nov. 30, E. Pratt, widow of the late John Pratt, ROBERTSON—At Dharwar dist., Dec. 4, Edmond A., son of H. Robertson, aged 5 months.

TOOMEY—At Bangalore, Dec. 1, F. Toomey, aged 29.

TOHER—At Gornackpore, Nov. 25, Mary C., daughter of Lieut. A. C. Toher, 18th N.I., aged five months.

VISCARD—At Pondicherry, Nov. 29, daughter of Robert Viscard, planter, Shevaroy Hills. [4 months.]

WEST—At Clifton, Dec. 1, Anne S., the daughter of R. West, C.S., aged

WILD—At Foochow, Nov. 1, Cecil M., the daughter of Charles and Margaret Wild.

Home.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Dec. 22, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. P. Andrew. The report of the directors, which we have already published, was taken as read.

The Chairman said on every previous occasion of meetings the board had been able to make some pleasant communication. The present occasion was an exception to the general rule, for they had to deplore a sad accident to the line, occasioned by the most severe flood which had visited the Punjab for the last twenty-seven years. The admirable and effective manner in which the breaches had been repaired had elicited the approval of the consulting engineer of the Government of India. He desired also to express the thanks of the company to the native princes through whose territory the line ran for the timely and welcome aid and assistance they had afforded. Unfortunately they had before had occasion to deplore the loss of many colleagues on the direction, of many an eminent servant who had died at his post, but never did they sustain a more severe loss than in the demise of their late agent in Sind, Captain John Wood. He paid a high compliment to the abilities of the deceased gentleman, observing that the meeting would pardon his travelling a little out of the ordinary track to pay a tribute to the memory of one of the ablest and best servants the company ever had. Returning to the more immediate object of the meeting, he congratulated them upon the general position of the company. True, there had been a falling off in the traffic, which arose from the general depression in trade and commerce. But what was most gratifying was that the passenger traffic had augmented, if not in numbers, in that which was most important to a railway of this kind, viz., an increase in the receipts from the greater length of the journeys. This showed that the population were beginning to appreciate the advantages of the line, and to travel further from home than they had hitherto done. There were two things necessary to complete the success of the line—the harbour at Kurrachee and the construction of the missing link. In respect to the first, the works were going on, and a breakwater was in course of construction. The harbour had been immensely improved already. About 250 feet of the breakwater had already been built in the most simple, but at the same time most ingenious manner. Blocks of a conglomerate found on the spot were dropped into the sea so as to fit one into the other. About 1,500 feet of breakwater would have to be constructed before the works were completed. As regarded the missing link, the company had suggested it, and surveyed the country; and had the authority been given the company would have constructed it five years ago. As it was, the Government was still considering it, and writing endless reports and despatches about it, and consulting about the break of gauge. If the break of gauge was to come about, the longer the Government considered the matter the better, for he earnestly hoped the Government would never do anything so foolish as to take the question out of the world of consideration. (Hear, hear.) There was no disguising the fact that until this missing link was constructed the company could never attain the degree of prosperity it ought. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir Donald McLeod, in seconding the motion, endorsed the remarks of the Chairman, observing that a very long residence in India had enabled him to bear testimony as to the exceptional severity of the recent flood, and to the efficiency of the company's officers, also to the great services rendered by the two native princes. The damage done was considerable, not only to the railway, but also in the adjacent country. It was no matter of surprise that this unprecedented flood should have caused so much damage, especially to the Beas bridge. It was not likely that so severe a flood would ever occur again, but in restoring the bridge the engineers had determined upon increasing it by ten spans, thus largely increasing the waterway, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been sufficient. From his intimate knowledge of the vast resources of the Punjab he could assure them there was no reason for despondency in the temporary diminution of the traffic, as the matter would doubtless soon right itself, and future years show a large increase as the trade became more largely developed.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the expenses of the line had been reduced to the lowest point compatible with efficient working. The traffic had diminished on nearly all the Indian lines, and as the same rolling-stock, &c., had to be kept up, of course the expenditure looked larger in comparison. But the board could not leave off running certain trains simply because there were not quite so many passengers and merchandise to carry. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. Carpenter moved, and Mr. John King seconded, a special vote of thanks to the officers and staff of the company in India for their efficient services and their exertions in repairing the damage done to the line, which was unanimously agreed to.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and his colleagues, and the proceedings terminated.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN GENERAL OFFICERS.—We believe that the Indian general officers brought on to the British Establishment will continue to be paid by the India Office.

MILITARY.—Two Royal Warrants, the one dealing with the question of the pay of subaltern officers in the army, and the other with appointments and promotions in the household troops, have received her Majesty's signature this week, but have not yet been published. It is even doubtful whether they will appear in the January "Army List."—*Broad Arrow*.

WILL OF GENERAL JAMESON.—The will of Major-General Sir George Inglis Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bengal Army, and auditor of the accounts of the Secretary of State for India, who died at Vanbrugh Park, Kent, on Oct. 24 last, was proved in London on the 4th ult. by Lady Jameson, his relict, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed his property, wheresoever situate, the personalty in this country being sworn under £3,000.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ORATORY.—Though his conduct as a statesman was sometimes open to criticism, and though he neither sought nor attained the highest political rank, Lord Ellenborough was the greatest orator in the House of Lords, and, with the single exception of Mr. Bright, he was the greatest orator of his time. Lord Derby was a brilliant debater and a forcible declaimer, unsurpassed in readiness, in playfulness, and in felicity of personal attack; but he was indolent; he was almost always imperfectly informed, and he never succeeded in assuming a tone of high moral elevation. Lord Lyndhurst, who was in the highest degree clear, incisive, and logical, never attempted to soar into the higher regions of oratory. Mr. Gladstone is full of knowledge and copious in elocution, and he is transparently penetrated and oppressed by an overwhelming conviction of the truth and paramount importance of the doctrine which he may happen at the moment to believe and propound; but his speeches are deficient in proportion and finish, nor is he apt to utter the pregnant aphorisms and epigrams which fasten on the memory. Lord Ellenborough had every advantage of person, manner, and voice, and he never spoke without preparation. Standing during the greater part of his life apart from the immediate conflict of parties, he confined himself to subjects which he understood and in which he had a genuine interest. His style was pure, and at the same time lofty and dignified, recalling perhaps better than that of any contemporary orator the stately manner of Pitt, whom he must have heard in his boyhood. On his rare appearances as a speaker in the House of Lords, when he followed Lord Derby and other principal debaters, his eloquence seemed to transpose the discussion into a different key. If he had a defect as an orator, it was that his speeches, less persuasive than imposing, tended to excite admiration rather than assent.—*Saturday Review*.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF 27TH DECEMBER, 1870.—It will be perceived that these clauses lay down that when all the colonels of the Indian Staff Corps who had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel before the 18th February, 1861 (the date of the formation of the Staff Corps), should have been promoted to the rank of major-general on the Indian list, and a vacancy should happen on that list to which a colonel of the Staff Corps, who had not attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel before the said date, would have succeeded under the Indian regulations, an addition of one should be made to the British establishment of general officers by the promotion of the senior qualified colonel of the amalgamated list. The vacancy in question has occurred through the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Inglis Jameson, K.C.S.I., and Colonel J. A. Street has been promoted instead of Colonel Salmon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, the first of the lieutenant-colonels of 18th February, 1861. Furthermore, by the operation of the warrant, the general officers of the Staff Corps, consisting of forty-four major-generals and four lieutenant-generals, have been added to the British Establishment, and all the officers of the Staff Corps have been transferred to the general seniority list of the British Army. It is to be noticed that the proportion of general officers to combatant officers will still be maintained as one to twenty-eight, so that the promotion of Staff Corps officers though slow will be sure. The seniors among them are the present sufferers by the arrangement, as they find a whole host of Queen's officers before them. On the other hand, those officers of the Indian army who were not transferred to the staff corps will rise to the rank of Major-General in the Indian Establishment. The promotion of the batch of major-generals and lieutenant-generals in the *Gazette* of yesterday week was occasioned by the necessity which arose on the transfer of the Indian Staff Corps generals to the British Establishment to adjust the numbers in each grade, *inter se*, on that establishment. It will be perceived that the 6th of March, 1868, has been fixed upon as the antedate of the commissions as major-general to which the colonels of the British army are succeeding. This date has been chosen because it was then that the Indian artillery generals were transferred to a separate list, thus opening promotion to ten comparatively young Indian colonels, who accordingly superseded their British confreres.—*Broad Arrow*.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—(PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 26.)—The *Crocodile*, one of the Indian troopships, Captain G. H. Parkin, arrived here this morning, with the 19th Regiment of Foot and a few time-expired men and military invalids. She left Bombay on the 25th November, and, having passed through the Suez Canal, has thus performed the voyage from India in thirty-one days. The 19th Regiment is to occupy the new barracks at Gosport, the recent quarters of the 95th Regiment, which is now stationed at the advanced forts on Portsdown-hill, with its headquarters at Fort Rowner.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The following is the report of the directors, to be submitted to a general meeting on January 4:—"The engineering staff has been reduced to the numbers required for maintaining the line and the supervision of some small works of completion. The working expenses for the half-year, after providing for £19,040 allowed to the Government on the final adjustment of certain outstanding claims for postal services, had been 40·80 per cent. of the receipts, against 39·78 per cent. in the corresponding half of 1870. The cost per train-mile had been 4s., against 3s. 5d. in the corresponding half-year; the apparent increase in the cost arose from reduction in the train mileage. The total number of passengers carried during the half-year ending the 30th of June last was 2,890,657, of which 9,452,236 were third-class, 347,347 intermediate class, 73,811 second-class, and 17,463 first-class. The tonnage in goods and minerals for the half-year was 580,378 tons, against 700,804 tons in the corresponding half-year, so that there had been a falling off of 120,426 tons, chiefly in consequence of the stagnation of trade. The principal decreases had occurred in grain and pulse carried over 300, 600, and 900 miles respectively, about 49,800 tons; in coal, about 23,600 tons; in seeds, about 61,000 tons; in salt, 10,500 tons; and in railway materials, about 10,000 tons; while there has been an increase in grain and pulse carried under 300 miles of about 14,200 tons; in cotton of about 16,200 tons, and in hides, iron, piece-goods, sugar, and wines, of about 12,600 tons. The Government of India had appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. In 1870 an exceptionally large supply of grain was forwarded over almost the entire line in consequence of the famine prevailing in the North-West Provinces of India. The gross earnings for the half-year ending the 30th of June last had been £1,256,198, against £1,431,056 in the corresponding half of 1870, and the net earnings (after providing for £19,040 already referred to) were £732,334, as compared with £865,874 in the corresponding half of 1870. The net earnings per train mile had been 5s. 9½d., against 5s. 2d. in 1870. While the difference in the gross receipts between the two periods amounted to £181,868, the difference between the net earnings of the two half-years was reduced to £133,540, which pointed to the great and creditable economy with which the traffic had been worked. This had been brought about chiefly by the large reduction in the train mileage. A perfectly satisfactory settlement between the Government and the company had been arrived at resulting in a balance of £29,824 for division between the two bodies. The company's moiety, £14,912, and of the surplus profits for the half-year, £39,715, making in all, with profit on exchange, £57,700, enabled the board to recommend the payment of a dividend, in addition to the guaranteed interest, of 4s. 4d. per cent., leaving a balance of £800 to be carried forward. The working expenses of the Jubbulpore line, after providing £6,495 allowed to the Government on the final adjustment of certain outstanding claims for postal services, has been 72·31 per cent. of the receipts, against 87·64 per cent. in the corresponding half-year. The cost per train mile had been 4s. 2½d., against 4s. 11½d. in the corresponding half-year. The total number of passengers carried in the half-year was 119,899, of which 113,506 were third-class. The gross earnings for the half-year ended the 30th of June last on the Jubbulpore line had been £76,931, against £69,464 in the corresponding half of 1870, and the net earnings £19,501, as compared with £8,583 in the same half of 1870. The net earnings per train mile had been 1s. 7½d., against 8½d. in 1870. There had, therefore, been both an increase in the receipts and a decrease in the working expenses during the half-year."

India Office.

Dec. 30, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. M'K. Clay, R. Alexander, and J. H. Thompson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. C. Dobbs (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. A. Floyer (Uncov.), and A. B. Beyts (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. E. Benthall, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. J. Williamson, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Asst. surg. S. Duckering, 6 mo.; Col. J. G. Fife, Engrs., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lord H. U. Browne, Messrs. T. Smith, W. J. Money, C.S.I., J. D. Tremlett, F. A. de Roepstorff (Uncov.), A. W. Brind (Uncov.), C. G. Longhurst (Uncov.), and C. Neale (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. S. Fahey (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Beddy, Staff Corps; Capt. J. C. Stewart, Staff Corps; Capt. O. R. Newmarch, Staff Corps; Major J. H. Jenkins, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. R. Edgcombe, R.E.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. B. Buckle.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—The wife of Colin J. Mackenzie, of Portmore, prematurely, of a son, who survived its birth only a few hours, at Portmore, Peebles-shire, Dec. 26.

WARD—The wife of W. E. Ward, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 36, Oxford-terrace, Dec. 25.

MARRIAGE.

TOD—McDONALD.—Ewen M., son of General S. H. Tod, H.E.I.C.S., to Margaret A., daughter of the late Alex. McDonald, at Kinlock Ran-noch.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—Mary N. A., daughter of the late Major John Simpson, Madras Staff Corps, at Ventnor, aged 10, Dec. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22. *Mars*, Rangoon.—23. *Scawfell*, Tuticorin.—24. *Eaton Hall*, Calcutta; *Crosswell*, Tuticorin.—25. *Dunphail Castle*, Madras; *str. Alonzo*, Bombay; *via Suez Canal*.—26. *H.M.'s str. Crocodile*, Bombay; *via Suez Canal*; *Australia*, Rangoon.—27. *Jason*, Calcutta; *Napier*, Gopulpore.—28. *Asiatic*, Rangoon; *Ivanhoe*, Calcutta; *City of Canton*, Tuticorin; *Gauntlet*, Madras; *Grecian*, Calcutta; *Dhol-lers*, Madras; *Ellen Lamb*, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. *Calcutta*, Calcutta; *Lord Canning*, Calcutta; *Latona*, Madras; *Mars*, Bombay.—23. *Str. Lotus*, Kurrachee; *via Suez Canal*; *Sir Charles Napier*, Bombay; *Charles Augusta*, Bombay; *Artist*, Calcutta; *Cherwell*, Calcutta; *Str. City of Cam-bridge*, Calcutta; *via Suez Canal*.—24. *Str. Agra*, Calcutta; *via Suez Canal*; *str. Derby*, Aden; *via Suez Canal*; *Str. J. C. Stevenson*, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; *via Suez Canal*.—25. *Str. Ada*, Bombay; *via Suez Canal*; *str. Penguin*, Bombay; *via Suez Canal*; *British Statesman*, Bombay.—27. *Str. Stirling*, Bombay; *via Suez Canal*.—27. *Str. Harefield*, Aden; *via Suez Canal*.—28. *Roslin Castle*, Calcutta; *Ar-butus*, Galle; *Euxine*, Bombay; *Ganges*, Calcutta; *Charles Bal*, Rangoon; *St. Fil-lians*, Bombay; *Charles Hickmann*, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *str. Rollo*, *via Suez Canal*, Dec. 21.—From *GRAVENSEND*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Capt. and Mrs. Beddard and child, Mrs. Keddie, Lieut. and Mrs. Mosley, Mr. W. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Thorold, Lieut. and Mrs. Newbury and child, Miss Dollman, Mrs. T. C. Christie and two children, Mr. E. C. Hill, Miss Cotton, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Nuttall, Master Nuttall, Mrs. Barnard, Miss Williams, Mrs. Brett and two children, Miss Renon, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Wardrop.

Per *str. James C. Stephenson*, Dec. 27.—From *PLYMOUTH*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jarbo, Mr. Lettley, Mrs. Morn and two children, Mr. Fowler. For *MADRAS*.—Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong and three children, Mrs. J. G. Cookson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Rowlandson and child, Mr. Heeston, Capt. and Mrs. Blair and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Irvine, Mr. Stanborough. For *COLOMBO*.—Mrs. Adderley, Mr. and Mrs. Bodman, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Teuch, Mr. and Mrs. Byng.

Per Overland Route.

Per *str. Ceylon*, Dec. 28.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Major Simpson, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sibthorpe, Col. and Mrs. P. de Tesier, Dr. Kendall, Mr. A. H. Streeten, Dr. M. Thomson, Col. H. B. A. Poulton, Mr. F. W. Francis, Mr. G. West, Mr. H. B. C. Hutchinson, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. E. O. Walker, Mr. Gay, Mr. F. S. Coombe, Mr. M. L. Thornton, Mr. A. R. Ward, Mr. B. Mallet, c.b., Mr. J. Peake, Mr. O'Neill, Capt. Lee, Mr. S. S. Smythe.

Per *str. Poonah*, Jan. 2.—From *BRINDISI*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Capt. de P. Falconnet, Capt. and Mrs. Traill, Mr. P. Blundell, Miss Cahill, Mr. G. A. Ketteredge, Mr. W. A. Somerville, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. A. Kennard. For *CALCUTTA*.—Rev. C. Ruther, Miss Offerman, Miss H. Wrras. For *MADRAS*.—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Leman. For *CY-LON*.—Mr. A. Buchanan. For *YOKOHAMA*.—Mr. S. J. Elder.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Tenasserim, London to Calcutta, Nov. 2, 3 S., 29 W.
City of Edinburgh, for Calcutta, Oct. 3, 3 N., 22 W.
Dolbadern Castle, Liverpool to Galle, Nov. 1, 6 N., 23 W.
Burgemeistre Schultdt, from Madras, Oct. 4, 35 S., 21 E.
Belpore, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 7, 6 N., 24 W.
Simla, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 1.
Solid, Cardiff to Rangoon, Nov. 4, 1 N., 27 W.
Cora, Shields to Bombay, Oct. 30, 9 N., 26 W.
Dholerah, Madras to London, Oct. 24, 22 S., 1 E.
Pasithea, Madras to London, Nov. 1, 10 S., 12 W.
City of Corinth, London to Calcutta, Nov. 15, 8 N., 25 W.
Gauntlet, Madras to London, Oct. 27, 25 S., 6 E.
Compadonico, Rangoon to Falmouth, Nov. 5.
Pasithea, Madras to London, Dec. 8, 31 N., 41 W.
Furness Abbey, Calcutta to London, Nov. 9.
Grecian, Calcutta to London, Nov. 29.
Roodee, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 4, 41 N., 17 W.
Frank N. Thayer, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 10, on the Equator, 26 W.
Sam Mendel, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 25, 28 S., 30 W.
Superior, Madras to London, Dec. 14, 37 N., 33 W.

Star of Erin, London to Calcutta, Nov. 8, 17 N., 29 W.
 Comorin, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 19.
 General Caulfield, Tuticorin to London, Nov. 22, 9 S., 14 W.
 James Wishart, Calcutta to London, Nov. 22.
 Dinapore, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 5, 35 N., 19 W.
 Centurion, Calcutta to London, Nov. 18, off Cape of Good Hope.
 City of Delhi, Calcutta to London, Nov. 11, off Cape Recife.
 Lenora, from Calcutta, Nov. 14, off Cape Agulhas.
 Athen, Kurrachee to London, Nov. 13.
 Gresham, Calcutta to London, Nov. 25, 1 N., 21 W.
 Gauntlet, Madras to London, Dec. 12, 35 N., 30 W.
 Eliza A. Kenney, Calcutta to Dundee, Nov. 27, 17 S., 21 (?) W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Inkerman, Kirk, from Liverpool to Calcutta, put into Weymouth Roads on Dec. 21, and reported having experienced a strong gale on Dec. 19 off Ushant, and lost some sails, shifted water tanks and gallery, carried away foretopgallant mast, &c., and lost two men overboard.
 The Daniel Rankin, Macnabb, from Shields to Bombay, with coals, put into Falmouth on Dec. 22 with her crew refusing duty.
 The Centaur, Arkle, from Liverpool to Calcutta, was assisted into Scilly on Dec. 23 with loss of sails, the master having his leg broken.
 The Hope, Croman, from Sunderland to Galle, reported on Dec. 19 as having anchored in the Roads of Yarmouth, proceeded on Dec. 22, after having taken on board again the seamen who refused duty.
 The Silistria, Varnot, arrived at Falmouth on Dec. 26 from Bassein, has her rudderhead damaged, and has shifted cargo and lost bulwarks.
 The Oriflamme, Hughes, from Liverpool to Bombay with a general cargo, arrived off Queenstown on Dec. 25 with crew refusing duty.
 The Culzean, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which put into Greenock, Dec. 25, making water, and with damage, was towed to Port Glasgow, Dec. 26, to undergo repairs, the Arran (ship) is to proceed to Port Glasgow to take on board part of the Culzean's cargo of salt.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 4, 1872.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Gale, and Mr. Vivian.
 BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and infant.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. E. L. Armstrong.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Col. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Pearce, Capt. H. D. Robertson, Mr. Floyd, Capt. Benyon, Capt. Brownlow, and Miss A. Davison.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mr. H. L. Barstow, Mr. J. G. Asher, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, two Misses Haggard, Mrs. H. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Cumbylege, and Mr. McHevraeth.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Stevens.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon.—Mr. B. Oliver.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. L. Buxton, the Rev. C. Tristram, and the Rev. D. Gursburg.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Armstrong, and Mr. Rendell.
 JANUARY 11.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Andrews.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Lord Ulick Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. O'Donnell, Mrs. Impy and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, and Mr. C. McDowell.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Ransome.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott.

GOLD IN ASSAM.—An El Dorado like those of California, Victoria, and New South Wales is a great want of this country. The discovery of gold in quantities in Assam would conquer the soil and forests of that still almost primitive province about as quickly as the Government of India would be able to satisfy the administrative requirements of the new state of things it would create. And that there is gold in those quarters is fairly assumable. The mountains enclosing Assam are but the central vertebrae of that great world-spine of rock whose commencement is the Ural chain, and whose termination is found in the small ridges of Australia. Captain J. H. W. Osborne, Superintendent 2nd Division Revenue Survey, Lower Provinces, in his description of the country surveyed in district Luckimpore in season 1869-70, says:—"Gold exists in the sand of nearly all the Assamese rivers in very minute particles, but those rivers which flow from the mountains to the north contain, I believe, the largest quantity of this valuable metal. Gold-washing used to be extensively carried on in former years, and, if reports are to be believed, the right to wash for gold was farmed out by the old Kings for Rs. 27,000 annually, but this branch of industry has, I think, nearly died out, which may perhaps be attributed to the great increase in the wages of labourers since the introduction of tea."—*Calcutta Examiner*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Wednesday at 6 P.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Jan. 4.
 Via Brindisi, on Friday, Jan. 12.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 1s.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½ 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½ 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	98½ 98½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½ 96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	96½ 96½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96½ 96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	100½
4½ per Cent. of 1872	98½ 97
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	108½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	Shut.
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	110½ to 110½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	103½ to 104½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	96
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	99
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	108½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	102½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	100½
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...	...	...	105½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100½ to 101
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	22s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	108 to 108
Stock Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	...	100	107 to 108
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	...	28.0	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	108
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	...	100	...
Stock East Indian ...	...	100	111 to 112
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	109½ to 110½
Do. Ditto (new) ...	...	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
Do. Ditto ...	...	6	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	...	all	94
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	...	100	98 to 100
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	...	100	107½ to 108½
Stock Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	...	100	104
Stock Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	...	all	107½
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	...	4	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	...	100	107 to 108
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ...	...	all	7½ to 8
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	...	all	15½
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	...	all	25½
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	...	all	88 to 88
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	...	all	45 to 46
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	...	100	158 to 160
10 British Australian ...	...	all	8½
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	...	all	11½ to 12
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	...	all	8½ to 8½
10 China Submarine (Limited) ...	...	all	9½ to 9½
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	...	all	10½ to 10½
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	...	all	12 to 12½
25 Indo-European (Limited) ...	...	all	11 to 13
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	...	all	4 to 5
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	...	all	11 to 12
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	...	all	7 to 7½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	...	1 to 1½ pm.
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	...	all	6½ to 6½
5 New ...	...	...	14
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	...	all	15 to 17
20 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	...	all	14 to 15
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	...	100	108
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	...	7s.	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	...	all	49 to 51
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	...	10	2 dis. to par

The Weekly Circular of Jay Cooke, McCulloch, and Co., with New York Mail dates, December 15th, and Cable prices, December 28th, says:—"The market for Government Bonds continues very firm, currency prices having been but little affected by a further decline in the gold premium, and values, on a gold basis, being higher than last week. The gold premium has been weak, the price having declined to 109½. Foreign exchange is firm, but not particularly active."

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Dec. 16; Agra and Madras, Dec. 14; Calcutta, Dec. 13.

THE telegrams announcing the Prince of Wales's perilous illness appear to have awakened the liveliest sympathy among all classes of her Majesty's Indian lieges. Before the worst news came, Lord Mayo had already held his levée; but the Drawing-room was countermanded, and the opera-house closed. Throughout the country prayers for the Prince were publicly offered up, not only in Christian churches, but in temples thronged by Parsees, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Jews. The impression everywhere produced upon the natives appears to have struck our countrymen with a pleased surprise. In Bombay and Calcutta fresh telegrams, received every few hours, served to fire or feed the public anxiety. Before the mail left the tone of the telegrams had become more cheerful and hope was reviving in every heart.

THE suspended preparations for the Camp of Exercise had been renewed, the proper authorities having agreed that no further spread of cholera was to be feared. The disease appears to have been confined to the lowest quarter of the city, but while it lasted to have been very severe; a hundred and thirty cases having been reported in two days. The manoeuvres were to begin at once, but matters were so arranged that, in the event of cholera reappearing, the camp could be broken up without delay. Lord Mayo himself was expected there in January. It has been decided, properly enough under the circumstances, to find only sufficient carriage for one division out of the three. More than that would have entailed heavy expense for no commensurate gain. Sufficient for the purpose has been brought together from the various stations where it is usually kept as a nucleus for the larger quantity required in war.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council, after its return from Simlah, came off on the 1st December. Mr. F. Stephen announced the virtual settlement of the long strife between the two bodies of Brahmins, regarding the Brahmo Marriage Bill. Mr. Cockerell's Bill for amending and consolidating the law of Christian marriages was referred to a Select Committee, which will report on it two months later. Mr. Stephen urged in strong terms that no British-born Christian should be al-

lowed to use Mohammedanism as a screen for bigamy or desertion of a Christian wife. The Bill, therefore, will declare that no Englishman on British-Indian ground could ever lawfully contract a bigamous marriage without incurring the penalties consequent on his offence. In defending his Evidence Bill, Mr. Stephen protested against the notion that either he or the Council cherished any more illwill to "the very honourable profession" of the law than Lord Mayo did to the Irish nation, or any of his colleagues to the Civil Service. He himself was "the last person in India who had any right or any wish to make such an attack on the members of the Bar." The Insolvency Bill was virtually laid on one side; Mr. Stephen admitting that it was not perhaps suited to the country at large, and that many people deemed it unsuitable even for the Presidency Towns. In the name, however, of the mercantile community of Calcutta, the *Englishman* hopes that the Law-member will proceed with his Bill, for "no difference of opinion exists as to the scandalous inefficiency of the present law in the Presidency Towns." With regard to the Criminal Procedure Bill, Mr. Stephen owned that the Local Governments were pressing the Supreme Government to enlarge the very limited jurisdiction of justices of the peace over her Majesty's European subjects in India. This question also has been referred to a committee.

SEVERAL Bills have been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council. One to which Mr. Bernard stands godfather, with Mr. Campbell's approval, would empower the Municipal Commissioners to levy a tax on "persons according to their circumstances, a tax on trades and callings, a tax on the annual value of horses and lands, taxes on horses, elephants, carriages, and tolls." The enumeration of these fiscal luxuries is rather suggestive; but Mr. Campbell took care to explain that all these taxes would not be levied at one time; his object being merely to entrust the Municipalities with the right to choose between them according to circumstances. The list includes a tax on all processions not religious. Another of Mr. Bernard's Bills, suggested apparently by the late destructive fire in Calcutta, deals with the registering and inspecting of jute warehouses and the providing of an efficient fire-brigade for the capital. The Bill to provide for embankments and drainage was postponed for a month.

THE libel case against the *Madras Athenæum* was to receive a final hearing on the 6th February. The plaintiff's case rests on certain articles in which Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, was charged with breach of faith for communicating to members of his Council some private documents received from General McCleverty. His Lordship's legal advisers, who seem to be rather ill-advised, contend that a charge of this nature tends to damage the Governor's public and private character. Would not his Lordship have done better to act on Lord Melbourne's principle and "let it alone?"

ON the 5th December General Brownlow had moved forward from Demagiri with the right or Chittagong column, leaving five companies of his Ghoorkas to hold Demagiri and certain posts on the Sajjak river. The 27th Punjabies and half of Colonel Hill's Mountain Battery, with ten elephants, were also to remain behind for the present. The Cachar Column, under General Bouchier, had been painfully hewing its way through the dense bamboo jungle towards Mainadhar; his active Ghoorkas clearing as they went a path for the powerful but

unwieldy elephants behind them. The latest mail accounts left the General somewhere beyond Mainadhar, with everything promising well for his force. He had lately been consulting with General Nuthall what should be done with the Manipore Contingent, which the latter officer accompanies as a Political, besides looking after the police who garrison the frontier posts. It was expected that General Brownlow's Column would very soon beat up the Syloos, one of the most numerous of the Kookie or Loshai tribes; and later telegrams have, as our readers know, fulfilled that expectation. Demagiri Falls, on the Karnafoolee, are described by Captain Lewin as being some three days' journey above Burkhul, where all further progress up the river is stopped by the rapids. Up to that point, about twenty miles above Kassalong, the Karnafoolee is navigable for boats of large size all the year round. It appears that boats can proceed three days' journey northward up the Kassalong and Chingree streams, both of which fall into the Karnafoolee.

CAPTAIN LEWIN'S impressions of a voyage on the Karnafoolee differ widely from the rapturous descriptions of that river and the forest scenery on its banks, as penned by an officer writing the other day from Kassalong. According to the former the scenery along the Karnafoolee and its tributaries is generally "dull and uninteresting, the river flowing between high banks of earth, covered either with tall elephant grass or dense jungle, which effectually prevent any view being obtained of the surrounding country." At one place only was its "dull monotony of reaches of still water and walls of dark green verdure" changed to a scene of varied and bold beauty, resembling somewhat the Rhine near the Lurleiberg. Perhaps the later traveller found new beauties in the contrast suggested to him with the rivers of Eastern Bengal.

THE statement first put forth some months ago by the *Times of India*, that Assam was to be separated from Bengal, and placed under a Chief Commissioner, appears to have been founded on fact. A despatch from the India Office is understood to have arrived in Calcutta, sanctioning the very arrangement in question. Its advantages speak for themselves. Assam itself is large enough to be separately governed. Its interests are distinct from those of Bengal. It has never been brought under the Permanent Settlement, and its separation from an overgrown province with which it has no natural connection will give room for the development of its own productive resources under conditions the best suited to that end. As a separate province it ought to include Cachar, Chittagong, and the other districts east of the Brahmapootra and north of British Burmah. The name of the first Chief Commissioner is not yet mentioned; but there is no lack of candidates for the post.

SOME progress is being made with the coast defences of India. On Friday, the 8th December, Colonel Jervois, Director of Fortifications, in company with Major-general Norman, the members of the Torpedo Committee, and some other officers, paid a visit of inspection to the new battery now being constructed a little below Diamond Harbour for the defence of the Hooghly. When finished it will be armed with nine 9-inch guns and further protected by a line of torpedoes. Colonel Jervois had not submitted his report when the mail left; but he is understood to have spoken approvingly of the works as a whole; one or two changes only being suggested to make them thoroughly efficient. On the defences of Bombay and Aden also he has not yet reported.

A MEMORIAL in behalf of Mr. Roberts, the suspended magistrate of Calcutta, has already been signed by a large number of the residents there. At a meeting of the Bench of Justices on the 10th December a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him for his long and useful services to the Municipality. It is said that the papers concerning his case have been laid before the Supreme Council for their consideration. The *Friend of India* takes Mr. Hogg's part on the whole, but the general feeling in Calcutta sets strongly on the other side, apparently with good reason. It is evident that even if Mr. Roberts was wrong, which we doubt, in urging Mr. Giles to bring his prisoner, Abdoollah, at once before him, Mr. Hogg, by his overbearing conduct and threatening language, failed to put himself in the right. Some little respect was surely due from an executive officer to the chief magistrate, and Mr. Hogg seems to have been as disrespectful as he well could be.

THE Indian Government has issued an order relieving the local governments in the Bengal Presidency from the entire control of all purely military works. The whole of these works in all stations occupied by European troops are placed under the charge of an inspector-general, aided by a proper staff of engineers, whose labours will be concentrated on a few important works at a time. If such an arrangement succeeds in preventing any more of the scandalous failures which have lately marked the progress of military works in India, the public at any rate will have small reason to complain.

THE border State of Khelat has been troubled of late with a serious quarrel between the Khan and some of his unruly nobles. These latter, disgusted probably at his employment of ministers taken from another class than their own, and at his preference of a paid army to the volunteer services of his nobles, took up arms against him, seized Quettah, which the Khan's ministers soon recovered, and finally took possession of the province of Kutchee. It is said, however, that they have come to terms, and that a peace has already been patched up with the rebel leader, Sirdar Moolla Mohammed, an old enemy of the present Khan.

THERE appears to have been a small rebellion in the little State of Banswarra, in Rajpootana. Several villages have been burned and plundered. The Chief himself has fled from his capital, and besought help from the Political Agent.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S visit to England will be delayed, it seems, by the threatened approach of famine in Hyderabad.

COLONEL BROOKE has formally invested the Maharana of Oodipore with a Grand Commandership of the Star of India. The festive ceremonies on the occasion lasted several days.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of January 2 from Calcutta, General Bouchier has followed up the enemy to such purpose that by the 29th December he had driven a Syloo tribe to sue for peace. The terms were being considered on the date named. The Loshais are said to have suffered heavily both in life and property, while the loss on our side has been very slight. In the meantime supplies were being rapidly pushed to the front.

A LATER telegram from Calcutta gives news to the 1st January from the Loshai Expedition. Both columns were still advancing and destroying the deserted villages on their way. Only a few slight skirmishes are reported with the enemy, one tribe of whom were seeking to obtain terms of peace. If this refers to the Syloos of the former telegram, the terms in question are taking some time to arrange.

THE Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, whose new prospectus is well worth studying, have just been informed that the supply of water to the Government tanks in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts having failed, these have been, at the urgent request of the cultivators, and with the assent of the Government, filled from the company's canal, and so the crops, which would otherwise have perished, have been saved.

To judge from the blunders committed in a memoir of Lord Ellenborough, as published in a certain daily paper, the rudiments of Indian history are still to learn among the bulk of English readers. From that memoir we are surprised to discover that General Nott "forced the Khyber Pass against the whole force of Afghanistan." It is a pity the writer did not add that General Pollock was shut up in Kandahar, or taken prisoner in Kabul. From the same enlightened source we learn that the gates of Somnath were carried off from an Indian town by "the great Akbar and placed in Cabul." We shall hear next perhaps that George III. defeated the French at Poitiers, and carried off the French King prisoner to Birmingham. It is also something new to be told that the restoration of these gates to their former resting-place was meant to reassert the honour of Hindustan against her former Afghan conquerors. We certainly were not aware that either Akbar or Mahmood of Ghuznee were Afghans; but one lives to learn strange things. Can it be that the memoir in question was written for a comic paper, and sent by mistake to the journal in which it appeared? Or has the writer of it been lately cramming too hard for the Indian Civil Service examination?

THE impending retirement of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen naturally prompts the question, who is to succeed him? No doubt there are plenty of home-bred lawyers who would deem it worth their while to undertake so high an office as the moulding and making of laws for Hindustan. In the face of men like Macaulay, Bethune, Maine, and Stephen, we can hardly question the likelihood of finding candidates of nearly equal calibre at home. But are there not lawyers in India also, whose training and capacity might recommend them at least as powerfully for the vacant post? It is a good thing to have breadth of learning and view, but are these peculiar to one country? If English experience counts for something, a ripe Indian experience ought to count for much more. For many years past Indian practice has been an excellent field for the training of lawyers and lawmakers, if we only knew how to profit by their experience. It may be invidious to mention names, but we certainly believe that a gentleman of the stamp of Mr. L. T. Prichard would prove on the whole a more efficient lawmaker for India than even Mr. F. Stephen. Even in England Mr. Prichard has made his mark as a lawyer and something else by his work on Roman Law, his recent history of India under the Crown, and his frequent lectures on Indian questions of the day. On all points of Indian law he has the mastery gained from long residence in the country itself; not merely in its Anglicised Capital, but mainly in the heart of the North-West Provinces, amidst people with whom he had to talk in their own tongue, and whose private history and habits it became his daily business to learn. His consequent sympathy with the natives of India has been tempered by his inborn shrewdness and the very range of his experiences; while his ripe English culture and past learning would always save him from imbibing rash prejudices against the mass of his countrymen in India.

MAJOR RAVERTY'S name as an Afghan scholar stands so high already, that few words are needful to recommend his latest essay, a translation of *Æsop's Fables* into Pushto, or the Afghan language, for the benefit of English students and of vernacular schools in the Punjab. The book is published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, in very neat type, and on good paper, embellished with woodcuts borrowed from the well known English version of the Rev. T. James, as published by Mr. Murray. Major Raverty has done well to mould his Pushto version after the style of the best Afghan writers instead of contenting himself with the colloquial common-places of a single district like Peshawar. We can only hope his translation will meet with all the favour it deserves.

THE next overland mail by Brindisi will not be delivered here before Monday.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani:—Higher Standard: Lieut. H. P. Young, 49th foot, attached to 20th regt. N.I.; Ensign A. J. P. Nuthall, 83rd foot. Lower Standard: Lieut. W. P. Blandy, A battery 18th brigade R.A.; Asst. surg. W. C. Gasteen, M.B., 66th foot; Lieut. W. J. Orr, 108th foot; No. 1,715, Private C. Robertson, 108th foot.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that, under order No. 1131, of June 15, 1869, a military officer in civil employ on a consolidated pay is entitled to the same allowance during subsidiary leave granted to him before or after furlough, under section 11 of the military furlough regulations of Nov. 10, 1868, as during the furlough itself; and that the allowances of a military officer in civil employ on a staff salary during preparatory leave before or after furlough of any kind shall be regulated by the order of this department, No. 3205, dated Oct. 22, 1868.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Qmr. J. Bryant, 36th regt., at Rawul Pindie, Dec. 1. Gen. Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B., at Cheltenham, Dec. 30. Lieut. col. E. K. S. Butler, 35th regt., at Windsor, Nova Scotia, Dec. 10. Major G. W. De Renzy, late 82nd regt., aged 86, at Nottingham, Dec. 30.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. J. Campbell, col. 92nd Gordon Highlanders, aged 73, at Gibson-terrace, Dec. 2 (served in the first Burmese war).

MADRAS.—J. G. Turnbull, Esq., late Madras C.S., at Farnham, Jan. 2.

BOMBAY.—G. Gardiner, Esq., late Bombay C.S., at Twickenham, Jan. 2.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Massilia*, Jan. 2.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Lester, Mr. Brandeth, From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Burns, From MADRAS.—Dr. Smith, From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Stoffel, Mr. Vicilich, Mr. Mazzocchi, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hollebhone, Capt. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher, Mr. Ladgrip.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Pera*, Jan. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Taylor, Captain Ewbank, Mrs. McCarthy and two children, Capt. Pim, Mrs. Metcalf and three children, Asst. surg. Roche, Vety, surgeon Marshall, From CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Miss McDonald, Mr. Daniels, Col. Stubbs, From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Turton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 9, 1872.

RETROSPECT OF 1871.

THE year 1871 opened in India with the untimely death of Sir Henry Durand, at Tank on the Punjab frontier, only seven months after a long and able service of forty years had been crowned by his promotion from the Viceroy's Council to the Government of the Punjab. Before the end of the same month another of those border raids which so often break the peace of British India was reported from Bengal. Bands of Loshai savages spread havoc and dismay among the tea-planters on the Cachar frontier, slaying more than one Englishman, several natives, and carrying off, among other prisoners, an English child. A few hundred native troops and policemen were at once sent off to guard the frontier and, if possible, catch the raiders. But before all was ready for a march into the Loshai jungles the time for marching had passed away, and Lord Napier had to put off all further movements until the return of the cold weather would allow him to strike hard and to good effect. By the end of October the first movements of the troops destined to carry out his Lordship's plans began. Two columns, under Major-generals Bouchier and Brownlow respectively, took the field in the latter part of November, equipped with everything needful for a troublesome campaign amidst dense bamboo jungles. Before the year's end both columns had left their mark upon the foe, and one tribe was already seeking to make peace.

In no other part of India were the sounds of armed fighting to be heard last year. But the serious riots at Bareilly and Pillibheet in July between the Hindoos and Mohammedans, followed by a number of murderous outrages inflicted by Sikh fanatics on Mussulman butchers in the Punjab, revealed the latent strength of those religious and national hatreds which our rule in India alone keeps from breaking out into mortal conflict. Condign punishment befel the rioters and murderers in either case, and the danger threatened by the recent growth of a new fanatical movement among the Sikhs appears for the present to have passed away. A similar check has been inflicted on the Wahabi plotters in Bengal by the trial and condemnation of Ameer Khan and some of his accomplices. One sad event, the murder of the upright and widely mourned Chief Justice Norman by a Pathan from the North-West, was popularly ascribed to the same Wahabi conspiracy. But the murderer expiated his crime on the gallows without breathing a word to implicate himself or any comrade in any preconcerted plot, and nothing has yet transpired to prove the justice of the

popular belief. For many months however before his death the alleged state of Mohammedan feeling in India towards our rule had continued to exercise the minds of many disputants in both countries, and the last echoes of the controversy started by Dr. Hunter's pamphlet have not yet died away. One special grievance, put forward by the Mohammedans themselves, drew from Lord Mayo's Government the expression of a desire to give Mohammedan learning fair play in the Government schools and colleges of Bengal; and Sir W. Muir in the North-West Provinces avowed his sympathy with the claim of his Mohammedan subjects to study their own classics in their own tongue.

In its foreign policy, Lord Mayo's Government was equally cautious and successful during the year. In the civil war between Shere Ali and his son Yakooob Khan, its friendly counsels bore good fruit in the timely reconciliation of the combatants and in a large concession to the just demands of Shere Ali's eldest and ablest son. On the side of Persia one old boundary dispute between her and the Khan of Khilat touching the Makran frontier has been finally settled by Major-General Goldsmid, acting as umpire for the Indian Government. A like dispute between Persia and Afghanistan regarding the province of Seistan bids fair to be settled ere long by the same judicious umpire. With Burmah and Nepal our relations throughout the year were those of peace and goodwill, and English influence induced his eccentric Majesty of Ava to proclaim free trade throughout his dominions. In Muscat Sayad Turki succeeded in displacing the late usurper, Azan bin Ghez. With its own Feudatories, from Kashmere to Hyderabad, the Indian Government has had no particular cause for quarrel. The Chiefs of Western India have been sending their sons readily to the new Rajkoomar College opened in the previous December by the Governor of Bombay. Early in the year the son of the ex-Nawab of Tonk, whose prayer for the redress of alleged wrongs has not yet been formally heard in England, was installed in his father's place; and about the same time the young Rajah of Patialah was invested by Lord Mayo with the Grand Commandership of the Indian Star.

On the 9th March Sir R. Temple opened his Budget for the new year, disclosing a surplus of about a million, mainly due to opium, which enabled him to reduce the income-tax to one per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 750 a-year. The retention of a tax so deservedly odious throughout India provoked long and warm debates, in which almost every independent member of Council followed Messrs. Robinson and Cowie in opposing the Government. Even Mr. G. Campbell, the new Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, spoke weightily against the tax; but in vain. The Government won the field by three votes, and after further debating the reduced tax was continued for another year. The dissident six however had to some extent their revenge. Mr. Inglis's powerful exposure of the evils wrought by the income-tax evoked from Lord Mayo a pledge to enquire into the history of its collection in the North-Western Provinces. The inquiry has issued in a Minute from the Supreme Government, reflecting severely on that of Sir W. Muir for the mismanagement it could not help, and the malpractices it dared to expose. But every one in India knew what value to place on an official answer which answered nothing to the point; and the censure nominally passed on Sir W. Muir resulted only in heaping fresh discredit on the head of its apparent author, Sir R. Temple.

It was in this year that the local Governments were first entrusted with the management of all revenues required for local purposes. For the first time the Supreme Council met in April at Allahabad to hear Sir W. Muir deliver his first Budget statement for the North-Western Provinces. For the first time also this year were the army and public works estimates laid in set speeches before the Viceroy's Council by the respective chiefs of those departments. In this year also the first steps were taken, with the final sanction of the Indian Minister, to raise local cesses for education on the land of Bengal, a measure which Mr. F. Stephen ably justified at Allahabad against those

who denounced it as a breach of the Permanent Settlement. The formation of a new department of Trade and Agriculture, under Mr. A. O. Hume, was another important novelty in the administrative work of this year. New hill stations for British troops were opened at Chakrata and Ranikhet in the Himalayas, and at Pachmari in the Central Provinces. New failures were reported in the palatial barracks at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Sagar, and elsewhere. In spite of a powerful protest from Lord Napier, the strength of our artillery in India was reduced by thirty guns. In the latter part of the year his Lordship began to form a great Camp of Exercise round Delhi; and, in spite of a passing alarm of cholera, some thirty thousand soldiers of all arms were gathered in camp before the year's end in order to practise the manœuvres that might be demanded in a regular campaign.

During the year steady progress has been made with Indian Railways. For the new State Railways a gauge of 3 feet 3 inches was adopted as a general rule, the only exception as yet made being in favour of a broad gauge line through the Nizam's dominions. In the spring of the year a complete line of railway from Bombay to Madras was opened; one link only, the bridge over the Kistna, being still to finish. On the last day of 1870 the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo in Assam was formally declared complete. Several of the new State lines are being pushed forward, especially those through Rajpootana and the Punjab. In Irrigation works too the year has not been wholly fruitless. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces many miles of railway were rendered unserviceable and some bridges destroyed by the unusually heavy floods of the rainy season. The crops in Bengal and several towns in Oudh suffered severely from the same cause. At Jaunpore 17,000 houses were buried in the swollen Goomtie. At Lucknow 40 inches of rain fell in five days. Ghazipore was sadly damaged by the floods. Gwalior likewise suffered greatly, and half the stock of cattle in Bengal is said to have perished. In Kandeish on the other hand and part of Central India the scanty rainfall produced a certain scarcity, and gave rise to many fears for the coming season. In most parts of India however the year has ended with fair or improving prospects.

The legislative work of the year leads off with an Act extending the Paper Currency by the introduction of five-rupee notes, and the circulation in any province of notes issued in any other. A Bill for amending the Law of Evidence, by empowering the Judge to question any of the witnesses at pleasure during any part of the trial, was brought in by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, but appears to have been delayed by the strenuous opposition of the Indian bar. From the same quarter issued a well-considered measure for dealing with the Criminal Tribes throughout India, a measure which has since passed through Council. Colonel Strachey's Bill regarding advances by Government for the improvement of estates, and a measure for regulating the rates charged on irrigated lands, have also become law. Some new provisions have been added to the European Vagrancy Act, and the Bill for legalising Brahmo Marriages has at length got over the difficulties which delayed its course for many months past.

The appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance in the early days of the last Session of Parliament has issued in the taking of voluminous evidence, to which as much more will probably be added before the Committee can close its labours. Another Committee, appointed later in the Session, will shortly resume its inquiry into the important question of direct railway routes from England to India. In the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff defended with his usual ability the refusal of the India Office to redress the alleged grievances of the Nawab of Bengal. Mr. Haviland Burke's demand for an inquiry into those grievances was rejected by nearly two to one of his hearers, after a debate in which most of the speakers sided with Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Eastwick's intended motion to resuscitate the old local Indian Army never came off, nor did Mr. Cardwell's Army Bill attempt directly to deal with that side of the military problem. The peerage granted to Sir W.

Mansfield strengthened the debating power of the Upper House with a critic of some authority on Indian affairs. Lord Sandhurst's first speech, levelled at the practice of sending boy recruits out to India, drew public attention to an admitted evil, with such effect that the Ministry pledged themselves to weed out all youths under twenty from regiments ordered on Indian service. In the progress of the Army Bill through the Commons, Sir C. Wingfield procured the revision of a clause concerning the mode of compensating officers in the new line regiments for the bonuses they would have received from their juniors on retirement.

The India Office turned a willing ear to a deputation of gentlemen anxious to secure their aid in making a good ship-channel between India and Ceylon. A special engineer was appointed to examine and report upon various rival schemes for that end, and the result of his enquiries tends to justify the movement begun by Sir James Elphinstone. Some steps have also been taken, with the sanction of the India Office, to resume the long-neglected work of surveying the Indian seas and rivers, and utilising the many natural harbours along the Indian coasts. The opening of the Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, on August 5, was an event of special promise for the future well-being of the Public Works Department in India. Not less important, for other reasons, was the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, with its necessary consequence of a shortened journey to the East.

The death of Major-General Broome early in the year on his way home deprived the Indian Government of an able and tried Accountant-General. His place has since been worthily filled by Mr. G. Kellner. Another able officer, Sir George Jameson, who had long served as Auditor to the India Office, died at home only a few months after he had won his knighthood. By the retirement of Mr. Eliot Macnaghten, the Indian Council lost one of its oldest members, one of the last remaining links that connect it with the old East India Company. A late member of the same Council, Sir Proby Cautley, the well-remembered architect of the Ganges Canal, died at home in the beginning of the year. Sir George Pollock was appointed Constable of the Tower in fit succession to Sir John Burgoyne. By the death of Mrs. Manning, the authoress of "Ancient and Mediæval India," the people of that country lost a popular exponent of their ancestral lore, and a powerful advocate of their own highest interests in the present day. In the last days of the year died the Earl of Ellenborough, whose short period of rule in India derived its chief lustre from the victories of Nott and Pollock in Afghanistan, of Sir C. Napier in Sindh, and of Lord Gough over the Mahrattas of Gwalior. Among the new knights of the Star of India the names of Sir John Kaye, the well-known historian and Political Secretary to the India Office; of Sir Henry S. Maine, late law-member of the Viceroy's Council, and of Sir Thomas Pears, Military Secretary to the India Office, deserve special mention. In India Mr. Davies succeeded Sir H. Durand as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and General Barrow replaced Mr. Davies as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. At home Sir James Colville became one of the first paid Judges of the remodelled Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

CAN THE MUSSULMANS BE HELPED?

The *Madras Times* remarks what a grievous fact is this ruin of a great community whose history teems with records of valiant deeds, of hard-won battles, of brilliant conquests, of magnificent cities ruled by great men; whose literature teems with graceful and imaginative poetry, with histories far excelling anything that Europe could show in the same period, with devotional works that shine like meteors in the dark sky of Indian idolatry. What monuments have they not left of their glory? That halo of splendour which surrounded India and blinded mediæval Europe dates from after the year 1000 A.D. It rose, grew, and set with the Mussulman power. The Indian heroes are Akbar and Aurungzebe, Baber, and Shah Jehan. What other nation ever carved out the world like those fierce Arabs and Pathans who followed the standard of the Prophet? What other

race have had such a history?—what other such a fall? Do we wish to know what Indian Mahommedanism is now? Go into Triplicane and spend a morning in tramping through its filthy squalid streets. See the Shady Mahal, the palaces of the Begums. Regard the bailiffs who watch the houses of the highest nobility. Learn how every living soul is overwhelmed by debt. Note that not one respectable man has a respectable employment. See the men whose fathers ruled provinces, led armies, dictated treaties, built some cities and razed others—they slink from their houses to their harems, and from their harems to their houses—they are surrounded by hosts of servants and dependants whom they cannot dismiss because they cannot pay them. Hear their plaintive cry about the reduction of their pensions, of the insufficiency of their allowances, of their despair on account of their children, among whom in the next generation must be divided the pittance that is not enough for one family now. Everywhere the streets are littered with the debris of falling houses, of ruined walls, of rotting tatters. The gardens of great houses are overrun with squalid huts, whose tenants are too poor to pay rent, whose owners are too poor to repair them. The tanks are silted up till they are but stagnant pools. The finest house of all, far better than the Shady Mahal, and built years ago for a favourite begum, but never finished, because will and means could not agree, is at this moment being turned into a vegetable bazaar. Mortgaged to a native who never received his interest, the building changed hands by a foreclosure, was vainly offered to the Town-hall Committee, and now is doomed to be a vegetable market. Go where you will, it is still the same. At Vellore, at Kurnool, at Bangalore, at Mysore, and even at Hyderabad, are the same terrible symptoms of decay. The sons of men who were Tippoo Sultan's Amildars and Asophs are now vegetating on paltry pensions that would not have kept their fathers in clothes. Telling daily of the great deeds of their ancestors, they yet are beggars, hidalgos without a cash and without a career, looked upon as suspicious characters, but believing themselves to be the only salt of the earth. Is such a state of things to be cured by university scholarships? By the encouragement of the Arabic and Persian languages? Or by any other rose-water process? They were rulers, are now subjects. That is the key of the pitiful story of poverty and decadence. The evil may be remedied to-morrow, were tables but to be turned and Patans, Moguls, and Arabs once more rule India. But the Mutiny has conclusively shown that the English people will not have this. Nor are the Hindus particularly anxious to change their present masters for those who rendered half India a desert and allowed no man to feel that what he had was his own. What is the good of mincing matters in the face of the great fact that everywhere stares us in the face? The lion will not lie down with the lamb; the Mussulmans will not submit to plough or trade, to lend or manufacture, like their Hindu fellow-subjects. With them fighting is the only noble trade, the only occupation that provides fame and conquest, riches and honour, at other folks' expense. Shall we set India in a blaze for the sake of giving the Mahommedans a chance of a career? They are sulky because they have gone to the wall; because a stronger lion roars over the land; because the reign of law and order is sufficiently powerful to make force and violence neither profitable nor safe. They are poor, because they live upon pensions and may not lend at usury; because where they have accumulated wealth they live upon the capital. Do what we will under every possible English rule men cannot live unless they work for their living. But the genuine Mahommedan will not work, although the Lubbay shows how shrewd a trader he might be if he would but try. They hold aloof from all western education, scorn to learn any language but their own, and hence have little chance of Government employment. But are we to engage ignorant incapables, although of noble lineage and descended from doughty warriors, because they do not choose to adopt means for rendering themselves capable? We say not one single word to depreciate or offend what we deem a very noble race of men. Far be it from us to add one drop to the bitter cup they have to drink. The stars in their courses have fought against the Mahommedan. His place, his honour, his occupation, his profits have all gone. While things are as they are, Mogul and Patans have no hope. They will not condescend to mix with or grow like the modern busy world, and hence the world marches on without them, leaves them far behind, hopelessly lagging in the race. Blame not the world, it must march on. Blame not the Governments, they must go with the crowd they have to rule. Blame not the Mussulmans, but rather pity that stern fate which has left them stranded on a desert shore, fixed when all else moves on. Rather let us blame men like Dr. Hunter, who would quack of pills and plasters, who take no care to learn what the disease is, how it came, or what its symptoms. Such men preach disappointment, are the storm-birds of evil. They hide the truth while professing to seek it, and will look anywhere, both for the evil and its cure, rather than follow the path of simple observation, and honestly recording what they thus might learn.

HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.—Agreeably to a decision of the Government of India, the rate of recovery on account of hospital stoppages from European artificers employed in regiments of British cavalry and brigades and batteries of Royal Artillery shall be at three annas a day, with reference to Art. 275, page 483 of Jameson's code.

Bengal.

THE MEMORIAL ON BEHALF OF MR. ROBERTS.

The following memorial is, we believe, in circulation for signature:—

TO HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.
The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta respectfully sheweth:—

"1. That your memorialists have read with extreme regret the resolution of your Honour, announcing the dismissal of Mr. John Blessington Roberts from the offices of police magistrate and coroner of this city.

"2. That Mr. Roberts has held these offices for a period of nine years as magistrate, and fourteen years as coroner, and that, during that time, he has, in his performance of these offices, possessed, your memorialists believe, the confidence of successive Governments, of the judges of the High Court, of the mercantile and trading bodies, and of the community at large.

"3. That his decisions have generally been unquestioned, or, when questioned, have been upheld.

"4. That his long experience in connection with the police has given him an influence with that force, and an insight into its organisation, which have always been exercised for good.

"5. That, brought as he has been most prominently before the public, by his ability, energy, and capacity for work, the public have always recognised in him fearless independence, strict integrity, and perfect honesty of purpose, and even in his "self-assertive" manner have not lost sight of the purity of his motives and his desire to act only for the public good.

"6. That your memorialists feel assured that no one can recognise more strongly than your Honour the necessity of preserving intact the independence of the Magisterial Bench, as well as that of the Coroner's Court; but, in the absence of any expression of opinion from your Honour on this subject, your memorialists fear that the public, reading the resolution, will consider that the magisterial office is held by your Honour to be subordinate to the Executive.

"7. That your memorialists are unhesitatingly of opinion that Mr. Roberts's action as a justice of the peace has been productive of good to the community—that by his unceasing and unflinching opposition to extravagant expenditure he has earned the gratitude of all ratepayers of the town, native and European; and it is a matter of deep regret to your memorialists that for taking so prominent a part in municipal affairs he should seem to have incurred your Honour's animadversion.

"8. That there should have been a public collision between the magistrate and the commissioner of police your memorialists allow to be an occurrence greatly to be regretted, and one which properly calls for official notice. Your memorialists find that in your Honour's opinion Mr. Roberts is chiefly to blame in the case which has led to the resolution depriving him of his appointments. While regretting this, it does appear to your memorialists, after the most careful perusal of your Honour's remarks, that, taken in their most unfavourable light, the charges against Mr. Roberts amount simply to charges of indiscretion or error of judgment.

"9. That these charges should be considered of so serious a nature as to necessitate the ruin and degradation of an old, useful, and tried public servant, near the close of what your Honour admits has been 'an honourable career,' is a matter of deep regret to your memorialists, and one which, in their opinion, calls for an earnest appeal to your Honour.

"10. That your memorialists therefore respectfully pray that your Honour will graciously take the case into your re-consideration, your memorialists hoping that, after such re-consideration, your Honour will find it in your power to reinstate Mr. Roberts in the positions which he has so long and so usefully filled. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray."—*Englishman*.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

General Bouchier and Staff, with the exception of the Brigade-Major and Dr. Buckle (who were left behind to make arrangements connected with Captain Hidayat Ali's coolies, who had suffered so terribly from cholera), left Cachar for Luckipur on Nov. 23. Beyond that place great and, it must be said, unexpected difficulties were experienced with regard to roads. It was understood that the civil authorities would have done something at any rate in the way of clearing a track, but in point of fact nothing whatever had been done. There was, however, a path known to the planters which required very little repair as far as the Alnee Garden on the Barak, but from thence towards Mynadthur it was as much as the Gurkhas themselves could do to scramble on with their arms; as to elephants getting along, they might as well have attempted to scale the skies. The troops accordingly were set to work, and by the 28th the road was practicable for unladen elephants as far as Mynadthur, while the stores were sent up by water. By the 2nd December the Sappers and 44th had carried on

the road for six miles beyond Mynadthur, and the telegraph is completed as far as the road. The weather was glorious, the climate agreeable; leeches and ticks were found less troublesome than had been feared, and the health of the expedition, with the exception of course of Hidayat Ali's coolies, was all that could be desired. Great indignation appears to have been felt in camp at the inhuman neglect with which these poor creatures had been treated. It is distinctly asserted that the embarking and medical authorities protested against 850 coolies being crowded into two flats, and begged that at any rate an European officer might be sent with them; but that the protest and petition were alike poohpoohed by the Bengal Government. The result, we know, was the death of 151 coolies, and that about 50 more are incapacitated by their reduced condition for all work. The rest of the force (we speak of the left column) is in excellent spirits and first-rate order. The only casualties have been the two deaths from drowning we formerly mentioned. Officers and men are taking kindly to the rough life, and rough it certainly is. From the general downwards nearly every one has sent back his pony, trusting henceforward to his two legs for transport. The rations are of the simplest, and as regards the beef, of the toughest—commissariat rum the only artificial means of exhilaration. So long as there is water enough in the river for the boats there will be no serious impediment to progress; but a little above Mynadthur the Barak is reported to shallow suddenly, and then coolies will be almost the only resource in the way of carriage, for the elephants will apparently have enough to do to carry themselves. As to the warlike prospects, it is said that Mr. Edgar is rather anxious about Sukpilal's attitude. The messengers whom he sent some time ago to that chief have been detained by him, or at any rate have not returned. The military authorities, on the other hand, would perhaps be glad if their operations were relieved from the complication of Sukpilal's ambiguous alliance.—*Pioneer*.

THE SCENERY ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

From the private letter of an officer with the Chittagong column of the Loshai Expeditionary Force we (*Englishman*) extract the following interesting description of some of the scenery on the line of march:—

"You have no idea what a pretty river the Karafoola is. It is not very broad or anything wonderful in volume, but it has not the muddy-looking sticky banks one sees in the rivers of Eastern Bengal. The villages, too, are far better kept and tidier than Bengal ones, and the trim plots of cultivated ground almost remind one of home. The river winds a good deal, and the banks, instead of being the dead level of the Assam rivers, are broken by hills covered with trees and creepers, some hanging almost perpendicularly to the water, and from a good height, too. One of the reaches we came on just after breakfast put any scenery I have seen as yet in the country quite into the shade. A long bend to the left, which bank was a succession of hills and dells covered with trees and creepers—the trees not of a uniform green, but of almost every shade, except of course the brilliant hues one sees in the American forests, and the hills rising in places straight up from the water; here and there a cottage surrounded by a garden closed in, by a bamboo fence as neatly made as if by a Scotch gardener. At the end of the reach a view of one range rising beyond another, and the right bank well cultivated and wooded. The beauty of the scene fairly took us all by surprise. The whole of the river scenery till past Rungamuttee, and one-half way to Kasalong, continues the same. Of course, where the banks get higher, they shut out all view except up and down the reaches, and then one as usual gets tired of the monotony of trees upon trees. I am wrong to say I have seen nothing to touch this scenery, for I was forgetting the views one gets of the snowy ranges after leaving Jhelum—both styles are equally good in their way. Rungamuttee and Kasalong are on hills at bends of the river, where the jungle has been cleared away, and they are both as green as Calcutta. In fact, the fog is far worse than, and the dew nearly as bad as that of Calcutta. The fog comes on in the evening about eight, and lasts till between nine and ten the next morning; then it clears, and for a couple of hours it is charming; but the afternoon sun, and particularly that of the evening, is very strong and disagreeable. Kasalong is the first depot after Chittagong, and a small steamer plies between Rungamuttee and Kasalong to convey up flats with troops and stores. Demagoree, Lower and Upper Burksball, and Kasalong, are all on the left bank; Rungamuttee is on the right."

LEFT (CACHAR) COLUMN, CAMP MYNADHUR, Dec. 4.—The following is the order of the movements now taking place in regard to the left (Cachar) column:—Fifty of the Sappers and Miners under the command of Lieutenant Harvey, Royal Engineers, have gone on ahead to make the road to the "Tipi Mookh." These are followed by the head-quarters of the 44th Regiment N.I., who march from station No. 1, about 6½ miles from the tea-plantation of Mynadthur, No. 2, about the same distance, for the purpose of improving the road, and rendering it passable for laden elephants. The head-quarters 22nd Regiment N.I., march from Mynadthur to station No. 1, taking the place of the head-quarters 44th S.L.I., and will follow in the track of the others in due course, the left wing, 44th Regiment N.I., who have been stationed some days at the Barak Ferry, about four miles from the Alneetea garden, making a road towards Mynadthur,

have been ordered to march, and are expected in at Mynadur this evening, 4th Dec., 1871, their place at the Barak Ferry being taken by the 42nd Assam Light Infantry. This at present is the disposition of the force, the guns, and some of the 22nd Native Infantry being still at Cachar. General Bouchier, Colonel Roberts, &c., have gone on to the front, and a few days hence it is hoped that a post will be established at Tipi Mookh, the first depot in the Loshai country, where large quantities of stores will be collected for the force in advance. A road up to this point will soon be completed, so that the left column may be said to have made a fair start. The telegraph is being rapidly pushed on, and as there is spare wire, it will doubtless be carried on about thirty miles beyond Tipi Mookh. The Commissariat arrangements seem good on the whole, but the salt provisions might be of a better quality. The great thing to be dreaded is sickness, especially in regard to sanitary arrangements, as there are at present no public establishments detailed for that purpose—get cholera into camp in these dense, damp roads, and the scene will be awful. The coolies from Darjeeling have suffered dreadfully at the camp near Chuttuk, 146 dead from cholera, and the remainder having dysentery more or less amongst them. Whether the Loshais make a stand or not is on the cards. There is a rumour that Sookpial, owing to pressure brought on him by neighbouring tribes, has turned against us; if so, we may safely calculate on a morning fight through the jungles. On the Manipore side, Major-General Nuthal, political agent of Manipore, makes a flank movement with the Rajah's contingent, but more in the capacity of a patrol than of an actively engaged party. A large fleet of provision-boats are under the command of Mr. Patch, district superintendent of police, specially placed at the disposal of the military authorities from the Sylhet district. Up to date, all seems promising; and it is to be hoped that success will crown the expedition, and we shall be able to show something for the vast expenditure incurred.

P.S.—Head-quarters, 22nd Native Infantry, march on 5th to Station No. 1, and left wing, 44th Native Infantry, to Station No. 1, on 6th December, 1871.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

CHOLERA AT DACCA.—A few cases of cholera have, according to the local paper, occurred at Dacca.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HOOGHLY.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal notified in Council, on Saturday last, that permission had been received from the Home Government for the immediate construction of the Hooghly bridge.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—We (*Indian Daily News*) learn that a Commission has been appointed at the instance of the Government of India to inquire into the Government printing system, with reference, not to any particular presidency, but to all India. The Commission will be composed of officials drawn from various sections of the public service, and will contain one or more members selected from the non-official community. The necessity for such a step has been harped upon by the Indian press until the subject has become wearisome; it is satisfactory to find the Government of India making inquiry into the matter.

THE BURNING OF THE "LADY MELVILLE."—George Cole and William Clapham—who were charged with having on the 14th of October last, on board the *Lady Melville*, then lying in the port of Calcutta, taken a lighted lamp to the after-port of the 'tween decks of the said ship, where spirits, to wit rum, were kept in casks, and there, while drawing off the rum into buckets, held the said lighted lamp close to it, whereby they did an act with fire so rashly and negligently as to endanger the lives of persons then being on the said ship, and thereby the said George Cole and William Clapham committed an offence and became punishable under section 285 of the Indian Penal Code—were tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Saturday. Clapham was acquitted, and Cole sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. P. BASEVI OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—"India Office, London, Oct. 26, 1871.—To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.—My Lord,—I have received, with feelings of deep regret, the melancholy news of the death of Captain Basevi, while engaged in the completion of the pendulum observations in the Chang Chemmo Valley, which had already been announced by telegraph; but the details of which I have only received with your Excellency's despatch, dated the 1st of September (No. 12) 1871. 2. I have caused a copy of Major Montgomerie's letter to be forwarded to the President of the Royal Society, and I shall be prepared to consider any proposals which may hereafter be made by your Excellency's Government with regard to the suggestions contained in it; but in the meantime I could not allow a mail to leave England without expressing my sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the public service and by science in the death of this accomplished and devoted officer. The series of observations which Captain Basevi had so nearly completed will form a lasting memorial of his services to science, while his previous career had already entitled him to rank among the foremost of the distinguished scientific officers now serving under your Excellency's Government.—I have, &c. (Signed) ARGYLL."

AFFAIRS AT BHAMO.—From the diary of the officiating assistant Political Agent at Bhamo for the month of September, 1871, we learn that a Panthay envoy from Nanthabet arrived at Bhamo on the 10th of that month. According to the information communicated by him, it seems that the Panthays are considerably harassed about the town of Momein by marauding bands of Chinese, and it appears hopeless to expect a resuscitation of trade between Burmah and Yunnan until these bands have been subdued, or until they cease hostilities against the Panthays. The envoy confirmed the news of the defeat of the great leader of banditti Lisitani, and the capture of his stronghold Yilaw, but added that the Panthays have not attempted to retain possession of that place, contenting themselves with doing as much damage as they could to the Chinese robber and his village, and then retiring—a course which they seem to have pursued on many different occasions and in many places. According to the statements of the emissary, the Panthays are in complete and peaceable possession of the whole of the north and centre of Yunnan; and it is only in the southern and south-western confines of the country that the Chinese continue to harass them. The commanders of the marauding parties are not, the Panthays assert, commissioned by the Government of the Emperor of China; nor is there any regular Chinese army operating in any portion of Yunnan, or against the Panthays at all, even on the east and south-east. It is round about Momein that the most serious fighting occurs, and that the Chinese bands are the most irrepressible. The emissary pointed out that the many years' fighting had caused the number of reckless scoundrels to increase, so that any noted Chinese leader can easily replace his losses in men; whilst the stricter discipline of the Panthays, affording fewer opportunities for plunder and for the satisfaction of lust and revengeful feelings, throws the majority of these soldiers of fortune into the ranks of their enemies. The true Panthays are comparatively few in number, and their forces are largely composed of Yunnan Chinese, who have given in their adhesion to the new rule, every chieftain who joins them being received with open arms, and rewarded with an appointment or a title. At the last interview the emissary repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Political Agent that we must not hope to see trade suddenly revive the instant that the Chinese bandits succumbed, as it would take some years for the country to settle down completely; but he was very positive that directly hostilities ceased trade would recommence, and gradually but surely increase.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Str. Khedive, Steward, Suez; Spence, Storey, Melbourne.—7. Howrah, Greeves, Liverpool.—8. Elizabeth Nicholson, Webber, Liverpool; Appelles, Melay, Melbourne; Lady Lawrence, Ovenstone, Liverpool.—9. Corbie, Sorrie, Adelaide; Khersonose, Ellison, London.—10. Daphne, Cross, Liverpool; City of York Auld, port not mentioned; Clifton Belle, Buchart, Aden; Benares, Nacoda, Jeddah; Penang, Dickinson, Moulmein.—11. Anita, Marvanton, Bourbon. 12. Genii, Jevine, Liverpool; Splendid, Oliver, Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Str. China, Strathelyde; Indian Empire, Remington.—7. Hannibal.—8. Str. Bushire, str. Arabia.—9. Str. Viceroy.—11. Str. City of Oxford, and a barque.—12. Lady Egidia.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 6 to 98 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 10 to 99 0
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 10 to 99 0
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 4 to 110 8
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited) ...	100	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company ...	200	345 to 347
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	555 to 557
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	81 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	84 to 85
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	155 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	30 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	214	252 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	54 to 55
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	237 to 244
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	130 to 135
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 168
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	340 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	600 to —

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fire temples, where, in addition to the usual prayers offered for the relief of the sick and suffering, special prayers, prepared by the Dastoor or high priests, were said. Hindoos of different castes and sections had also two prayer meetings at their own temples in Bombay. The Jews, at the invitation of the Sassoon family, held a prayer-meeting at their synagogue at Byculla. The Suni Mahomedans held a similar meeting at their mosque in Khoja Mohla; while the Shias, the majority of whom are Moguls, also met together to pray in their mosque by direction of his Highness Aga Khan. The following may give an idea of the general character of the prayers for the Prince:—

"O! Almighty Hormuzd! We, Thy humble servants, the Zoroastrians, offer our united, sincere, and earnest prayer to Thee, to restore his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to health and strength. Though his medical advisers have given up hopes of his recovery, yet we humbly beseech Thee, as the Supreme Healer, to restore him to health. O! Preserver of Health, let Thy beneficent influence work upon our beloved Prince, so that the malady may be immediately removed, and that he may be spared to rule over us hereafter. O! Merciful Providence! Grant us the boon that we ask of Thee! that our hearts may be relieved of the deep anxiety into which we have fallen!"

"O Supreme Being, we Thine humble creatures prostrate ourselves before Thy feet and beseech Thee. We have no other supporter to look up to, and therefore depend solely on Thy protection. We offer up prayers unanimously and devotedly in order that thou mayst show Thy mercy to the Heir-Apparent of the British Throne and save him.

"When human efforts avail not, we naturally invoke aid from above. In the same manner we have met here to seek succour from Thee. Therefore, Oh Ocean of Mercy, have compassion on us and remove our sorrows. His Royal Highness is in a critical state of health and is now suffering intensely. We therefore pray that Thou may be pleased to save the Prince.

"Our country has suffered too long from tyranny and oppression at the hands of barbarous and despotic rulers. Oh God, Thou hast now given us the peaceful and benign rule of our Most Gracious Queen. Thou art merciful, and canst therefore administer relief to the son of our Queen. Why shouldst Thou now be angry and give pain to those who have made us happy? We cannot but feel sympathy for our Queen. The ruler and ruled are spoken of as one body, and it is therefore with difficulty that we can bear our sorrows consequent on the precarious state of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is said that a ruler has sometimes to atone for the sins of his subjects, and if the present illness of the Prince is so accounted for, we prefer our united prayer to the Almighty God that thou mayst be pleased to save our Prince."

THE PAY OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The following important letter from Government to the Municipality of Bombay has been published:—

"Bombay Castle, Dec. 15.—To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively 18th and 24th November last (Nos. 145 and 157), forwarding certain Resolutions noted below,* passed by the Worshipful Bench of Justices at meetings held on the 16th and 23rd ult.

2. "In reply, I am directed to intimate that the course pursued by the Government in respect of the matters to which the Resolutions refer was the necessary consequence of the action taken by the Justices at their meetings of 8th May and 10th June, 1871, when Resolutions directly opposed to the provisions of the law were passed by a majority of the Bench and communicated to Government.

3. "The letters which acknowledged the receipt of those Resolutions informed the Bench that they had exceeded their powers, and that their acts could not be recognised. But notwithstanding the warning thus conveyed to the Justices that their proceedings were illegal, the Resolutions were not withdrawn, and the objectionable portion of them has been re-affirmed, his Excellency regrets to observe, by the first of the Resolutions now under acknowledgment.

4. "It may be remarked that even if the Bench had just grounds to complain of the withdrawal by the Government in April last, of the grant towards the maintenance of the police, such a fact would form no justification for their direction to the Municipal Commissioner to stop, after a certain sum had been exhausted, the payment of the Police from the Municipal Fund, which is expressly made

* "That the Bench protests against the action of Government in ordering the Municipal Officers to pay the police for the months of September and October without requesting them to obtain the sanction of the Bench of Justices, and in opposition to the resolution of the Bench on the 14th of June last."

"That the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner and Controller in acting in this matter without receiving the sanction of the Bench is highly reprehensible, and deserving the severest censure of the Bench."

"That the Bench, in thanking Government for their promptness in coming to the relief of the Municipality, respectfully asks that the amount taken from the Municipal Fund to pay the police for September and October may be deducted from the sum of two lacs thus placed to the debit of the Municipality, and also that the pay of the police for November may be taken out of the same sum instead of out of the Municipal Fund."

liable by law for that expenditure. The action of the Government in the withdrawal of the contribution was dictated by an anxious desire to avoid the necessity of imposing new taxation in the city of Bombay, and by the belief, which his Excellency still entertains, that the diminution of the means at the disposal of the Bench occasioned by the loss of the contribution might be effectually met by a careful reduction of expenditure in other departments.

5. "It appears, moreover, to have escaped the recollection of the Bench that the withdrawal of the Government grant towards the expenses of the Police was accompanied by a contemporaneous relief of the city of Bombay from an amount of taxation which would largely have exceeded the contribution from Government. At the time when his Excellency the Governor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the financial arrangements for the current year, and intimated that the share which would fall on Bombay of the new taxation which had been rendered necessary by the state of the finances would be obtained by a withdrawal of the Police grant, there was on the table of the Legislative Council a Bill, which subsequently became law, imposing additional taxation upon the whole non-agricultural population of the Presidency. Under that Bill a very large sum would have been levied in the city of Bombay, but by the 3rd section thereof the city was removed from its operation. No doubt, if when the measure was before the Council, the Bench had intimated to the Government that they had no desire that the city should be exceptionally relieved from the heavier taxation which was about to be imposed on the rest of the Presidency, and that in their opinion the preferable course would be that the Government should continue their contribution to the police, and at the same time subject the city to the burden of new taxation, such a communication would have received the consideration it deserved. No such opinion, however, found expression, nor was a word indicative of disapproval offered to Act I. of 1871 of the local Legislature during the lengthened period that the Bill was under discussion in the Council. It appears, therefore, to the Government that the claim made by the Bench on the part of the city to receive the grant for the police at the same time that the city has been exempted from the taxation imposed on the rest of the Presidency solely on the ground that the grant has been withdrawn is inconsistent with equity and unreasonable.

6. "His Excellency in Council does not forget that one ground of exception urged against the withdrawal of the police grant was that it took effect in the middle of the financial year, and consequently disturbed the Budget provisions which had been fixed in anticipation that the grant would be received. But I am to state, in reply, that though this objection was necessarily foreseen, no doubt was entertained that the balance of the income and expenditure could be restored by proper retrenchment, and that the public might thus be saved from the burden of additional taxation. And I am directed to add that it would appear that the inconvenience of a measure which thus necessitated a reconsideration of expenditure after the financial year had commenced was not considered of much account by the Bench, inasmuch as their contribution to the expenses of the Contagious Diseases Act was similarly withdrawn by them from financial reasons of a like character.

7. "With reference to the resolution of the Worshipful Bench communicated in your letter of the 24th ult., I am instructed to inform the Justices that the loan made to them to enable them to meet their pressing liabilities was advanced from Imperial Funds, and not from Provincial Revenues; and that, therefore, the proposal that the municipality should be allowed to deduct the expense of the police for the months of September, October, and November 1871, from the sum which they have been lent is one, which, even if it were in other respects reasonable, his Excellency in Council is wholly precluded from entertaining.

8. "I am to add, that since the passing of Act II. of 1865, his Excellency in Council, with the view of giving a fair trial to the experiment in self-government then initiated, has refrained, as much as possible, from interfering in the proceedings of the Bench or of the Executive Municipal officers. It has also been his desire to avoid the imposition of new taxation; and although he has regretted that the measures he has adopted with this object have not met with the concurrence of the Justices, he sees no reason to doubt that this policy, which he would desire still to pursue, is the best for the interests of those whom they represent. His Excellency in Council has lent a willing ear to every legitimate proposal of the Bench for the reduction of expenditure, and has been always prepared to give to all proper suggestions on their part his careful consideration.

9. "His Excellency in Council trusts that he is not wrong in presuming that the Justices have no desire to put forward claims which they do not believe to be justified by the Acts of the Legislature under which the Bench is constituted, and that they will refrain from persisting in a course which has been declared to be illegal by competent professional advisers. He would fain believe that the resolutions which are before him have originated in a misconception by the Justices of their powers, and a misapprehension of the circumstances under which they were called upon to act. But in view of the terms in which these resolutions are expressed, he is constrained to record his conviction that it would have been an abdication of the proper functions of Government to have permitted the Justices to arrogate to themselves an authority with which the law had not in-

vested them, and to have allowed them to jeopardise the safety and tranquillity of the city by the measures which they had adopted to prevent the payment of the police from the fund specially charged by law with that expenditure.—I have, &c.,

“E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
“ Acting Chief Secretary to Government.”

Miscellaneous.

POLICE TORTURE.—Two of the police of Hyderabad in Sind have actually been convicted of torturing an unfortunate accused. They bound him hand and foot in a field, and then deliberately set to work to burn him from his shoulder to his wrist with a metal *chillum*, from which they smoked comfortably between whiles. They were convicted! A noteworthy fact; but still more remarkable that the judge convicted them despite the verdict of the native assessors that they were guiltless, and punished them as severely as they deserved to be punished. One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or to undergo imprisonment for a further term of two years; the other to five years and a fine of Rs. 250, or two years' further imprisonment.—*Dellii Gazette*.

SAD DEATH OF A LITTLE EUROPEAN GIRL.—We regret to hear of a fatal accident which occurred at the Custom House yesterday. The youngest but one of Mr. White's (the head clerk of the Custom House, who lives on the premises) children, a little girl of nineteen months, was missed by the parents about half past eight A.M. Unperceived, it appears, she made her way to a circular earthen vessel, about twenty inches deep, and little less in diameter, lying in the compound, a few feet from the house, and which contained very little if anything above nine inches of water—in her childish effort to get at the water she apparently overbalanced herself, and went down headforemost. When discovered, within fifteen minutes of the search, she was found with her little feet up, and quite out of the vessel, and her head fully immersed. Life seemed extinct, as all efforts,—at the Charitable Dispensary close by, whither she was instantly conveyed, and where Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Lookmanjee was present at the time,—to revive her failed. We sincerely sympathise with the parents in this their sudden affliction.—*Sindian*, Dec. 9.

THE RESULTS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The B.A. Examination.—Out of 58 candidates who presented themselves for the B.A. Examination in connection with the Bombay University 14 have passed successfully. Of the successful candidates, 10 are Hindoos, 1 Parsee, 2 Christians, and 1 Mahomedan. Of these 6 belong to the Elphinstone College, 5 Deccan College, and 3 St. Xavier's College. First Examination in Arts.—Out of 134 candidates who presented themselves for the F.A. Examination, 32 have passed successfully. First Examination in Civil Engineering.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for the first examination in Civil Engineering, 12 have passed their examination successfully. Of these 9 are Hindoos and 3 Parsees. They all belong to the Poona Civil Engineering College. Licentiate of Civil Engineering.—The following candidates have passed their examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering:—Messrs. Narayan Babajee Joshi, and Gungadhur Ramchrisna Kiranee. Both the candidates were from the Poona Civil Engineering College.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9. Str. Xantho, Cole, London; Beaumaris Castle, Madras, Mauritius; William Stuart, Cock, Rangoon; str. Baroda, Hall, Suez.—10. Philippine, Nacoda, Mozambique.—11. Str. Abbotsford, Patterson, Liverpool; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Calcutta; Glen Isle, Case, Calcutta; Cordillera, Berry, Liverpool.—13. Str. European, Shaw, Calcutta; City of Amoy, Swan, Glasgow.—14. Str. Nemesis, 8 court, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. G. Sigg, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. H. H. Hynes, Mr. Sands, jun., Rev. Dr. Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. C. Arkwright, Mr. Baird, Mr. J. H. Watson, Mr. H. Sandford, Mr. W. Glynn, Miss Glynn, Mr. Brene, Mr. F. Boyle, Capt. H. W. King, and Mr. Waite. From Southampton.—Mrs. Col. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dickinson, Major H. M. Wemyss, Major F. Robertson, Mr. T. G. Fox, Gen. Irving, Miss Irving, Mr. A. W. Peet, Mr. Wroughton, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. C. F. Adams, Mr. C. W. Miller, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Levinge, Mr. C. Greaves, Gen. Lord M. Kerr, Major C. A. C. Hawkins, Mr. T. Leslie, Mr. G. Bosseston, and Mr. D. McGregor. From Gibraltar.—Mr. P. J. Viegas. From Suez.—Mr. J. Stricker, Mr. Ezelkie, and Mr. M. Viers. From Aden.—Mr. Rossastin, Mr. J. Morris.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12. Tabor, Otes, Calcutta.—14. Str. Flora, Grubisch, Trieste, &c.—16. Mail str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Gardiner and three infants, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Macarthy and two children, Capt. Ewbank, R.A., Mr. Sims, Capt. Pim, Mrs. Metcalfe and three infants, Mr. Hewson and son. For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Brandreth, Col. Lester, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Hilton, Mr. Fulcher. For Malta.—Major and Mrs. Williams and three children, Mrs. St. John and infant.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe:—Major E. W. Lyons, acting cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, having been allowed furlough for two years from Dec. 9, from the military department, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days from the civil department.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	1s. 11½d.
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0½d. Debits.
6 ditto ditto	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1960 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 416)	1875 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97½
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1842-33	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36	
" " " " 1842-43	99½
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	102½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	110½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-7
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	108½
Sycee Silver	108
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tola. 16-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-8 to 16-9
Ditto Pekin	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s
To London—Cotton, £3. Seeds, £2. 15s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—The improved business done in the previous week has been maintained, and prices, moreover, are in several instances higher. First holders are now firm, while the demand from Zanzibar, Guzerat, and Marwar continues. In Yarns a small business for foreign counts has been done, though prices are firm. Metals generally show an advance, but sales have been limited, owing to stocks being small and holders firm.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 16.—Cotton: The market has been very firm, and the prices of Old and of New Cotton have advanced Rs. 7 to 10 per candy. The purchases for export aggregate about 7,300 candies, of which 3,800 candies were of Old Cotton, and 3,500 candies of New Cotton, deliverable between this time and April next.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 16.—EXCHANGE: A very limited business has been done this week, at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 21s for 100 dollars.

ALLOWANCE FOR WINE ON PASSAGE.—It is notified that in addition to the actual cost of a passage to England which the last para. of G.G.O. No. 785 of 1869 provides shall be issued to officers of the Indian service, who are entitled to a passage at the public expense, the Government of India has decided that when such cost excludes wine, &c., they shall be allowed one rupee four annas a day for the estimated number of days.

SICK LEAVE.—We have again to call attention to the extremely arbitrary manner in which the Secretary of State for India in Council deals with the claims of officers of the old Indian Army. It is bad enough to find their furlough pay reduced from 2s. to 1s. 11d. a rupee, but what shall be said of officers being invalidated home on six months' medical certificate by the authorities in India, and then finding that the authorities in Charles-street have quietly ignored the action of their subordinates, and relegated the officers in question to the miserable pittance of the retired list? We pointed out some time ago a gross case of injustice of this description, wherein an officer had incurred heavy expenses, and had received advances from his agents on the faith of the pay-papers which he produced on arrival in England. To whose influence is this miserable, illegal, cutting-down policy to be attributed? The answer is easy, if, as we surmise, Major-General Sir George Balfour, since his retreat from Pall Mall, has been at the Duke of Argyll's elbow. Indeed, the letter of Sir George Balfour to the *Times* intimates as much, for the Duke had asked him his opinion on Indian Military Finance. The India Office may be congratulated on having received this accession of strength in the shape of a disciple of old Joe Hume, who, radical reformer as he was, knew pretty well how to turn the cutting-down process to profitable account.—*Broad Arrow*.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

AIKMAN, R. S., asst. mag. and coll., Etah, in the same capacity to Etawah, with effect from Oct. 12 last.

BARBOUR, D. M., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Arrah, and to be also vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for that town. Dec. 11.

BAYLEY, S. C., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div., during the absence on furlough of Lord H. U. Browne. Nov. 29.

BAYLY, W. G., offic. examr. of acct. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, is prom. to the rank of dep. contrl., v. Morton, deceased.

BEATTY, T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Nuddea (local rivers) div., on return from priv. leave on Dec. 2.

CAMPBELL, C., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, Indore railway, is transfd. to the charge of the Indus Valley Railway, as engr. in chief, with the rank of suptg. engr., 1st grade. Dec. 9.

CHATTERTON, Capt. F. W., to continue to offic. as junior asst. comr., Kumaon, v. Capt. Reade, offic. as senior asst. comr. Dec. 9.

CHEYNE, C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab irrigation branch, is transfd. to the charge of the Indore railway, with the rank of offic. suptg. engr. Dec. 9.

CHAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Begoo Serai, is transfd. to the sudder station of Monghyr. Dec. 6.

CURRIE, Lieut. A. P., 2nd squad. officer, 3rd regt. Bengal L.C., to offic. as cantonment mag. and judge, Small Cause Court, Neemuch, in add. to his own duties. Dec. 9.

DODD, Capt. C. A., offic. superint. of the Govt. press, and curator of Govt. books, N.W.P., to be confd. in those apps. from the date on which Dr. W. Walker assumes charge of the offices of insp. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, N.W.P. Dec. 9.

FERRIS, G. W., is app. to offic. as a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Beeroom, and is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class. Dec. 12.

GIRDLESTONE.—The services of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, dep. comr. of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, on special duty in Cashmere, are replaced at the disposal of the Home dept. from Dec. 1.

GREEN, Lance corporal T., prob. overseer, first grade, attached to Arrah div., is perm. app. to the P.W.D. in that grade. No. 283, Dec. 9.

HARRISON.—Public Works Department notification No. 400 of Oct. 25 last, app. Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., is cancelled.

HAWKINS, C. R., C.S., Judge Small Cause Court, 4th class (Punjab) on his return from leave to Europe, is app. an asst. comr. of the 3rd class, and posted to the Lahore dist. Dec. 7.

HEENAN, R., is app. to the P.W.D. as an ex-eng., 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. Dec. 9.

HEWITT, Capt. G. L. K., Bengal staff corps, brigade major, Ferozepore, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. whilst Capt. H. Thompson may be employed with the Loshai expeditionary force. Dec. 9.

HILL, Capt. W., dep. superint. of the Hassan dist., to act as superint. of the Ashtagram div. Dec. 9.

JOHNSTONE, W., proby. supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted temp. to 24-Pergunnahs div., which he joined on Nov. 24. No. 282.

KENNEDY, J., asst. mag. and coll., who reported his return from furlough on Nov. 26 last, to the Saharanpore dis.

LA TOUCHE.—The services of Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, asst. settlement officer of Allypore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept. Dec. 9.

LOUIS, E., to offic. in 1st grade of mag. and coll., from the date on which he may take charge of the Maldah district. Dec. 9.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. S. F., asst. supt., to act as dep. supt. of the Hassan district. Dec. 9.

MACKREICH, S., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Rajshahy div. No. 392, Dec. 9.

MACPHERSON, W., mag. and coll. of Cuttack, is reapp. to offic. in the 1st grade of mag. and coll., with effect from the 2nd Dec.

MADGE, W. A., is app. to the P.W.D. as a proby. supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Byturnee div. No. 286, Dec. 9.

O'FLAHERTY, J. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Purneah div., which he joined on 29th November. No. 391.

OLDHAM.—The services of Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., 4th grade, being no longer required by the railway dept., he is again posted temp. to the South-Western circle. No. 280, Dec. 12.

OWEN, L. R., proby. sub-engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Sane Survey div., which he joined on Nov. 30. No. 281.

PAWSEY, B. H., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade. Nov. 9.

PUCKLE, Lieut. col. J., 2nd grade, dep. superint. on special duty, is app., as a temp. arrangement, to act as sec. to the chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg. Dec. 9.

READE, Capt. G. E., junior asst. comr., Kumaon, having reported his return from furl., to offic. as senior asst. comr., Kumaon, during the abs. on leave of Major J. F. L. Fisher. Dec. 9.

ROBERTSON, V. S., asst. superint. of police, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 13, on his return from sick leave to Europe. Dec. 7.

SHARP, Rev. B., junior chaplain, to be a senior chaplain from Nov. 30.

SNEDDON, A., tempy. sub engr., 1st grade, Bengal, is permanently app. to the P.W.D. in that grade. No. 287, Dec. 7.

SPEAR, Rev. J., B.A., to be chaplain of Berhampore. Dec. 9.

TYRRELL.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confirm the appt. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. W. Tyrrell to be Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., with effect from Nov. 9.

TITLER, F., proby. asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Hidgellie div. on Nov. 28. No. 285.

WILKINS, C. A., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Begoo Serai, in Monghyr. Dec. 6. [Dec. 6.]

WOOD, C. C., offic. extra asst. comr. at Rajmehal, is transfd. to Deoghur.

WYER, F., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Purneah, lately returned from furl., is app. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Dec. 12.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 7.—The following officers in the survey dept. are vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under regulation IX. of 1833, in the district of Hooghly and Midnapore:—
Mr. H. E. Gastrell and A. D. Smart.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—PATERSON—GORDON—EYRE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, making the following tempy. apps., consequent on the departure on leave of Major J. H. Tyler, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer of 23rd N.I.:—Capt. A. D. Anderson, S.C., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Lieut. H. Paterson, qmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 1st wing subalt. and offic. qmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his duties as 1st wing subalt. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qmr.

ANDERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 18, directing Lieut. J. G. Anderson to perform the duties of adjt. 1st batt. 17th foot, v. Lieut. R. K. Watson, prom., with effect from Nov. 12.

ASHFIELD.—The services of Lieut. W. Ashfield, Bombay S.C., 2nd wing subalt., 3rd regt. Bombay N.(L) inf., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign dept.

BANON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 30, app. Ensign A. T. Banon to be interpreter to 104th foot, with effect from Nov. 1, v. Ensign C. A. R. Sago.

BAYLIS—BALDWIN.—39th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 8, making the following tempy. appts., pending the return from furl. of Major H. M. Wemyss, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. F. Gellie, wing officer, with effect from Oct. 30:—Capt. H. I. Baylis, 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, in add. to the duties of his substantive app. Capt. J. H. Baldwin, qmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

BORTHWICK, Capt. A., from the royal rifles, to be capt. in the rifle brig, v. Kinloch, who exchanges, dated Nov. 28.

BULLOCK.—1-11th foot.—Bat. order confd., dated Nov. 17, app. Lieut. G. S. Bullock, asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from Dec. 15, v. Lieut. F. N. Callwell, whose servs. are otherwise required.

BURKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, appt. Ens. W. H. Burke to offic. as paymaster to 55th foot, on the responsibility of Paymaster H. Burke, proc. to England on s.c., with effect from Nov. 1.

CHANNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 22, app. Capt. G. N. Channer to offic. as qmr. to 22nd N.I., on prom.

COSBY—SAUNDERS.—Official notice has been received of the undermentioned officers being perm. to exchange to the batts. specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective batts. without delay:—14th foot.—Capt. T. B. Cosby, 2nd batt., and Capt. E. W. Saunders, 1st batt. Nov. 30.

COURTNEY.—Rawulpindee brig. order confd., dated Nov. 3, placing the servs. of Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., doing duty with the 25th N.I., at the disposal of the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals of the Circle, for employment in the Punjab Frontier Force, as a temp. measure.

D'AGUILAR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, appointing Ens. J. S. D'Aguiar to offic. as adjt. and qmr. to 96th foot, to the left half bat., on the departure of the head qrs. 96th foot for Sonepore, with effect from Nov. 18.

DITMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, apptg. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 15th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Turnbull.

FITZGERALD.—Rawulpindee div. order confd., dated Nov. 20, directing Capt. J. FitzGerald, 1st bat. 6th foot, to offic. as station staff officer to the Murree Convalescent Depot, with effect from the date he relieves Capt. Barron, 38th foot.

GUYON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 6, apptg. Lieut. G. F. Guyon, tempy. to act as interpr. 1st bat. 11th foot, v. Ens. H. E. Penton, there being no qualified officer available.

HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 22 last, apptg. Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qmr. and officg. adjt. 20th N.I., to offic. as wing officer during the abs. of Capt. J. Bartleman, proceeded to Murree, for instruction in army signalling, and of Lieut. W. H. Meiklejohn on leave.

HOOD.—Sealkote brig. order confd., dated Oct. 20, apptg. Col. C. Hood, 58th foot, to the comd. of the brig., v. Brig. gen. J. M'N. Walter, C.B., transfd. to the Saugor dist.

HUNT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 30, apptg. Lieut. H. V. Hunt, qmr. 25th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, from 18th to 19th Oct., inclusive, v. Lieut. and adjt. W. V. Ellis, placed on station duty at Murree.

JAMIESON—CRAIGIE—HAY.—The foll. proms. are made from the dates specified:—Brevet, to be capt.: Lieut. L. F. Jamieson, staff corps, Dec. 2; and Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cav., and E. Hay, gen. list, cav., Dec. 4.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. F. E., gen. list, inf., recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 8th N.I. for duty. Nov. 28.

KENNY.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1, with leave to study therein till Nov. 1:—Ensign E. E. Kenny, 56th foot.

KINLOCH.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the following exchanges:—Capt. A. A. Kinloch, from the rifle brig., to be capt. 60th royal rifles, v. Borthwick, who exchanges, dated Nov. 28.

LANGHARNE, Lieut. M., R.E., is qualified to act as instr. in army signalling. Nov. 28.

LEWIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, apptg. Ensign E. J. G. Lewis, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., on prob., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Ensign H. A. Sawyer, on duty at Rawalpindiee.

LILLY.—4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent.—Major A. C. Lilly, 2nd in cmd., 2nd inf., and offic. comdt. 1st inf., to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. W. Weldon.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., 2nd squad. subalt. 14th Bengal lancers, to be 2nd in cmd. and squad. officer, Erinpoorah irregular force, v. Capt. J. Jacob.

MACLEOD—SKENE.—The following officers, attached to the 8th N.I., are transfd. for duty to the 43rd N.I., and directed to join:—Capt. J. G. Macleod, gen. list, inf.; Capt. C. McD. Skene, gen. list, inf.

MAINWARING.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 25 last, appg. Capt. E. P. Mainwaring, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, until further orders, with effect from May 23, v. Rowcroft, proceeding on furl.

MORGAN.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Nov. 13, directing Capt. A. B. Morgan, brig. maj., whose term of staff service expired on Oct. 16, to continue to offic. as brig. major, until relieved by his successor. Dec. 9.

NEVILLE.—Lieut. J. P. C. Neville, S.C., 2nd wing sub., 40th N.I., to be 2nd squad. sub., in 14th B.C., vice Loch, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign dept., dated Nov. 22.

PAYN.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 23, apptg. Col. W. Payn, C.B., comdg. 72nd Foot, to the com. of the div., vice Major-Gen. W. F. Beaton, proceeded on leave on med. certificate, with effect from Oct. 4.

RICHARDSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 18, directing Lieut. R. W. Richardson to offic. as interpreter to 1st batt., 14th Foot, vice Capt. Warren, proceeding to the camp of exercise, with effect from Nov. 1.

ROBERTS.—Lieut., Local Capt. W. A. Roberts, A brig. R.H.A., having been promoted 2nd capt. into the 10th Brig., will proceed to Malta. Nov. 28.

SCOTT.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Nov. 29:—Brev. major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps.

TERRY.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1, with permission to study therein till Nov. 2 next:—Capt. F. S. Terry, 2nd batt. 25th foot.

VENOUR, Capt. E., late 40th N.I., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 5th N.I. for duty. Nov. 28.

WARD, Lieut. col. G., Bengal cav., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Agra for general duty. Nov. 28.

WELCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16, app. Lieut. F. Welch, 2nd batt. 25th foot, to offic. as adjt., during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. S. R. B. Partridge, with effect from Oct. 23, last.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. R. M. Clifford of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 16th Bengal cav.; conductors D. Desmond, of the barrack dept.; M. McIntyre, of the ordnance commissariat dept.; R. A. Dawson, of the army commissariat department; and Sub-conductor W. J. Herdman, of the public works department—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 23.

1st class Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, of the vet. dept.—date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 2.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Head Quarters, Camp Kalka, Nov. 28.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty during the Camp of Exercise, and should join the batteries to which they are attached by Dec. 14:—

Second Capt. G. O'Connor, E-23rd to E-19th R.A.
Lieut. G. T. Carre, B-F to E-F, R.H.A.
Lieut. E. W. Nash, G-8th to F-19th R.A.
Lieut. H. B. Kingscote, D-8th to F-16th R.A.
Lieut. R. F. Williams, H-8th to D-19th R.A.

Under orders of the Govt. of India, and with the approval of H.E. the Right Hon. the C. in C., Capt. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., offic. superint. engr., 1st Circle, is permitted to join the Camp of Exercise at Delhi from Nov. 14 to Feb. 1 next, or any earlier date on which the camp may break up.

The C. in C. of the Bombay Army has obtained permission for five or six officers from this Presidency to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. Among the officers to whom leave for this purpose will be granted are—Col. Hastings, R.A.; Major Hogg, asst. qrmr. gen.; Major O. V. Tanner.

MEDICAL.

ELGEE.—ROBOTHAM.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Nov. 2, directing Staff asst. surg. W. Elgee to report himself for duty to the officer comdg. 1st batt. 14th foot. Dated Nov. 4, directing Surg. J. H. Robotham, M.D., 63rd foot, arrived from China, to proceed to Hazareebagh and assume med. charge of the corps.

HANNAH.—The app. of Asst. surg. J. B. Hannah, M.D., to the med. charge of the 63rd foot, is confd., with effect from June 5 last.

INGLIS.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 9, directing Dr. J. G. Inglis, M.D. and C.B., to assume charge of the administrative med. duties of H.M.'s British forces in the Allahabad circle.

MACLAREN.—With reference to notification No. 711A., dated Feb. 22, from this dept., Asst. surg. G. MacLaren, M.B., to be confd. in his app. as civil surg. of Dehra, N.W.P.

MASSY.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Nov. 3, directing Asst. surg. G. Massy to take charge of the depot of the 1st Goorkhas, during the absence of the regt. at the camp of exercise at Delhi.

PALMER.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated Nov. 15, app. Asst. surg. D. P. Palmer, M.D., 5th Bengal cav., to afford med. aid to the 30th Punjab N.I., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th Punjab, N.I.

SCOTT, Staff asst. surg. J. A., 20th hussars, is app. to temp. med. charge of the Ambala Lock Hospital, during the absence on duty of Surg. F. G. Constant, 12th Bengal cav. Nov. 30.

SPENCER.—The services of Asst. surg. T. C. H. Spencer, offic. civil surg. at Shimoga, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George. Dec. 9.

THOMPSON.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Nov. 14, perm. Superint. staff surg. major J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., British forces, presidency circle, to assume administrative med. charge of the British troops in the presidency circle, with effect from Nov. 12.

WALKER, Dr. W., M.D., to be insp. gen. of dispensaries, N.W.P., with effect from Dec. 1. Dr. Walker to be also insp. gen. of prisons, N.W.P., with effect from Dec. 1.

WILSON, Surg. C. C. W., to offic. temp. as civil asst. surg. of Bhawalpore, from the date on which he has taken charge. Dec. 8.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The following orders have been confirmed:—

Presidency district order, dated Nov. 11, directing Surg. major H. B. Hassard, 1st batt. 19th Foot, to proceed and join his regt. (about to embark for England) at Jubbulpore, making over charge of the office of dep. insp. gen. of hosps. H.M.'s British Forces, Presidency Circle, to Surg. major J. E. Moffatt, 1st batt. 14th Foot.

Dated Nov. 13, directing Asst. surg. E. A. Birch to proceed to Barrackpore, and assume med. charge of the native troops and staff establishment at that station.

Dated Nov. 16, directing Surg. major E. McKellar, M.D., to proceed to Nowgong and assume med. charge of the 7th B.C.

Meerut div. order, dated Oct. 19, making the following arrangements:—Staff asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, doing duty at Delhi, to proceed in med. charge of No. 1 batt. 24th brig. R.A., as far as Agra, and to return to Delhi on being relieved.

Staff asst. surg. J. T. Hanrahan, M.D., doing duty with the 109th Foot, at Delhi, and under orders for England, to proceed in med. charge of the time-expired men, starting from Bombay on Nov. 30.

Dated Nov. 17, permitting Surg. A. Eteson, att. to the Bengal Sappers, to remain at Roorkee in med. charge of the details at that station on the march of the corps head-quarters to join the camp of exercise at Delhi.

CONSULAR.—The Governor General is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. C. Litchfield as Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the town of Dacca:—Mr. J. J. Gray and Mr. H. F. Matthews.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction of Burrisaul:—Mr. D. W. McMullen Testro, C.S., and Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S. Mr. W. B. Manson to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing, and to be temporarily secretary to the Committee.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. C. P. Perry, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahy, for one month. Mr. E. E. Lewis, C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 26, on his return from furlough. Mr. Lewis is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Nov. 27, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Maldah. Mr. W. H. Grimley, B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. F. Wyer, B.A., Civil Service, reported his return from furlough on the 6th instant. Dr. R. A. Barker, civil medical officer of Beebhoom, for six weeks, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated December, 1865. Mr. W. W. Calcheth, executive engr., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, for three months. Mr. G. W. Swan, house surgeon of the Howrah General Hospital, for three months. Dr. H. C. Bowser, medical officer of Rungpore, for six months, from the date on which he has taken the leave. Mr. J. W. Macnabb, officiating commissioner and superintendent, Delhi division, for six months, on urgent private affairs, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, on full pay, with effect from Dec. 3. Capt. N. J. Jones, 2nd Punjab infantry, leave from Sept. 17 to Jan. 10, to Calcutta, on private affairs. Dr. W. Walker, thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during December, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. H. R. Garden, deputy quartermaster general, general staff, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation. Lieut. R. Chambers, 5th lancers, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to proceed to Bombay.

Vet. surg. R. Marshall, B baty. 8th brig. R.A., from the 10th to the 15th Nov., in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Qrmer. G. Beedle, 1st bat. 6th foot, to Allahabad, on private affairs, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 4. Lieut. W. W. B. Onslow, 2nd bat. 12th foot, from Nov. 26 to May 26, in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain in England. Ens. T. W. Conran, 26th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Ens. H. G. H. Stokes, 38th foot, to England, overland from date of embarkation. Bt. col. H. W. Parish, c.b., 45th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. V. Knox, 62nd foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs. Ens. H. M. Carter, to England, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. H. Wickens, 63rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. F. Macbean, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major R. G. Rogers, 2nd in command 20th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, 2nd squadron officer, 14th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Capt. A. England, 3rd squadron officer 10th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. W. H. Browne, qrmr., 18th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. D. J. Stewart, general list, infantry, attached to the 17th N.I., to Deyrah, on private affairs, from Oct. 24 to Dec. 24. 2nd Capt. Hon. R. Hare, R.H.A., B battery, A brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. Williams, 4th hussars, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. L. M. Carmichael, 5th lancers, from Nov. 13 to 19, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Veterinary surgeon W. B. Edmonds, to remain at Rawulpindee, from Nov. 11 to 30, in extension. Lieut. H. J. Beattie, 20th hussars, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. S. I. O'Brien, one day, June 14, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieutenant D. G. Barry, to Kussowlie, from October 16 to December 31, on private affairs. Ensign F. W. S. Jackson to remain at Nynce Tal, from Oct. 14 to Dec. 1. Capt. F. Cochran, 37th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Paymaster H. Burke, 55th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. W. Capel, 56th foot, from Nov. 1, pending exchange, Capt. (local major) H. Browne, 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Ensign H. C. King, from date of embarkation. Qrmer. S. Cordue, 59th foot, for thirteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major J. A. Nutt, 109th foot, from date of embarkation. Brev. col. C. Holroyd, doing duty at Barrackpore, to remain in Assam, on private affairs, from Oct. 12 to Nov. 2, in extension. Major H. E. Quin, officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 39th N.I., to Nynce Tal or Simla, from Nov. 4 to May 4. Major C. Macfarlane, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure from Bombay on Dec. 2. Surg. S. S. Skipton, m.d., 2nd battalion 25th foot, to proceed to Lucknow. Capt. E. Swetenham, Bengal staff corps, executive engr., D.P.W., Central India, has furlough in India for twelve months, from Jan. 5, 1871. Surg. major D. McDonald, m.d., medical department, principal medical storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, for two years. Surgeon L. H. Lees, m.d., medical department, for two years. Lieut. C. E. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. W. Broadfoot, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., Punjab, for two years. Lieut. M. T. Sale, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., Bengal, for two years, embarking at Bombay on or after Dec. 15. Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, Bhopal battalion, for thirty days from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. T. Clarke, Madras staff corps, officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, preparatory leave for one month, from Nov. 1, to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining leave to Europe. In anticipation of the approval of the Horseguards, Capt. and Local Lieut. col. A. T. Welsh, 109th foot, detailed for duty with the regimental depot, will proceed to England, during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT.—The office of vice-chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by the departure from India of the Hon. Sir C. H. H. Scotland, Kt., H.E. the Gov. of Fort St. George in Council has been pleased, under sec. 5 of Act XXVII. of 1857, to app. to that office the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, c.s.i.

BEAVAN, Mr., asst. engr. in charge of Polar range, to be a member of the local fund board of the Vellore Circle. Dec. 12.

CARDOZO, H. O. C., 1st asst. supt., to be dep. supt., rev. surv., v. Col. Barber, who vacates. Dec. 12.

DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. Dec. 12.

LEMAN, G. D., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna dist., v. Mr. Wilson, who vacates. Dec. 12.

LEEMING, Rev. W., M.A., acting chaplain of Rajahmundry and Cocanada, to be chaplain of Rajahmundry and Cocanada. Dec. 12.

LITTLE, Rev. R. P., B.A., acting chaplain of Coonoor, to be chaplain of Coonoor. Dec. 12.

POWELL, Rev. W. B., acting chaplain of Poonamallee, to be chaplain of Poonamallee. Dec. 12.

PRICE, J. F., to be sub coll. and joint magis. of Salem. Dec. 12.

RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., M.A., acting chaplain of South Black Town, to be chaplain of South Black Town. Dec. 12.

SMITHERS, T., sub engineer of the 3rd grade, to be sub engineer of the 2nd grade, v. B. Moodelly, promoted. Dec. 12.

TROTMAN, Rev. W. S., M.A., acting chaplain of Mercara, to be chaplain of Mercara.

ATTAINED RANK.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained their rank of 5th class of four years' standing on Nov. 29 last:—

Messrs. E. C. Johnson, F. E. Gibson, C. L. B. Cumming, T. Weir, C. Kough, T. J. Maltby, and J. A. Boyle, Assumption of Charge, &c.

MILITARY.

BEDDEK, Major C. H., staff corps, to gen. duty Secunderabad.

DRAYNER, Lieut. col. A. W., is posted to gen. duty Bangalore. Dec. 12.

DYNELEY, Lieut. col. H. E., cav., from offic. comdt. 2nd L.C., to gen. duty Bellary, with effect from date of relief by Col. Stainforth.

HAMILTON, Lieut. A. F., Royal (Madras) Engineers, to be adjt. of the corps of Sappers and Miners. Dec. 12.

HENRY, Lieut. G., R.E., having been ordered to do duty in this Presy., is admitted on the Estab. from Nov. 23 last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

HUNT.—G.O.G. No. 282, dated Dec. 1 last, placing the servs. of Lieut. S. L. Hunt, staff corps, at the disp. of the resident at Hyderabad, is cancelled. Dec. 12.

JACKSON, Capt. F. G., 1-21st foot, is detailed to proceed to England to join his regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage—to relieve Capt. Clerke. Nov. 20.

PEYTON, Col. G. W., offic. comdt. 20th N.I., is perm. to remain at Bangalore and do gen. duty at that station until Jan. 15, when he will proceed to join his regt. Nov. 20.

WILLIAMS, Capt. J. M., Madras inf., to be major, from Oct. 25 last, in succ. to Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jamesson, k.c.s.i., Bombay inf., deceased.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—BREVET.

Fort St. George, Dec. 12.—Lieut. S. L. Hunt, of the staff corps, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to complete the establishment, pending the return from Europe of Lieut. col. J. P. Watts, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders. Promotions:—

The following officers are promoted to the rank of capt. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieuts. R. F. Taylor and R. C. Hutchinson, from Dec. 9.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut. G. F. E. S. Neill, from Dec. 9.

Lieuts. A. C. Williams, W. MacD. Robinson, from Dec. 10.

The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 50th Regiment N.I.

Lieut. S. E. Atkinson (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Gosling, deceased. Dated Nov. 5.

The following prom. is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. J. S. Tighe, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from Dec. 8.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Major E. B. Sladen, staff corps, political agent in the territory of his Majesty the King of Burmah—arrived at Bombay on Nov. 3.

Surg. B. Williamson, med. dept., in med. charge, 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent—arrived at Bombay on Nov. 26.

Surg. major J. A. Cox, med. dept.—arrived at Madras on Dec. 2.

REMOVALS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 10.—No. 3 baty. 5th brig. R.A., is struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from Nov. 22, the date of its embarkation from Rangoon for Calcutta, en route for Darjeeling.

H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th foot is struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from Nov. 25, the date on which the last detachment quitted the limits of this presidency.

MEDICAL.

BALFOUR, Acting Insp. gen. of Hosp. E. G., to be insp. gen. of hospitals, with permanent rank from Aug. 15 last, subject to H.M.'s approval, v. Mackenzie, retired.

CANNY, Asst. surg. D., 20th brigade R.A., from late arrival, to D-20th brigade R.A., v. C. White, relieved. Nov. 22.

CAREW, Asst. surg. R. H., doing duty with detachment 45th foot, Palaveram, is directed to rejoin head quarters 45th foot, at the public expense. Nov. 24.

CONDON, Asst. surg. E. H., 2nd-21st foot, who arrived from England, is directed to assume med. charge of detachment 45th foot at Palaveram, v. Carew, until the arrival of the 2nd-21st foot—to join at the public expense. Nov. 24.

CLARKE.—Orders confd., by the officer com. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, attaching Asst. surg. E. J. Clarke to the 18th hussars, and to proceed to the camp at Kaisera, and report himself to Asst. surg. Scott, 18th hussars, for duty. Nov. 24.

FRASER, Staff Asst. surg. P. T., doing duty British troops, Kamptee, is directed to proceed to Madras at the public expense. Nov. 22.

HUDLESTON, Capt. J., from attached 20th N.I., is removed to 2nd wing subalt. 20th N.I., v. McGoun, who vacates. Nov. 22.

KEMP.—Order confd., dated Sept. 2, by the officer com. R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing, on the recommendation of the medical officer, Staff Asst. surg. R. Kemp, doing duty No. 7-6th brigade R.A., to do duty with G-9th brigade R.A. from this date, v. Staff Asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, proceeded to Madras.

NANNEY, Asst. surg. L. C., is removed from attached 5th inf. to 27th regt. N.I.—to join. Nov. 24.

WILKINS.—Order confd., by the officer com. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surg. J. Wilkins, 29th Madras N.I., to assume med. charge of 4th regt. L.C., without prejudice to his present appt., v. Asst. surg. H. G. Hall, removed to 3rd L.O. Nov. 24.

POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. B. T. Suffrein to att. 88th N.I.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney to dep. insp. gen's dept., presy. div., to duty St. Thomas's Mount.

Asst. surg. H. D. Cook, M.B., from dep. insp. gen's dept., presy. div., doing duty St. Thomas's Mount, to dep. insp. gen's dept., Mysore div., at public expense.

Asst. surg. J. B. Rahilly, on arrival to 1st-21st Foot, to join at public expense.

Asst. surg. H. C. Mayer, from dep. insp. gen's dept., presy. div., to att. 5th N.I.

MUNICIPAL.—Under Sections 7 and 8, Act III. of 1871, the Governor in Council appoints the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Bellary the purposes of the said Act:—Mr. A. Harvey and Mr. W. Fraser. Under the provisions of Section 82 of Act VII. of 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. Kenny, acting assistant superintendent of police in the Madura district, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that district.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (December):—Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., acting consulting engineer for railways, three months' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. F. Watkins, supervisor, 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. J. Brosnahan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, for fourteen days, retrospectively, from Nov. 27. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., acting chaplain of Arungabad, privilege leave for one month, from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Dec.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Ensign G. H. Powell, 4th regiment, from Dec. 1, or date of departure, for six months, to Madras. Ensign G. Astell, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, from November 1 to Nov. 20, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. col. W. Barber, infantry, from Oct. 28, 1871, or date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, 1st wing subaltern 32nd N.I., from Nov. 16, or date of departure, to Bombay. Major W. H. Carleton, 21st foot, on private affairs, pending his application to retire from the service being sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C. in India. Offic. insp. vety. surg. R. H. U. Holloway, privilege leave for five days, from Dec. 6, to Vellore. Major D. Standon, staff corps, brigade major, Malabar and Canara, for one year, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. (local major) H. L. Prendergast, Royal (Madras) Engineers, acting consulting engineer for railways, for two years, and embark from Bombay. Capt. W. Rowlandson, cadre 17th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. (brevet major) R. Hunter, Invalid Establishment, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Col. A. H. A. Hervey, infantry, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from Oct. 1 to Nov. 16, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAUGH—SEGRAVE—Lieut. C. F. Baugh and Capt. F. H. Segrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superint. of police, Ahmedabad, on Nov. 27.

BOSWELL, H. B., to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Sattara. Dec. 14.

DANIEL—BONNOR.—Capt. H. Daniel and Major R. M. Bonnor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, on Nov. 25.

FISHER, Capt. C. E., dep. settlement officer, Indus left bank survey, Sind, is app. to act as settlement officer, Indus right bank survey, Sind, during the absence of Major M. R. Haig.

HOPE—RAMSAY.—Mr. T. C. Hope, coll. of Surat, having resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 23, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the notification of the 6th item is cancelled at his request. Messrs. T. C. Hope and W. Ramsay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and mag. of Surat on Nov. 29.

JARDINE, J., to be asst. judge and session judge at Sattara, continuing to act as first asst. to the political agent in Kattywar. Dec. 14.

MACDONALD, A. R., to act as coll. and mag. of Canara. Dec. 14.

MURPHY, J. E., to act as asst. judge and session judge at Poona, and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Mr. Tagore on leave. Dec. 6.

REID, L., to be comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. A. F. Bellasis. Dec. 14.

PATTON, W., Hoozor dep. coll., Hyderabad, is invested with the powers of a subord. magis. of the 1st class in the Hyderabad district, and with power to commit to the sessions court. Dec. 6.

RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., to be senior coll., v. Mr. Reid, and to be coll. and magis. of Rutnagherry, v. Mr. Boswell, continuing to act as chief sec. to Govt. Dec. 14.

SHEPPARD, G. F., to be coll. of salt revenue, v. the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, continuing to act as coll. and magis. of Kaira. Dec. 14.

STEWART, M. J. S., to act as coll. and magis. of Surat. Dec. 14.

SYMONDS, Lieut. F. C., R.A., supery. asst. superint., Southern Maratha country revenue survey, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint. from Nov. 17, 1871.

TURNER.—The services of Lieut. J. H. Turner, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the P.W.D. Dec. 6.

WALKER, J. W., to be supmry. asst. to the coll. of Surat. Dec. 14.

WOODWARD, W., 2nd asst. coll., Nassick, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. Dec. 14.

PASSAGE MONEY.

With reference to G.O. dated Oct. 25 and Nov. 17, the undermentioned officers, having been recommended by a medical board, are entitled to any passage allowance payable from the military fund:—

Lieut. col. B. R. Whittaker, staff corps.

Capt. E. L. Marryatt, royal (Bombay) engr.

Capt. A. J. Doig, staff corps.

TRANSFERS OF CIVILIANS.

(Bombay Castle, Dec. 14.)

The names of the following gentlemen of the Bombay civil service are transfd. from the 2nd to the 1st class of civilians, they having served twenty-eight years:—

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, and the Hon. B. H. Ellis.

MILITARY.

BELL—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, apptg. Ens. J. A. R. Bell to offic. as instructor of musketry to the 83rd foot.

BLACKWELL—M'CAUSLAND.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanc. between Capt. J. E. Blackwell, E baty. 9th brig., and W. H. M'causland, 1 baty. 14th brig. R.A. No. 812, Dec. 13.

FULTON.—The foll. order is confd. as a temp. arrangement:—Aden brig. order, dated Nov. 8, directing Capt. Fulton, 5th N.I.I., to assu. comd. of No. 2 compy. sappers and miners, v. Capt. Henslowe, proceeded to Europe. No. 808.

GREIG.—Kolapore station order confd., dated Nov. 29, apptg. Capt. Greig, 14th N.I., station staff officer, in add. to his other duties.

GRIFFITHS, Capt. (brev. major) C. M., staff corps, officg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establishment, v. Major Plomer, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th inst. No. 811.

HALL—GRIFFITHS.—The undermnd. officers are app. garrison instructors in this Presidency:—Major T. E. Hall, 49th foot, Capt. H. H. Griffiths, 59th foot, from Sept. 4. No. 841.

HENNEL—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, directing Capt. Hennell, 25th regt. N.I.I., to perform the duties of qrmr., in add. to his own, v. Capt. Beville proceeding on leave.

HERCHMER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, apptg. Lieut. (local capt.) Herchmer interpr. to the 59th foot, with effect from the 8th idem, v. Elias.

HOLT.—Colaba Sanitarium.—Capt. W. J. Holt, 1st bat. 2nd foot, to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. Penn, C.B., whose tenure of appt. has expired. No. 811.

LAING, Lieut. W., gen. list inf., to be capt., from Aug. 9 last, v. Clay, 103rd foot, cadre 1st European regt., retired.

LOUIS, Capt. Sir J., Bart., cadre 3rd European regt., to be major, from Oct. 7, v. Donne, 109th foot, retired.

MIDDLETON, Cornet, 15th hussars, will join the class for garrison instruction formed at Mhow. Dec. 14.

NASMYTH, Lieut. col. D. J., R.E., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from Sept. 20 next.

OSTREHAN.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Dec. 3, 1871:—Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, S.C., sub asst. commissary general. No. 802.

SHEPHERD, Lieut. T. V., 109th foot, to have the position of captain, from Oct. 7, 1871, v. Louis, cadre 3rd European regt., promoted.

SIMPSON, Lieut. G., 106th foot, to have the position of captain, from Aug. 19, 1871, v. Ducat, 109th foot, cadre 2nd European regt., exchanged into the 104th foot.

SINGLETON.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be captain by brevet from the date specified:—Lieut. F. C. Singleton, S.C. No. 849, Dec. 9, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, are appointed captains from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Lieuts. A. B. Portman, T. M. Ward, and J. B. Hannell, Dec. 9.

RETIREMENTS.

The names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861 are removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels of infantry:—Lieut. col. (col. retired list) W. G. Arrow, by the death of Col. (lieut. gen.) J. S. Down on Sept. 25; and Lieut. col. (col. retired list) E. Baynes, by the death of Col. (lieut. gen.) Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., on Oct. 24.

MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. major T. B., acting civil surg., Poona, performed the med. duties of the Yerrowda Central Jail, from Nov. 23 to Dec. 3, both days inclusive, in add. to his other duties.

GORDON, Asst. surg. W. R. Gordon is app. to the med. charge of Poona horse. Dec. 13.

HOPKINS, Surg. N., civil surg., Kurrachee, to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories, subject to the Government of Bombay. Dec. 9.

MILLER, Surg. T., M.D., Indian med. service, is placed on gen. duty, Poona div. Dec. 9.

POLLARD, Hon. asst. surg. A., in med. charge of Dapoolie, is app. a visitor of the subordinate jail at that station.

SMITH.—Neemuch station order confd., dated Nov. 8, app. Surg. Smith, 3rd L.C., to med. charge of the Lock Hospital, v. Asst. surg. Greene. STYLE, Surg. major M., is app. to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals durab., on leave, of Dr. Mahaffy. Dec. 11.

WIEHE.—Poona div. order confd., dated April 22 last, directing Surgeon major Wiehe to receive charge of the office of the dep. insp. gen., Indian Medical Service, Poona div. of the army, on the departure of Dr. Lord. No. 848.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

WARRANT STAFF PAY.

In order to remove a misapprehension that appears to exist in regard to the admission of Warrant Officers of the "Warrant Staff Pay" entered in the scale of pay, &c., in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 69, dated Jan. 22, 1868, it is notified for general information that no Warrant Officer in receipt of staff or consolidated salary is entitled to any portion of the "Warrant Staff Pay," even though the departmental staff pay which he may be receiving is of less amount, or though his consolidated salary is less in amount than the "total receipts when in effective employ" of his grade as entered in the last column of the Scale, excepting when it is specially sanctioned by Government.

2. The Warrant Staff Pay entered in the G.O. in question is intended only for those departmental warrant officers who are serving in positions to which no staff allowance has been assigned. Where a staff salary has been laid down, its amount has been fixed with reference to the duty to be performed, and it alone should be received by the holder of the appointment in addition to the "Net or Warrant Pay" and "Indian Warrant Allowances" of his grade.

3. No reductions should, however, be made in salaries that are now passed; but the salaries of all who may be newly appointed, or who may, by promotion or in any other way, become entitled to a salary as large in the aggregate as they now receive or larger, should be adjusted in accordance with the above explanation.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—2nd Capt. G. W. Borrodale, C batt. D. brig. R.H.A., from date of departure, overland, per troopship. Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon, E batt. 18th brig. R.A., from Dec. 4, 1871, to Jan. 2, 1872, to Matheran. Lieut. col. J. F. Lester, staff corps, from Dec. 1 to 31, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. J. Miles, 2nd in command and wing officer 16th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. J. W. D. Hilton, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation for twelve months on urgent private affairs. Cornet W. E. Bolton, 18th hussars, per troopship, from date of departure. Second capt. H. L. Ellaby, No. 1 baty. 6th brig. R.A., from Jan. 6 to July 5, on private affairs. Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) L. W. Penn, 6th brig. R.A., to Poona, from date of departure, for sixty days, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. E. W. Scott, 1st batt. 11th foot, per troopship, from date of departure. Asst. surg. E. Ward, 89th foot, per troopship, from date of departure. Major J. H. Drummond, staff corps, from 8th to 31st Dec., on private affairs. In supersession of G.O. No. 727, dated Oct. 27, Capt. F. H. Gordon, Bombay infantry, is granted furlough for one year; this officer, having been recommended by a medical board, is entitled to any passage allowance payable from the military fund.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 5.

11th Foot.—Lieut. S. Reid to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. E. W. Scott, who had resigned that appointment; Oct. 31, 1871.

41st Foot.—Ensign J. W. Hogge to be lieut.; Nov. 1, 1871.

109th Foot.—Ensign E. A. E. Wyly to be lieut., v. Hemsted, prom.; Oct. 7, 1871. Ensign F. F. R. Burgess to be lieut., v. R. Gordon, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 28, 1871. Lieut. W. H. Webb to be adj., v. Lieut. O. Schmidt, prom.; Dec. 4, 1871.

BREVET.

2nd Capt. A. F. Pickard, v.c., R.A., to be major; Jan. 6.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Jan. 6, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Jan. 5, 1872 inclusive:—

24th Foot.—Ens. F. R. B. Liebenrood to be lieut., by purch., v. W. E. Mostyn, prom.

37th Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Goslin to be capt., by purch., v. Brevet major F. R. Stack, who retires; Ensign G. H. More Molyneux to be lieut., by purch., v. Goslin.

60th Foot.—Capt. A. A. Kinloch, from the rifle brigade, to be capt., v. Borthwick, who exchanges.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. E. A. C. Campbell to be capt., by purch., v. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, who retires; Ensign J. M. Grant to be lieut., by purch., v. Campbell.

INDIAN ARMY AMALGAMATION.

The following are extracts from the Royal Warrant dated Dec. 27, 1870—Part I. (Pay and Promotion), Section I.:

Amalgamation of British and Indian Establishments.

17. There shall be a list (a) of Indian general officers to which all Indian officers shall be promoted from the present Indian list, until all lieut. col. in our Indian staff corps who had attained that rank before Feb. 18, 1861, shall have succeeded to the rank of major general according to Indian regulations. The colonels of Indian royal artillery and royal engineers who held that rank before February 10, 1861, have already succeeded to the rank of major general. Major generals shall rise on this list until transferred under Article 25.

18. There shall also be three other lists, as follows:—

(b) A list of all colonels of British Cavalry, Guards, and Line, and of those colonels of Indian Staff Corps who had not attained the rank of lieutenant-col. before Feb. 18, 1861.

(c) A list of colonels and officers of lower rank of Royal (Indian) Artillery promoted on or after February 18, 1861.

(d) A list of colonels and officers of lower rank of Royal (Indian) Engineers promoted on or after February 18, 1861.

19. From (b) promotion shall be made direct to the British Establishment.

20. From (c) promotion shall be made to the establishment of general officers of Indian Artillery in Column 3, Article 3.

21. From (d) promotion shall be made to the establishment of general officers of Indian Engineers in Column 5, Article 3.

22. The general officers of Royal (Indian) Artillery who were transferred from List (A) as supernumerary to the establishment in Column 3, Article 3, shall be reduced by the absorption of every third vacancy.

23. When the junior officers on lists (c) and (d), respectively, shall have been promoted to the rank of major-general, as specified in Articles 20 and 21, the general officers of artillery and engineers, respectively, in Columns 3 and 5, Article 3, shall be incorporated with the general officers in Columns 2 and 4, Article 3, and thenceforward promotion from the Artillery and Engineers, respectively, shall be to such incorporated list.

24. When a vacancy shall occur on list (a) to which a colonel of the staff corps on list (b) would have succeeded had promotion to list (a) been continued, an addition of one shall be made to the Guards and Line establishments of general officers of the British army by the promotion to it of the senior qualified colonel of that branch on list (b), whether he be a British officer or an officer brought in from the staff corps. This shall continue until the number of general officers added to the British establishment, including the first transfer, shall be one for every twenty-eight combatant officers in the staff corps of the three Presidencies.

25. On the first addition being made under Article 24 the general officers of the staff corps on list (a) shall be transferred to the British establishment, which shall be increased by the same number as the Indian establishment will be diminished by such transfer.

26. Promotion into list (a) shall, after the transfer provided for in article 25, be limited to officers of cavalry and infantry of our late Indian army who shall not have joined our Indian staff corps.

27. As the number of general officers on the Guards and Line establishment of the British Army increases under the operation of Article 24, the establishment of generals, lieutenant generals, and major generals shall be from time to time so adjusted as to maintain as nearly as may be the proportions now existing in the British Service; but any reductions that may be requisite shall be made only by gradual absorption of every third vacancy amongst supernumeraries in the higher grades.

Indian Amalgamation.

39. When the first addition shall be made (under Article 24) on account of Indian Staff Corps to the British establishment of general officers, all the officers of the staff corps, including the general officers, shall be transferred, in the order of seniority, to the general seniority list of the British Army, and brevet promotion up to the rank of lieutenant colonel in succession to vacancies on the establishment of general officers shall be governed by such seniority.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDIAN OFFICERS SO FAR AS RELATES TO RANK IN THE ARMY.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to make further Regulations for governing the promotion in the Army of the Officers of Our Indian Forces, Our will and pleasure is that the Regulations annexed to this Our Royal Warrant be established, and be the sole Regulations under which the Promotion in the Army of such Officers shall be effected.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 21st day of December, 1871, in the Thirty-fifth Year of Our Reign. By her Majesty's Command, ARGLL.

1. Field Marshals shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority.

2. The names of general officers shall be borne upon three separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment; the second, those who, having been promoted out of their regular turn, are supernumerary to the fixed establishment; and the third, those who have retired from the service with the honorary rank of general officers.

3. The fixed establishment of general officers shall be the following:—

Generals	...	...	...	...	33
Lieutenant generals	...	...	...	...	53
Major generals	...	...	...	...	87

4. Promotion on the establishment from the rank of lieutenant general to that of general, and from the rank of major general to that of lieutenant general, shall be made as vacancies occur, according to seniority, subject however to the provision laid down in the last paragraph of clause 11.

5. Every vacancy on the establishment of general officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior colonel, subject to the provision in the last paragraph of clause 11, or by the transfer of a general officer from the supernumerary list as provided in clause 8.

6. Temporary rank and command as general, lieutenant general, or major general, may, for the convenience of our service, be conferred, without regard to seniority, on lieutenant generals, major generals, or colonels respectively; and if the officer during the continuance of such temporary rank and command shall have conducted himself to our satisfaction, the rank so held may, upon the recommendation of our Governor general in Council, be converted into permanent rank after having been held for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in the field during war. A colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary major general, and whose temporary rank shall not have been made permanent, may, upon the recommendation of our Governor general in Council, be made an honorary major-general, and shall retain that rank until he succeed to the establishment in virtue of his seniority on the list of colonels.

7. Promotion may be conferred upon a lieutenant general, major general, or colonel, without regard to seniority, for distinguished services in the field, and in such case the recommendation of our Governor general in Council, detailing the services for which the officer is promoted, shall be published in the general orders of our Indian military forces, and in the *London Gazette*.

8. An officer not below the rank of colonel, promoted after temporary service in a higher rank, or for distinguished service in the field, shall be borne as supernumerary, and shall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority; that is to say, when the surviving officer who stood next senior on the list to the officer promoted under clause 6 or 7, shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary general officer to the establishment.

9. A supernumerary major general, who has been promoted after temporary service, and absorbed, under clause 8, into the establishment, shall have seniority according to the date of his permanent rank as major general, and shall rise to be lieutenant general and general, whether before or after his absorption into the establishment, in accordance with that seniority. A supernumerary general officer who has been promoted for distinguished service in the field, and absorbed under clause 8, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the *London Gazette*.

10. The officers of the Staff Corps on the Indian List having been transferred to the general list of the British Army according to the regulations contained in clause 39 of our Royal Warrant of the 27th of December, 1870, their names shall be retained on the Indian List in italics, until their death or retirement, for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the officers below them on that list.

11. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the fixed number of general officers on the Indian List, specified in Clause 3 of this Warrant, whether among those who remain effective on that list, or among those whose names are merely retained in italics, and who shall be considered as forming part of the said fixed establishment, the name of the senior officer in each grade on the Indian List below that in which the vacancy may occur (with the exception of the grade of lieutenant colonel), shall be moved up to the next higher grade; but in the case of the officers whose names remain in italics, there shall be no actual promotion, the arrangement being limited to the transfer of the names for the purpose of regulating the promotion of those officers who remain effective on the Indian List; and the promotion of an effective colonel on the Indian List to the rank of major general shall in no case be affected by casualties among the general officers of the staff corps, until the number of general officers to be added to the British Establishment under Clause 24 of our said Royal Warrant of December 27, 1870, shall be complete.

12. The rank of brigadier general shall be local or temporary only.

13. A lieutenant colonel may attain the rank of colonel—

- (a.) By regimental seniority in the case of officers on the Indian List of cavalry and infantry whose substantive commissions, as lieutenant-colonel, are dated prior to the 1st of January, 1862;
- (b.) By twelve years' service in the substantive grade of lieutenant colonel;
- (c.) By brevet, after five years' satisfactory service in a staff situation in India, with the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel;
- (d.) By brevet, on appointment to be one of our aides-de-camp;
- (e.) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field;
- (f.) By brevet, after five years' service as lieutenant colonel in the command, or as second in command, of a regiment;
- (g.) By brevet, after five years' satisfactory service as substantive major with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, in the following appointments:—

Adjutant general, deputy adjutant general, assistant adjutant general, quartermaster general, deputy quartermaster general, assistant quartermaster general, secretary to the Government of India in the military or public works department, secretary in the military department to the Government of Madras or of Bombay, to the Lieutenant governor of the Punjab, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, or to the Resident at Hyderabad, deputy secretary to Government in the military department, military secretary to the Governor general or Commander in Chief in India, or at Madras or Bombay, deputy judge advocate general,

commissary general, deputy commissary general, superintendent of the ordnance manufacturing department, superintendent of a gun foundry, agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, agent for gun carriages, chief engineer, superintending engineer, chief inspector of musketry, surveyor general, controller of military accounts, examiner of commissariat and stud accounts, or first examiner of the pay department, subject always to the approval of the Governor general in Council, or Governor in Council, and Commander in Chief of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

(h.) By brevet, after eight years' satisfactory service, as a substantive lieutenant colonel or substantive major, with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, in a civil situation under Government; provided the appointment be of a nature considered by our Governor general in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India to be calculated to afford the officer such practical experience as may afterwards prove advantageous to the corps or service to which he belongs.

(i.) By brevet, after eight years' service, with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel conferred for distinguished service in the field.

14. A substantive major, with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, who shall fall into temporary command of a regiment for a continuous period exceeding one calendar month, shall reckon such continuous period as part of the five years required to qualify for the rank of colonel.

15. When a regiment shall be so divided as to constitute two distinct commands, and one portion shall be under the command of a substantive major, who is also a brevet lieutenant colonel; or when he shall draw the command pay of such command for any period in consequence of the death or removal of the commanding officer, or when a brevet lieutenant colonel (irrespective of his substantive rank) shall be in command of a mixed force of at least 400 men of different corps in the field for a consecutive period of not less than one calendar month, such service, or portions of such service, shall be allowed to reckon as part of the period required to qualify for the rank of colonel, subject to the approval of our Commander in Chief in India and Governor general of India in Council.

16. No period of acting staff service shall reckon towards the rank of colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff service by subsequent confirmation.

17. A major may attain the rank of lieutenant colonel—

- (a.) By regimental seniority;
- (b.) By twenty-six years' service in the army in the case of officers whose appointment to our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor general of India in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1859, No. 1,637;
- (c.) By brevet, after twenty-six years' service in the army, so long as there remain any majors on the list of cavalry and infantry in our Indian forces;
- (d.) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of general officers;
- (e.) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.

18. A captain may attain the rank of major—

- (a.) By regimental seniority;
- (b.) By twenty years' service in the army in the case of officers whose appointment to our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor general of India in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1859, No. 1,637;
- (c.) By brevet, after twenty years' service in the army, so long as there remain any captains on the list of cavalry and infantry in our Indian forces;
- (d.) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of general officers;
- (e.) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.

19. A lieutenant may attain the rank of captain—

- (a.) By regimental seniority;
- (b.) By promotion on the general list, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the cadre of a regiment of cavalry or infantry in which no lieutenants remain, in the case of officers whose appointment to our Indian forces was made subject to conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor general of India in Council, dated Dec. 9, 1859, No. 1,637;
- (c.) By brevet, after 12 years' service in the army, so long as there remain any lieutenants on the list of cavalry and infantry in our Indian forces.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, wife of J. H. Atkinson, daughter.
 BEAMISH—At Mhow, Dec. 11, wife of Major Beamish, R.A., daughter.
 BERESFORD—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, wife of W. J. C. Beresford, daughter.
 BETESH—At Military-square, Fort, Dec. 13, Mrs. S. Betesh, daughter.
 BLACK—At Madras, Dec. 8, wife of Andrew Black, son. [son.
 BOWEN—At Bangalore, Dec. 4, wife of Lieut. Bowen, R.E., exec. engr.,
 BRAINE—At Poona, Dec. 7, wife of Capt. O. W. Braine, 56th regt., Pombadours, son.
 BULL—At Lucknow, Dec. 4, wife of W. Bull, daughter.
 CAMA—At Malabar-hill, Dec. 4, wife of K. R. Cama, daughter.
 CHATELIER—At Madras, Nov. 21, wife of A. B. Chatelier, inspector of Mofussil police, daughter.

Home.

THE INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

The following Circular has been issued by the Committee of the Indian Army Defence Institution :—

The Indian Army Defence Institution has been organised, with reference to the increasing grievances of which numerous officers of the late East India Company's Service complain, in order to secure, by every legitimate resource, the pecuniary and other benefits which were guaranteed by the Legislature to the whole of the Company's officers, by the Act for the Better Government of India, 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, which was passed when the local army was placed under the sole authority of the Crown.

By the 56th section of that statute, which was subsequently ratified by a later enactment—23 and 24 Vict. cap. 100—commonly called "the Henley Clause," it is provided, that "*The military and naval forces of the East India Company . . . shall be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.*"

Successive Governments have reiterated the most solemn and positive assurances that the guarantees of the Imperial Parliament would be punctiliously respected. Nevertheless they appear to have been set at naught by various measures, prejudicial to the interests of Indian officers, which either have been effected, or are in process of execution by the public departments. Among these may be enumerated the refusal of a fair and reasonable compensation to the numerous officers who, having paid the normal bonus to their seniors on retirement, are now precluded from receiving in their turn the bonus which, under the Company's regime, they were entitled to expect, and which in fact they considered as safely insured to them under the sanction of their Government as any ordinary tontine assurance on which a premium has been paid.

In addition to this may be named the threatened action, under high official influence, which aims at enforcing compulsory retirement on officers who have spent their best years in Indian service, and who cannot afford, especially if deprived of the bonus, which they always hoped to obtain, to live on a small pension in England.

The Indian Army Defence Institution has nominated, in a general meeting, a competent committee to take into serious consideration these and all other measures of a similar class, which appear to be in violation of the Imperial guarantee contained in the statute above quoted, ensuring to all Indian officers every advantage with respect to promotion, and every pecuniary emolument which they would have enjoyed under the sway of the East India Company.

The committee propose to take into their consideration all valid and legitimate grievances of this character which officers who served under the late East India Company may bring to their notice, in order to use all lawful means to urge them on the attention of the State authorities, and, if necessary, by a motion for an address to the Crown, or by the introduction of a Bill in Parliament, to such redress at the hands of the Legislature. A form or scheme of petition suitable to each particular class of grievance is in course of preparation, and will be forwarded as early as possible, in case some aid or suggestion of this nature should be desired. Officers are generally invited to assist the committee in these objects by supplying information with respect to Indian officers' grievances, to the president of the Indian Army Defence Committee, care of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, London.

And as it is obvious that funds are necessary to enable this committee to act with vigour and success, officers are also requested to contribute, either according to their rank, on a scale which will be suggested for their guidance, or according to their inclination and ability.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of 45, Pall-mall, London; and their agents, Messrs. King, Hamilton, and Co., at Calcutta; Messrs. King, King, and Co., at Bombay; and Messrs. Parry and Co., at Madras, will kindly receive donations and subscriptions on behalf of this Committee.

PETITION REGARDING BONUS CLAIMS.

The following draft of petition is now being signed in India :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of hereby sheweth

1. "That your petitioner entered the military service of the late Honourable East India Company in 18—

2. "That at that time the system called the Bonus System was in operation, by which each officer on retirement received a sum of money from his junior, he having previously, in the various subordinate steps of rank he had filled, contributed in like manner to the payment of like sums for his seniors on their retirement.

3. "That this system was carried on for many years with the fullest recognition by and sanction of the authorities, as is shown by General Order, Governor General, 2 May, 1838, publishing to the Army in India the sanction of the aforesaid practice, given by the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company in their letter No. 7, of 1837, dated 29th November of that year.

4. "That this practice prevailed over the whole branch of the army to which your petitioner belonged, until by the amalgamation of the Honourable East India Company's and her Majesty's armies in 1858 it came to an end, in consequence of the new system of promotion then introduced, and your petitioner is deprived of his bonus, for which on the Tontine System he had subscribed from the

CLIFFORD—At Lahore, Dec. 5, wife of S. Clifford, son.
COLLEY—At Seetapore, wife of Serg. major J. W. Colley, "The Buffs," son.
DE LIMA—At Queen's-road, Calcutta, Dec. 11, Mrs. A. De Lima, son.
DUCKWORTH—At Trichinopoly, Dec. 9, wife of Dr. Duckworth, daughter.
ELLIS—At Mahim, Dec. 14, wife of Capt. T. Ellis, of the ship *Lord Clyde*, son.
FERGUSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, wife of Samuel Ferguson, son.
GILDER—At Nesbit-lane, Fort, Dec. 9, wife of G. C. Gilder, son, stillborn.
GORDON—At Patna, Nov. 25, wife of Mr. H. N. Gordon, C.S., son.
HARTFORD—At Meerut, Dec. 9, wife of Bandmaster G. Hartford, 4th (Queen's Own) hussars, daughter.
HOMFRAY—At Sehore, Central India, Dec. 4, wife of Capt. J. Homfray, Bhopal batt., daughter.
KIRKMAN—At Pangoo Island, Bassein, wife of F. C. Kirkman, son.
LEIGH—At Calcutta, Dec. 8, wife of F. Leigh, son, stillborn.
LOGAN—At Trichinopoly, Dec. 8, wife of D. Logan, son.
MAHONEY—At Mahee, Dec. 4, wife of J. Mahoney, overseer P.W.D., son.
MCKENNA—At Gwalior, Dec. 10, wife of Brig. serg. major J. McKenna, R.A., son.
MONISSE—At Madras, Dec. 11, wife of W. G. Monisse, daughter.
MORTON—At Peshawur, Dec. 3, wife of Capt. J. F. Morton, 55th foot, daughter.
NICHOLLS—At Trichinopoly, Dec. 4, wife of T. Nicholls, C.E., daughter.
PRIDEAUX—At Aden, Nov. 26, wife of W. F. Prideaux, asst. resident, son.
RAINBOW—Dec. 13, the wife of W. Rainbow, son. [son.
RAYMOND—At Surat, Dec. 6, wife of W. Raymond, supt. mission press,
RILEY—At Meerut, Dec. 9, wife of J. T. Riley, son.
ROBERTS—In Fort, Dec. 14, wife of N. Roberts, son.
ROBOTTOM—At Egutpoora, Dec. 14, wife of H. Robottom, Bombay Customs, daughter.
SINCLAIR—At Madras, Dec. 9, wife of D. G. Sinclair, assistant engineer, Travancore Sircar, daughter.
SULLIVAN—At Madras, Dec. 5, wife of J. Sullivan, engine-driver, son.
THOMSON—At Bangalore, Dec. 5, wife of A. B. Thomson, daughter.
VANCUTSEM—At Calcutta, Dec. 10, wife of E. Van Cutsem, son.
WADE—At Lahore, Dec. 5, wife of G. Wade, son.
WADE—At Monghyr, Dec. 9, Mrs. R. V. Wade, son. [son.
WARBURTON—At Abbottabad, Nov. 25, wife of R. Warburton, asst. comr.,
WEST—At Bycula, Dec. 13, wife of G. H. H. West, son.
WHITE—At Chanda, Dec. 7, wife of C. White, C.E., superint. of H.H. the Nizam's Coal Mines, son.
WILKINS—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 5, wife of H. G. Wilkins, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMBROSE—McMURDO.—At Delhi, Dec. 5, J. D. Ambrose, M.D., asst. surg. 58th regt., to Kathrine, daughter of Major gen. W. M. S. McMurdo, C.B., comdg. the Rawalpindiee div.
CODY—BAKER.—At Belgaum, Dec. 7, J. Cody, commissariat dept., to Ellen, daughter of the late T. Baker, G.I.P. Railway.
FLEMING—STRICKLAND.—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, James Fleming, manager of the Dulcherra Tea Company, Cachar, to Claudine, daughter of the late E. Strickland, of Glasgow.
LEGGETT—PODMORE.—At Barrackpore, Dec. 11, Capt. J. B. Leggett, M.S.C., to Mary L., daughter of J. Podmore, of Upper Norwood, Surrey.
O'DONOGHUE—DEVLIN.—At the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Meadow-street, Dec. 12, Charles P. O'Donoghue, of H.M.'s Customs Preventive Service, to Christiana T., daughter of the late N. Devlin.
SANDALLS—HURST.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Dec. 7, J. W. H. Sandells, to Isabella H., daughter of Joseph Hurst, Mussoorie.
STODDART—ATKINSON.—At St. Mary's, Benares, Dec. 4, Charles H. Stoddart, lieut. Bengal S.C., to Fanny V., daughter of Surg. major R. J. Atkinson, R.M.L.
STATEBURY—MILLER.—At Raneeungee, Dec. 7, Edward Statebury, of Raneeungee, to Ellen F., daughter of the late Henry Miller, of Ipswich.
TAYLOR—COX.—At St. Thomas's, The Mount, Dec. 5, Herbert Taylor, to Ellen A., daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Cox, M.A., rector of Oulton, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

BERRILL—At Narsinghpur, Dec. 8, W. C. H., son of J. M. Berrill, dist. supt. of police, Hoshungabad, aged 8.
BROUGHTON—At Calcutta, Dec. 8, Frances, widow of the Rev. T. D. Broughton, late rector of Bletchley, Bucks, aged 71.
BRYANT—At Rawul Pindee, Dec. 16, Qmr. J. Bryant, 36th regt.
FOGGO—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, J. T. Foggo, aged 25.
GREEN—At Bangalore, Dec. 3, T. Green, aged 53.
HENDERSON—At Khamgaum, Dec. 7, R. Henderson, engr., Mofussil Company (Limited).
JEWETT—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, Mrs. D. Jewett, wife of Commander T. H. Jewett, H.M.S. *Sir William Peel*. [N.I.
JACOB—At Lucknow, Nov. 25, wife of Capt. W. V. F. Jacob, 9th regt.
KIRWAN—At Howrah, Nov. 30, Jane Kirwan, wife of J. J. M. Kirwan,
LAYBOURN—At Madras, Dec. 8, G. B. Laybourn, aged 59.
LIEBSCHWAGER—At Bombay, Dec. 11, H. M., wife of W. Liebschwager, aged 29. [E.I. Railway, aged 29.
MACNABB—Dec. 6, Amy, wife of J. W. Macnabb, C.S.
MCDEVOT—At Meerut, Dec. 6, Thos. McEvoy, aged 54.
O'BRIEN—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 8, Dennis M., son of Thomas O'Brien, Government Telegraph dept.
ROBERTSON—At Gudduck, Dharwar, Dec. 4, E. H., son of A. Robertson, aged 5 months.
SANDALLS—At Rawul Pindee, Dec. 4, G. J. Sandells, aged 47.
SIMPSON—At Agra, Dec. 9, M. W., son of J. Simpson.
TARRANT—At Allahabad, Dec. 11, W. W. A., son of H. J. Tarrant, aged 1 month. [citor.
THACKER—At Galle, Ceylon, Dec. 12, W. H. Thacker, of Bombay, soli-

commencement of his service, and on which he depended with as much certainty as his pension.

5. "That by a clause in Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, repeated in Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 100, commonly called the Henley Clause, the pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges previously enjoyed by the officers of the Honourable East India Company's army were guaranteed to them.

6. "That your petitioner stood, and stands exactly in the same position as the officers of the regiment mentioned in Clause 4, 'Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871,' that is to say, the 19th, 20th, and 21st Regiments of Cavalry, and the regiments of Infantry numbered from 100 to 109, both inclusive, who are by that clause declared entitled to receive compensation on retirement equal to the sums they would have received, according to the custom of their regiments, from the junior officers of those regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to the day the said Act comes or came into force."

7. "That your petitioner, in common with his brother officers, has been for nine years endeavouring to get his claims to compensation under this head, and on the principle recognised in Clause 4, 'Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871,' admitted, but without success. [Officers who have not already petitioned should substitute the following for the words in italics in para. 7:—"That many of the brother officers of your petitioner have been," &c., &c."]

8. "That these claims were first rejected on the ground that the Bonus System was illegal; that that ground was abandoned as untenable, for it has been shown that the practice, so far from being illegal, had been fully sanctioned by the Government, and was, moreover, approved by the Government as being the means of preventing stagnation of promotion in the Indian Army; and now that compensation has been awarded to the officers of the Royal Army for the payment of over-regulation prices, which were paid in direct violation of a very stringent law, your petitioner humbly prays that his claim which through the Indian purchase system having twice received official sanction, stands, he most respectfully submits, on much stronger ground, may be no longer ignored. That the justice of your petitioner's claims to compensation was admitted on principle by your Honourable House in May, 1865, when a humble address was voted to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to redress grievances complained of by the officers of the Indian Army, such grievances being those of which your petitioner now complains, and the justice of your petitioner's claims was further admitted on principle by Lord Cranborne's despatch, dated August 18th, 1866; and again in June, 1870, when in answer to petitions against the provisions of that despatch, your Honourable House again voted a humble address to her Majesty, which resulted in replies from the Government of Madras and Bombay favourable to the claims of the officers, notwithstanding, the grievance remains unredressed; and that, finally, your petitioner bases the grounds of his claims upon their identity with those referred to in the preceding 6th paragraph, which have, as therein stated, been admitted and settled."

Wherefore your petitioner prays:—

"That your honourable House would present a humble address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to redress your petitioner's grievance on the principle admitted in Clause 4 of the 'Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871.'"

And your petitioner will ever pray.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair.

The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought they would consider it satisfactory. They had nearly completed all their works, and there remained only a few small works to finish their undertaking. There had been a falling off in the traffic receipts, but it would not interfere with their guaranteed dividend or the division of the surplus beyond that amount, upon which he might congratulate them. The Chord line was now practically finished, some works remain to be completed, and they had no more large works on hand, but, at the same time, in concluding the works they had to part with many gentlemen who had served the company with great ability and energy, and he hoped they would obtain adequate professional employment elsewhere. They had seen the letter from the Government as to the substantial state of the company's works. The last season was acknowledged to be the most remarkable, having the greatest rainfall, with the exception of some of the western parts of India, that had occurred for many years. There had been extensive inundations over a vast extent of territory, and great damage had been caused by the floods to other company's railway works, but he was glad to say they had nothing to lay out on the company's works for any damage whatever, and had entirely escaped from any expense on that account. They had no doubt seen by the returns the falling off in the traffic from week to week, and perhaps imagined all sorts of things as to its effect on their receipts. He thought it would not be difficult to show that the falling off was only temporary, and not of a permanent nature. There

were three items especially affected in the past half-year, the grain, seeds, and the coal traffic. In the corresponding half of 1870 there was a famine in the upper part of India from want of rain. The company had carried a large supply of grain, &c., to those places, and the receipts had been proportionately enlarged. Then, with reference to coal traffic, there were circumstances connected with that trade. The steamers brought out coal enough with them to take them through the Suez Canal to Calcutta and back to Malta, so the company had but little demand for their coals at Calcutta. As business was slack the linseed and other seeds were not in brisk demand at Calcutta, and the merchants took their own time, forwarding the seeds in steamers and native boats at a cheaper rate than by railway. But if there had been a brisk market they would have been sent by the railway to Calcutta. The Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the trade affecting the railway, and the whole had been satisfactorily explained, and the facts were traced out. They had carried a quantity of cotton, 28,428 tons, against 12,141 tons in the corresponding period, showing an increase of 16,277 tons. There had been an increase in the quantity of some articles, and a decrease in others. They had carried several tons of goods less than in the corresponding period, and had received £181,858 less for passengers and merchandise than in the corresponding period. The expenses had been reduced by the judgment and zeal exercised by their officers, also in consequence of the operation of the Chord line, and they had already derived very great advantage from it. In making the Chord line they had avoided the necessity of doubling 250 miles of the main line from one point of junction to the other at Luckiesera, which would have cost £1,000,000. The Chord line was estimated to cost £2,400,000, had already cost £2,050,000, and it was possible when they balanced accounts it would stand them in £1,200,000, or say about £60,000 a year. They had already derived an ample justification for the expenditure on that line, in the reduction of their expenses in fuel. They had reduced the train mileage by 817,000 miles as compared with the preceding year. They could not have accomplished the great economy of expenditure were it not for the Chord line. They had saved £27,908 in the cost of coal alone. They had also saved by arrangements with their engine drivers and their stokers. Their officers had most successfully utilised the Chord line, which he could prove to the satisfaction of the meeting. (Hear, hear). The interchange of traffic by means of the Jubbulpore line with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway would become of considerable importance.

Mr. Beaumont, a director, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Wilson said he did not agree with the chairman as to the Chord line, he thought they would have been better without it. He could not see the advantage of that line, as it reduced their receipts by shortening the distance to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. J. Jones said they should have had some information respecting the local traffic, and as to what had been done in the making of roads to the stations. He considered that the Suez Canal had greatly facilitated the trade with India, and that it must eventually benefit the railways.

The Chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the expenditure on the main line was £27,000,000, and, including the Jubbulpore line, £30,568,000. If the company had agreed to the proposition of the Government at the last meeting the capital of the two lines would have been amalgamated, and the net earnings would have been at the rate of £4. 18s. per cent. on the whole capital, the Government having to make up the difference; but the shareholders did not agree to it, and therefore had now the 4s. 4d. per cent in addition to the guaranteed interest.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

It was agreed that all shares upon which the full amount had been paid up should be converted into stock of the company, and that a dividend of 4s. 4d. per cent. be declared and paid in addition to the guaranteed interest.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Miscellaneous.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £485,800; and to Bombay, £14,200. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 11 per cent., those above in full. Average rate on Calcutta, 1s. 11¾d.; and on Bombay, 1s. 11½d.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has sent for public exhibition, in the South Kensington Museum, specimens of the collections of objects of science and art which he made in his cruise round the world in her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. They will be illustrated by paintings of the scenes of places touched at by Mr. Oswald Brierly and Mr. Nicholas Chevalier. It is expected that they will be arranged for public inspection in the North Court of the Museum towards the end of January.

NEW SIGNAL LIGHT FOR INDIA.—A new description of signal light, called the "Star Shell," has been recently approved by the War Office authorities for use in India. It consists of an iron carcass, fitted with three steel studs to fit the rifling of the 7-pounder or mountain gun, when it is filled. After attaining the requisite elevation the cap of the shell flies off, and fourteen lights are thrown into the air. By adopting a code, where certain words are represented by different colours, a complete system of communication might be kept up between two bodies of troops at a considerable distance from each other.

AUDITOR OF INDIAN ACCOUNTS.—We understand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has insisted upon his right to nominate a successor to the late Major-general Sir G. I. Jameson, Auditor of Indian Accounts, and that a Treasury clerk will receive this lucrative appointment in spite of the nomination thereto of a well-known Indian officer which had been made by the Duke of Argyll.—*Broad Arrow.*—We hear it rumoured that General Hanyngton is not to have the Indian Auditorship, for which he had been designated. The post, it is said, will be given to Mr. Blackwood, of the Treasury.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

OFFICERS' DRESS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of pantaloons and high boots being substituted for the present booted overalls and Wellingtons worn by staff officers and mounted corps. The high boot is to be worn for those duties on which the booted overalls have hitherto been used, and on all other occasions trousers will be the regulation dress. Officers will not be required to make this change until the overalls now in their possession are worn out. When the new boot is on, the upper edge should be one inch below the knee-cap, and sloped off to the rear, so as not to interfere with the bend of the knee. A pattern boot has been sent to each regiment, and a sample pair for officers may be inspected at the Horse Guards, War Office, where also new pattern spurs may be seen.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—The list of business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has just been issued. It contains sixty-two appeals, one patent case, and the five cases already heard which stand over for judgment. Among these last is the case of the *Vicar of Frome*, "*Sheppard v. Bennett*," for which, however, as in the other cases, no day has yet been named. Of the Indian appeals there are thirty-six from the province of Bengal, and eight appeals from the Court of Admiralty, which last-mentioned appeals are appointed to be commenced on the 1st of February. The sittings will be opened next week with an application for a prolongation of a patent. The committee have not as yet appointed days for giving judgment in the five cases, including the appeal of General Forester as to the property of the late Dyce Sombre.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have invited subscriptions for £800,000 additional capital, in 80,000 shares of £10 each. The amount is payable by instalments during the next five years, and interest will be paid half-yearly on each instalment, until the realisation of profits equal to that per centage. The prospectus calls attention to the progress already made—190 miles of main canal and 400 miles of minor canals—and also to the beneficial as well as lucrative character of the undertaking, a large demand for the water being now reported. The present capital is wanted to form reservoirs for the storage of the surplus flood waters of the river Toombuddra, to provide steam and other vessels, landing stages, &c., and to construct two miles and a half of railway, to connect the Canal with the Madras line near Cuddapah.

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION.—Lord Cairns has delivered judgment at the Arbitration-rooms, Waterloo-place, in a very important case affecting annuitants receiving an income from companies which had been amalgamated with the Albert. The case was that of a person named Dale, who, it appeared, was a domestic servant, who claimed against the Metropolitan Counties Society upon five annuity contracts. It appeared that the contracts were issued to Mr. Dale by the St. George's Company, which amalgamated with the Metropolitan Counties in October, 1861. This latter also amalgamated with the Western in August, 1862, and a further amalgamation took place with the Albert in June, 1865. The claimant having accepted by endorsement the liability of the Metropolitan Company instead of the St. George's, the annuity deeds were sent to him with a manuscript endorsement of the Albert, signed by three directors of that company. Lord Cairns, in delivering judgment, said that the question of liability lay between the Metropolitan and the Albert. Taking into consideration the endorsement, the first thing that struck him was that beyond all doubt it made the capital stocks of the Albert liable, but there was nothing whatever that stated that the funds of the Albert were to be liable by way of additional security as distinguished from a substituted security. His Lordship then read some documents, which he said convinced him that although Dale was in humble life and could not be expected to understand clearly the bearing of legal matters, still he seemed to have had a just appreciation of a transaction of that kind. He was informed that the Albert had become liable, and he sent in his documents for endorsement. There was a circular issued which informed him that the capital of the new company, or the united companies, whichever it might be called, was that to which the persons insured, either by way of policy or annuity, were for the future to look; and he (Lord Cairns) did not think he was at liberty,

having been distinctly told that this was the footing on which it was proposed that future payments should be made to him—after the acknowledgment of the liability of an entirely different capital and fund for the payment of the annuities—afterwards to turn round and say he never entered into any contract or engagement to relinquish the security of the original company insuring his annuity, and that he had not accepted the security of the new company. In that case, therefore, although the principles laid down in *Potts* were no doubt fully recognised, he thought the case was altogether different, and that there was a deliberate acceptance of the liability of the Albert, and a pledge by the directors of the assets of the Albert in substitution of the liability of the Metropolitan Counties. Judgment accordingly.

India Office.

Jan. 6, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. M. Hunter, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Goldney, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. R. C. Sanders; Lieut. O. A. Carthew, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. W. Gulliver, Engrs.; Sub Conductor E. Gleeson; Capt. R. M. Jennings, Cav.; Surg. A. D. Campbell; Lieut. E. J. de Lantour, Art.; Lieut. E. Beavan, Staff Corps; Capt. W. E. Rutherford, Cav.; Major J. H. Tyler, Staff Corps; Asst. apothecary D. Duffy.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps; Major W. Douglas, Staff Corps; Capt. R. S. Jago, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather, Inf.; Major R. W. Daunt, Staff Corps; Major J. Crawford, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. H. L. Kerr, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. Weldon, Staff Corps; Capt. G. S. Keith, Staff Corps; Qrmer. E. F. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I.; Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, Inf.; Capt. R. P. Blake, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, C.B.; Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Inf.; Capt. A. J. Doig, Staff Corps; Col. E. M. MacGregor, Cav.; Asst. surg. S. Duckering; Conductor P. Nelson; Capt. E. H. T. Tyndall, Staff Corps; Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe, Inf.; Conductor H. Maonsee, Ordnance Dept.; Apothecary D. Munday.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. A. A. Renton, 6 mo.; Col. F. N. Smith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. C. Paul, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, Staff Corps; Col. O. J. M. Farrington, Staff Corps; Capt. J. FitzGerald, Staff Corps; Capt. W. G. Smith, Inf.; Major R. S. Graves, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. C. Johnson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Orr, Staff Corps; Major C. James, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. G. Aster; Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis; Major W. Beynon, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTH.

DOVERTON—The wife of Capt. H. Doveton, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, of a daughter, at Wimbledon, Dec. 27.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—HALSTED.—Henry W. Fox, Commander R.N., to Georgina S daughter of the late Col. Halsted, Madras Army, at Plymouth, Jan. 3
HUSSEY—SMYTHE.—Capt. Charles Edward Hussey, 20th Regt., to Helen E., daughter of Major Frederick Smythe, late Staff Officer of the Pensioners, at Richmond, Jan. 4.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—Miles A., son of G. C. Fletcher, late of the Bengal C.S., at Minnesota, U.S., aged 24, Dec. 5, 1871.
GARDINER—Thomas Geo. Gardiner, late of the Bombay C.S., at Twickenham, Jan. 2.
GRANTHAM—Marie S., widow of the late General George Grantham, H.E.I.C.S., at Wandsworth, Dec. 29, 1871.
TURNBULL—John George Turnbull, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Farnham, Jan. 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. Khorasan, Bimlipatam; City of Delhi, Calcutta; St. Hilda, Akyab; Furness Abbey, Calcutta; Martaban, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Serapis, Bombay; Parsee, Calcutta.—Jan. 1. James Wishart, Calcutta; General Caulfield, Tuticorin; Centurion, Calcutta; British Prince, Calcutta; Inverallan, Madras; Londesborough, Bimlipatam; Wave Queen, Rangoon.—2. City of Ottawa, Maulmain; Lady Octavia, Calcutta; Peruvian Congress, Akyab.—3. Str. Timsah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Rajah of Cochín, Madras; Redewater, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—4. Tenasserim, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29. Royal Alice, Calcutta.—30. Mahanada, Calcutta; Royal Standard, Bombay.—31. Str. Lancaster, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Madgeburg, Aden, via Suez Canal.—Jan. 1. City of Tanjore, Bombay.—2. Erinuta, Calcutta.—3. Str. Rothesay, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; St. Malo, Calcutta; Sophia Joachim, Calcutta; Alexandra, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Jan. 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Phillippe, Mr. W. Brittlebank, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay, Miss Jolly, Miss Munro, Mr. Graham and son, Mr. Wise, Miss Watson, Miss Brooksbank, Col. Cookson, Mr. W. Floyd and friend, Mr. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Benyon, Capt. Brownlow, Miss A. Davidson. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. C. Gale, Vivian, Dickson, and G. A. Wallace. For MADRAS.—Capt. E. Armstrong, Miss Simkins, Mr. W. Burner. For CAYLOR.—Mr. A. B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. G. S. Anderson.

Per str. Massilia, Jan. 8.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Ternan, Mr. Colgrave, Col. Jenkins, Mr. A. M. Monteth, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. G. M. Leichman and friend, Mr. and Mrs. R. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Olpharts, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Col. A. M. Rainey, Mr. W. I. Money, Mrs. Villiers Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. Bairnsfather, Miss Myers, Mr. G. A. Wallace, Mr. C. A. Cave. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Broadbent, Mr. Knowles, Mr. W. A. Hayne, Mr. M. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. F. C. Imthurn.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

West Ridge, Calcutta to London, Nov. 29, 18 S., 9 W.
Ceylon, Kurrachee to London, Nov. 29.
Landown, London to Madras, Nov. 19, 24 S., 27 W.
4th pend. No. 4610, from Bombay, Nov. 10, 37 S., 19 E.
Royal Alexandra, London to Calcutta, Dec. 6, 9 N., 27 W.
James Livesey, from Penang, Nov. 8, 31 N., 35 W.
Southwick, London to Bombay, Nov. 28.
Scimitar, Coringa Bay to London, Dec. 21, 31 N., 36 W.
Industry, Madras to London, Nov. 27, 12 S., 9 W.
Lord Ashburton, Liverpool to Galle, Oct. 23.
Cosar de Lion, Swansea to Aden, Nov. 26, 3 S., 31 W.
Hollinside, Shields to Galle, Nov. 2, 16 S., 30 W.
Calirhoe, Bombay to Liverpool, 20 days out.
Berkshire, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1 S., 30 W.
Assaye, London to Calcutta, Nov. 3, 23 S., 31 W.
West Ridge, Calcutta to London, Nov. 29, 14 S., 8 W.
Alexandra, London to Madras, Nov. 12, 23 S., 27 W.
Mendora, Liverpool to Galle, Nov. 15, 20 S., 29 W.
Pembroke (Pembrokehire), London to Bombay, 37 S., 4 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Some of the crew of the Coringa, Ross, from Shields to Bombay, which arrived in Portland Roads, Dec. 21, have refused to proceed to sea in the vessel; other hands arrived on Dec. 28 to take their place.

The Denmark, from Liverpool to Bombay, which put into Rio Janeiro on Sept. 23 leaky, has sold all her cargo of coals, and will sail in about a fortnight, in ballast.

The Roslin Castle, Penfold, from London to Calcutta, arrived in St. Helena Roads on Jan. 1, with crew refractory.

The sound portion of the cargo of the Roska, from Penang to London, which put into Alagos Bay leaky on July 26, and was sold there, is coming forward in the Falcon, Evans, which called at St. Helena on Nov. 26.

Ten of the crew of the Ireland, from Rangoon to Liverpool, which vessel was very leaky, were taken off, when off the Smalls, on Jan. 1. She had eight feet of water in her hold; a steamer was left in her company to look after the safety of the remainder of the crew.

The Euxine, for Bombay, put back to Liverpool on Jan. 3, having experienced heavy weather in the Channel; her cargo has also shifted.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Andrews, Miss Cobb, and Capt. and Mrs. Higginson.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Lord Ullok Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. O'Donnell, Mrs. Impy and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Dowell, Mr. C. D. Bentley, Capt. and Mrs. Ramsford, Mrs. Blackett, and Mr. H. R. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Ransome, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spence, and two Messrs. Lawrence.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Farrell and three children, and Mrs. Bew.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott.

JANUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Mantell, and Capt. Hon. G. C. Napier.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. Newmar.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Blackhall, Mrs. J. Smith, Capt. J. C. Stewart, Capt. Sannella, Mr. Sandeman, and Capt. Ainslie.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Niebet, Mr. J. M. Reid, Capt. Goldie, and Mr. Edgemore.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CAYLOR.—Mr. Liesching.

BRINDISI TO CAYLOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. J. C. Little.

BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tidman, and Mr. Balfour.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bease and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Tooth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkin, and the Hon. Mr. Butler.

Per P. and O. Steamer PRINCEWELL, via Suez Canal, JANUARY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. H. Mein, Capt. and Mrs. Forman, Col. and Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Sumner and infant, and Mr. H. Hughes Hallett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. J. C. Powlett.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 P.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 18.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 12.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 1s. 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 1 oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.

each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.

each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with an additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101 1/2
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1894-95 (Sicco)	101 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicco) of 1893-94	101 1/2
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicco) of 1892-93	101 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1891-92	99 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1890-91	99 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1889-90	99 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1888-89	99 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. 1887-88	99 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. 1886-87	99 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. 1885-86	99 1/2
11th 4 per Cent. 1884-85	99 1/2
12th 4 per Cent. 1883-84	99 1/2
13th 4 per Cent. 1882-83	99 1/2
14th 4 per Cent. 1881-82	99 1/2
15th 4 per Cent. 1880-81	99 1/2
16th 4 per Cent. 1879-80	99 1/2
17th 4 per Cent. 1878-79	99 1/2
18th 4 per Cent. 1877-78	99 1/2
19th 4 per Cent. 1876-77	99 1/2
20th 4 per Cent. 1875-76	99 1/2
21st 4 per Cent. 1874-75	99 1/2
22nd 4 per Cent. 1873-74	99 1/2
23rd 4 per Cent. 1872-73	99 1/2
24th 4 per Cent. 1871-72	99 1/2
25th 4 per Cent. 1870-71	99 1/2
26th 4 per Cent. 1869-70	99 1/2
27th 4 per Cent. 1868-69	99 1/2
28th 4 per Cent. 1867-68	99 1/2
29th 4 per Cent. 1866-67	99 1/2
30th 4 per Cent. 1865-66	99 1/2
31st 4 per Cent. 1864-65	99 1/2
32nd 4 per Cent. 1863-64	99 1/2
33rd 4 per Cent. 1862-63	99 1/2
34th 4 per Cent. 1861-62	99 1/2
35th 4 per Cent. 1860-61	99 1/2
36th 4 per Cent. 1859-60	99 1/2

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	90 days'	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Madras	1s. 11d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Bombay	1s. 11d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Colombo	1 dia.	1 dia.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5 1/2d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5 1/2d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	Shut.
India 5 per cent.	...	...	110 1/2 to 110 1/2
India 4 per cent.	...	...	106 to 105 1/2
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	99 1/2 to 99 1/2
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872...	...	...	99 to 99
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	...	109 1/2
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	102 1/2 to 102 1/2
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	...
" " " 5 per cent., 1880	...	...	100 1/2
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	103 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888	...	...	105 1/2
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	100 1/2 to 101
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	22s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2,800	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	...
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (new)	12	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm. x.d.
Stock	Ditto	6	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm. x.d.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	93 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	104
Stock	Oude and Rohilund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	107 1/2
Stock	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Southern, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	107 to 108
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7 1/2 to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15 1/2
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 46
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	165 to 170
10	British Australian	all	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 10 1/2
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 10 1/2
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12 to 12 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	11 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8 1/2 to 9
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company	...	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 1/2 to 7
5	New	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17 x.d.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.70	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	97 to 100
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1-16 dis. to 1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
COOPER'S HILL.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held
in JULY, 1872, for SELECTION OF FIFTY CANDI-
DATES for ADMISSION to this College.

For further particulars apply by letter only to the
Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office,
S.W., or to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission,
S.W.

India-Office, 7th September, 1871.

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" JAPAN ... Yokohama.

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The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells
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ness connected with the East, on terms to be had on
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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entirely
NEW ENTERTAINMENT, by Professor PEPPE,
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SWERED BY THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES; or,
the British Army and its Stations. Patriotic Songs by
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SECOND-HAND GUNS AND RIFLES,

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He has also on view Breech-loaders, with the latest im-
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Heads for putting in Elastics,
£10. 10s.

SEWING MACHINES for SHIRT and
COLLAR MAKERS, £8. 8s., £10,
and £12.

SEWING MACHINES for SAIL and
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New, Single Thread, Domestic Sewing Ma-
chines, quite noiseless, to work by hand.—
These Machines do not require fixing to the
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**THE MADRAS IRRIGATION and
CANAL COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, whereby
the Liability of each Shareholder is limited to the
amount unpaid upon his Shares.

Capital already expended, £1,800,000—viz., £1,000,000,
with a guarantee of Interest by the Secretary of
State for India, and £800,000, a Loan by the latter.
PRESENT ISSUE OF £800,000 ADDITIONAL
CAPITAL.

In 80,000 Shares of £10 each, Payable by Nine Half-
yearly Instalments, viz.:—

On application, £1 per Share, and on each 13th July and
13th January following until 13th January, 1876,
inclusive.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, Interest
at 5 per cent. will be paid half-yearly upon each in-
stalment until the realisation of profits equal to
that percentage. Payments in advance of Calls
will be received and will bear a like Interest. All
Interest so payable, and also upon the Capital al-
ready issued, will (if so desired) be retained on ac-
count of unpaid Calls.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES THOMSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.
Field-Marshal Sir GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., &c.
Colonel JOHN GRIMES.
ARTHUR HALL, Esq.

JOHN WESTWOOD, Esq., SECRETARY.

JOHN HERBERT LATHAM, Esq., CHIEF ENGINEER.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has for some time past been engaged
in the construction in the Madras Presidency, of a Canal
of great capacity, for the purposes of irrigation and na-
vigation, with subsidiary channels. It has now com-
pleted 190 miles of the main Canal, extending from the
River Toombudra, at a point about eighteen miles
above the town of Kurnool, passing that town and pro-
ceeding through the extremely fertile valley of the Koon-
dair to (or near to) the town of Cuddapah, and also of
nearly 400 miles of the minor Canals.

The main Canal is designed to convey 400,000 cubic
yards of water per hour, which will be sufficient to ir-
rigate immediately 266,000 acres of land, and ultimately,
it is estimated, 400,000 acres, and during the past season
(the first after completion) water has been flowing
regularly through it without interruption.

The charge for the water supplied by the Company for
irrigation has been sanctioned by the Government, at
six rupees, or 12s. per acre per crop, and when the
smaller area stated is irrigated, which there is no doubt
will be the case as rapidly as the ryots (cultivators) can
make their arrangements for wet cultivation, the return
from this source, limited as it is at present to six months,
also calculating one crop only as receiving water, and
without taking into account the revenue from naviga-
tion, will be £150,000.

Although during the past season it was known in the
localities that water could be taken from the River Toom-
budra (the source of supply) during six months only
of the year, and that the Company were not possessed
of the means of carrying on navigation, the revenue
earned has exceeded that previously estimated, and it is
reported by the conservancy staff, that, as a considerable
portion of the area of land commanded by the Canals is
now being prepared for wet cultivation, during the pre-
sent year, a large and rapidly expanding demand for
the Company's water will take place.

To obtain still more beneficial results both for the
present proprietors of capital, and for those who may
subscribe for that now issued, by developing to their
full extent the productive capabilities of the works con-
structed, there is wanting—

1. The formation of reservoirs for the storage of the
surplus flood waters of the Toombudra suffi-
cient to afford irrigation and navigation for
twelve in lieu of six months.
2. The provision of steam and other vessels for the
carriage of passengers, merchandise, and
agricultural produce, including the surplus
products of the land irrigated, and wharves
and landing stages at convenient points of
the Canal.
3. The construction of a railway (in length about
two-and-a-half miles) to connect the Canal
with the Madras Railway near to Cuddapah,
so as to give, by arrangement with the latter
Company, a continuous line of transport to
the important Presidential Town and Port of
Madras.

It is an advantage of some importance that sites for
reservoirs have been already sought for and investi-
gated, and that plans and estimates of the most eligible
of those discovered have been placed before the Govern-
ment of Madras for approval, because the great delay
which these preliminary operations naturally involve
has thus been obviated.

With a due regard to a vigorous prosecution of the re-
quisite storage works, the Directors have been able to
fix the payment of Capital by very easy instalments,
both as to amount and time.

The Chief Engineer of the Company, who from his
local knowledge and past experience is well fitted to
pass an accurate judgment in the matter, has lately
given much attention to the question of returns, and he
considers that a net revenue of at least 25 per cent. upon
the Company's past and intended outlay may be ulti-
mately expected, irrespective of the additional gain
which will be produced by—

1. The continuation of transport from Cuddapah to
Madras.
2. Leasing or otherwise utilising the enormous
water power, which the Company's Canals
possess, for the working of cotton, corn, oil,
and other mills.

3. The supply of water to towns in the locality of
the Canal (an agreement for that purpose with
the town authorities of Kurnool having been
for some time past in actual operation, and
the municipality of Cuddapah having inti-
mated their desire to enter into a like agree-
ment); and

4. The cultivation of timber of various kinds along
the sides and embankments of the Canals, and
its sale for firewood, manure, and other pur-
poses.

Authority being given to the Company, by its Acts of
Incorporation, and by its Contracts with the Secretary
of State for India, to raise the present additional Cap-
ital without a guarantee of interest from Government,
provision has been made under the same Acts of Parlia-
ment for the payment of interest at 5 per cent. upon
each Call as paid up, until the net returns from the
works themselves shall be equal to that percentage, and
as the receipt of revenue has already commenced satis-
factorily, a comparatively small sum will, it is calculated,
be sufficient to cover this provision.

By the Acts and Contracts above referred to the ap-
propriation of profits from irrigation; the division of
the surplus thereof between the Government and the
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Dec. 23; Agra and Madras, Dec. 21; Calcutta, Dec. 20. Thanks to the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the mails were received in London on Saturday morning, more than a day earlier than if they had travelled by the Brenner route.

THE Art Show in the new Dalhousie Hall at Calcutta was opened by Lord Mayo in a brief but pleasant and pertinent speech. Glancing at the chronic dislike of Calcutta to government in the Hills, he thought it possible that something good might come even from Simlah, since the example set there had now been followed in Calcutta. After the usual commonplaces about the social and mental gain derivable from such exhibitions, he turned to the wider aspects of the subject, dwelling on the influence of Indian art in Europe, as evinced by "the growing passion for Indian things," and advising the native Indians to profit in their turn by the art work of Europe. Some of those who last year observed the marked difference at South Kensington between the marvels of genuine Indian art and the samples copied from English patterns may be inclined to smile at the advice. But perhaps in presence of an audience partly English it was thought politic to assume that in art, as in other matters, India has much to learn from Europe. Perhaps, too, in speaking of Europe his Lordship meant Italy rather than France or England. The Exhibition seems to be very popular with the Calcutta folk.

THE Delhi Camp of Exercise was fast filling when the mail left Bombay. On the 16th December the 4th Hussars, from Meerut, marched into the camp of the 3rd Division at Madhupore, while the 11th Hussars, from Muttra, took up their place in the Old Cantonments outside Delhi. A day or two earlier the 12th Cavalry, the 5th Fusiliers, and the D battery 16th brigade R.A., came into camp, some of them from stations on the Beyas. On the 17th the 65th Foot, from Agra, 800 strong, marched into the camp of the 1st Division. The 1st Ghoorkas, from the Punjab, and the 32nd Pioneers, from Ranikhet, also reached their ground on the same day. Altogether, in the space of five or six days, some 14,000 men, with 4,000 horses and 36 guns, had been moved into one or another of the camps round Delhi "without a hitch or mistake of any kind," if we may trust a writer in the *Pioneer*. All symptoms of cholera are said to have disappeared. The weather had set in very cold,

but the sun's heat for some hours of the day was still so powerful that the thermometer sometimes rose to 80 deg.

DR. FAREBROTHER's searching Report on the recent outbreak of cholera at Delhi, which so nearly upset Lord Napier's scheme for a series of grand cold-weather manœuvres, has called forth from Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, a sharp rebuke of the Municipal Commissioners, to whose remissness the outbreak was apparently due. As the head of the Municipality is an English Civil-officer, whose energy and influence are supposed to guide and spur his apathetic native colleagues, this looks as if Mr. Davies's censure had been specially levelled at the Commissioner of Delhi. It is certainly discouraging to be told that, before the invention of municipal government in India, the kind of nuisance committed by the *Chumars* or tanners of Delhi would never have been allowed to exist.

THE improvement reported in the health of the Prince of Wales had caused no little joy among all classes of people in India. The drawing-room which had been postponed on account of the Prince's illness came off at last on the evening of the 19th December.

ATTEMPTS have lately been making in some parts of India to preserve small game under legal sanctions. A similar attempt at preserving large game for a very different purpose is announced in one of the Madras papers. Sportsmen who aim at something higher than the shooting of snipe, deer, or even bison, will perhaps be grieved to hear that the increasing slaughter of wild elephants has driven the Government of Madras to devise a Bill for the repression of a practice which might end in time with the extinction of the elephant himself. In his Minute on the subject Lord Napier, the Governor, pleads the absolute necessity of a law for "the preservation of an animal so useful for the purposes of labour, and so indispensable in India to military operations." As a simple question of public policy, he would step in to prevent an issue which might else "be attained at no distant date in the forests and mountain ranges" of the Madras Presidency. A Bill in furtherance of his Lordship's views was to be laid before his Legislative Council at an early date. Let us hope that when the Bill goes up for Lord Mayo's final approval, he will cheerfully agree to sink the sportsman in the statesman.

MR. S. C. BAYLEY, who was recently acting as Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Chittagong during the absence of Lord Ulick Browne on furlough. The latter officer has been named by some of the Calcutta papers as the likeliest candidate for the new post of Chief Commissioner in Assam; and, to judge from his past services in the wilder districts of Eastern Bengal, his friends have good reason to hope for his success. Another deserving name is that of Colonel Hopkinson. We observe that Lieutenant-colonel J. E. Cracroft has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, in the room of Mr. J. W. Macnabb, who has gone on leave. Has this arrangement any connection with the censure passed by Mr. Davies on the Municipality of Delhi on account of the recent cholera outbreak? Major Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, is to officiate for Major Cumberlege as Commissioner of Chattisghur in the Central Provinces.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN'S Committee on the state of the Sagar Barracks have finished their enquiries and sent in their report. These splendid buildings, which were completed only about three years ago at a cost of some fifteen lakhs of rupees (£150,000) have become so dangerous as to be entirely deserted, and kept from falling only by props on every side. The Committee, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, agree in the main with Mr. Fitzjames, the executive engineer who first revealed the unsafe condition of the barracks in question, and with the different station committees which had afterwards examined them. One part of the barracks is to come down altogether, while the rest will be patched up and strengthened as far as they can be. It was expected that Captain Faber, under whose charge the buildings were erected, would have come in for a large share of blame; but so far as is yet known, the Committee have found many points in his favour; among others, the absolute impossibility of one executive officer being equal to all the work demanded of him. Captain Faber for instance had to deal with ten sets of plans and estimates at the same time, and the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces has to look after all the engineering work of a Province nearly as large as Great Britain. We cannot therefore be surprised to hear that the Committee have acknowledged the need of extensive reforms in the administration of the Public Works Department.

LETTERS and field telegrams from the Loshai Expedition bring down the detailed accounts of its movements to the 17th December. By that date the whole of the Left Column, under General Bouchier, had pushed its way to Tipai Mukh on the Barak river, some seventy or eighty miles south-eastward from Lakhimpore. Two days earlier the foreposts of the Right Column under General Brownlow, in their advance from Chittagong, had gained a commanding position on the crest of the Rai Jan Klang range of hills, about forty miles north of Rattan Poya's country. Only the day before a small reconnoitring party of Ghoorkas, under Colonel Macpherson, surprised the village of a Syloo chief named Vanoonah, killing or wounding several of the enemy, with no loss of life on its own side. Before they fled, the enemy, who had refused all peaceful overtures and fired on our troops, set the village itself on fire. On the 1st December one of General Nuthall's working parties was attacked between Tsiklapi and Tseboo, somewhere on the Manipore frontier, by a pretty strong body of Loshais. His brave Munipoories however, numbering only thirty-five men, beat them back with a loss of twelve Loshais killed, bringing in as trophies five Loshai heads and as many muskets, one of which bore the Tower mark. One subadar of the Manipore Contingent was slain. Owing to the hilly nature of the country, and the need of clearing every inch of the road through pathless jungle, the marching appears to be very slow. It took about three weeks to cut a road of twenty-five miles or so from Mainadhar to Tipai Mukh, and it seems doubtful whether it was fit for laden elephants even then. The last five or six miles appear, from the General's report, to have been the most difficult. A "terrible country" indeed it must be if it answers to the description given by an officer writing from Mainadhar:—

An endless succession of steep muddy *tilas* or hillocks, averaging from one to eight hundred feet in height, clad from base to summit in impenetrable bamboo jungle or equally difficult forest, a tangle of matted underwood and creepers, separated at their bases by belts of thorny cane-brake and deep ravines with treacherous muddy bottoms—such are the principal features of the country.

Picturesque and shady it certainly is, seeing that for hours together the path winds in deep gloom through an arch of green bamboos, relieved here and there by green forest trees covered with ferns and orchids, or through groves of wild plantains and fan-shaped palms. The utter stillness is broken only by the distant bark of the *khakur*, or the plaintive concert of black monkeys which rove unseen about the forest. Prettier also to read than to realise is the account given by another correspondent of his marches from Kassalong to Demagiri, up and down steep hills of slippery mud, and through a stream of water varying from two inches to three feet deep; the latter amusement being sometimes continued for many hours together. It is a beautiful hunting-ground for the botanist or the connoisseur in butterflies; but up to ten o'clock the landscapes are hidden by dense fogs, and when these have cleared up, the gloom overhead remains unbroken save by the rarest possible glimpses of sunshine. Your eyes moreover are fully employed in helping you to pick a way over the frequent rocks and boulders, and

to avoid sudden plunges into mud and water all alive with leeches and other crawling things. In the day time the heat is still considerable, while the heavy dews intensify the cold at night. No wonder that fevers and other complaints have been rife among the Goorkhas and other native troops employed in clearing the jungle.

On the 16th December General Bouchier marched about four miles south-eastward from Tipai Mukh. Next day he moved on three miles further with two hundred of the 44th N.I. and a company of Sappers. A hundred of the 22nd N.I. were to leave Tipai Mukh on the 18th. That place was being fortified, and plenty of commissariat stores were being brought thither by water. Tipai Mukh lies at the junction of the Tipai and Barak rivers, about fifty miles south of Monierkhal, where Winchester was slain and his little girl carried off by Loshai raiders a year ago. The two columns were about eighty miles apart in the middle of December, when they began bearing towards each other.

THE latest telegraphic news from the Loshai country reports the continued advance of our troops. No further fighting appears to have taken place up to the 7th January. General Brownlow's or the Right Column encamped at Savoonga on the 3rd, and a Syloo Chief had sent in a message asking for peace. Nothing however came of this, and the Chief fired his village on the General's subsequent advance. On the 4th General Bouchier's column had marched seven miles further eastward, through a country where the hills were very steep and water scarce. He seems to have kept on advancing up to the 7th, but instead of fighting, the Loshais were anxious only to treat. Numbers of them were coming into his camp with fowls and vegetables which they offered in exchange for salt. They are described as being civil and quiet, with less of the savage in them than was expected. Even savages however are presumably alive to their own interests, and the story of the poultry bears a curious resemblance to the issue of a Loshai campaign two years ago under General Nuthall. Is the present campaign to have the same futile ending? *Absit omen*; but we must wait and see.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of the 10th January Lord Mayo arrived in the Delhi Camp on the morning of the 8th. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharajah of Gwalior, and several other native princes turned out to meet him. There was a parade, we are told, of fifteen hundred troops—not a large number under the circumstances—who "presented a fine appearance," telegraphic English for looking well. A field-day under Sir H. Tombs was followed by a levée and a ball. The military manoeuvres were to be continued daily.

FROM the latest telegrams we also learn that the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of three per cent.

It appears from Mr. Rivett-Carnac's last report that the acreage under cotton in the Central Provinces has fallen off in the past year by about 70,000 acres. In East Berar the crops are unequal, and in spite of an increased culture of 30,000 acres, it is feared that the outturn will not make up for the effects of bad weather. In West Berar the cotton acreage has decreased by 100,000 acres, and the rainfall was only half the usual quantity. Altogether the falling-off in the Central Provinces ranges from 20 to 25 per cent., and the whole outturn for the season is reckoned at only 210,000 bales.

THE Madras Government have pledged their support to certain schemes of railway extension. These include the continuation of the Carnatic Line from Cuddalore to Tanjore or some other point on the Southern of India Railway, the construction of a branch on the latter line from Dindigul to Coimbatore, the construction of one State line from Cannanore to Beypore, of another from Puttamby to Cochin through the territory of Cochin and Travancore, and of a third State line from Bellary to the Bombay frontier. Besides these there are the proposed branch line to the Neilgherries, the extension of the G.S.I. Railway to Tuticorin, of the Carnatic Railway to Cuddalore, and short branches connecting stations on the South-Western line with neighbouring large towns. In recommending these

schemes to the Central Government, that of Madras takes credit for meeting the requirements of trade and the public convenience by a plan which promises to develop a more and more paying traffic on the lines concerned.

A *Times* telegram of January 14 announces the arrival of the King of Siam at Calcutta the day before. His Majesty was afterwards welcomed by Lord Mayo in a brilliant Durbar. His arrival was to be the prelude to a week of festivities.

THE Loshai or Kookie tribes, whose country we are once more invading, spread in pretty large numbers northward from the neighbourhood of the Chittagong Hill Tracts to the borders of Cachar on the west and of Burmah on the east. They call themselves Loshai or Lhoosai, a name curiously resembling that of Lhotsa, by which the people of Bhotan style themselves. To the Bengallies they are known as Kookies, and to the Burmese as Lankhé. The tribes nearest the Indian frontier are the Howlong, Sylloo, and Rattan Poya. Of these, the actual numbers may amount in all to about 30,000, the Howlong tribe being apparently the most numerous. Their language, according to Captain Lewin, closely resembles some of the dialects spoken in Hill Tipperah, and along the Manipore frontier. It comes, no doubt, from the same stock as the Tibetan and Burmese. The Loshai men average 5ft. 8in. high, and the women 5ft. 4in. They have swarthy complexions, generally smooth cheeks, and lean bodies. Their only garment is a strip of thick blue cloth round the women's loins, and a long sheet or mantle of homespun cotton, coloured in blue, yellow, and red stripes, for the men. The hair is bound into a knot on the nape of the neck. The women wear huge discs of wood or ivory pendant from their ears. Both sexes are very fond of amber, which is worn as a necklace in large long beads. Their villages, always placed on the top of a high hill, and stockaded in war time, are abandoned every five years or so, by which time their peculiar mode of raising crops on ground cleared by firing the jungle has exhausted all the land within easy reach. Their houses are built of logs and thatched with leaves, and the floors are raised several feet above the ground. Each house has its gayal or buffalo tethered near the door at night, and turned out to pasture during the day. These beasts are kept not for milking, but for eating at high festivals. A goat with a pure white shaggy coat and a pet pig generally belong to each household. The Loshais are very fond of hunting the wild elephants which abound in their hills. When they are not fighting among themselves, they make a raid upon British ground in quest of slaves and human heads. As they have lately learned the use of fire-arms and never attack a foe save by stealth, it is easy to see how dangerous a neighbour a Loshai tribe may be to the peaceful cultivators along our frontier. The attack is always preluded by "a sacrifice and a big drink;" due care being taken to let none of the women into the secret of any raid attempted without formal declaration of war. Instead of screwing up their courage with bhang and such-like stimulants, the younger warriors are supposed to gain strength and energy from eating the liver of the first man they kill. For further particulars regarding these savages the reader would do well to consult the pages of Captain Lewin's excellent work on "The Wild Races of South-Eastern India."

WE learn that an examination of candidates for forty appointments as assistant surgeons in the Indian Medical Service will be held at Chelsea Hospital on the 12th of February.

WE may venture to confirm the statement of a contemporary, that Sir Philip Wodehouse has been named to succeed Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as Governor of Bombay. Sir Philip has had a pretty long training in the public service, since the day he entered the Ceylon Civil Service, in 1829. Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Legislative and Executive Councils in 1833, he became District Judge of Kandy in 1840, Government Agent for the Western Province in 1843, Superintendent of Honduras in 1851, Governor of British Guiana in 1854, and he has been Governor of the Cape ever since 1862. Altogether a goodly show of work done; but we could have wished that some deserving Anglo-Indian—and there must be not a few such—had obtained the post once held by Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir George Clerk.

THE Indian Army and Civil Service List for January 1872 is published to-day by Messrs. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

THE next overland mail by Brindisi is due here on Saturday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Power Le Trench, late lieut. col. Queen's Bays, aged 66, Jan. 6. BENGAL.—Major J. Leonard, at Calcutta, Dec. 17. MADRAS.—J. A. C. Boswell, Esq., Madras C.S., at Kensington, Jan. 6. Lieut. col. A. Grant, Madras Retired. BOMBAY.—Lieut. colonel W. F. Hay, Bombay Retired, at Wateringbury, Jan. 8. Capt. J. A. Boncut, B.I.C.S. Mr. G. Cockman, sanitary officer, Health Department, Nassick, lately. Mr. J. Story, Bombay C.S., after leaving Bombay for England, Nov. 23, aged 34.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. P. MacFadyen, Mr. and Mrs. Willock, Mr. Miken, Mr. E. Dent, Surg. major and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Whicelles, Mr. G. C. Ray, Mr. F. M. Yound, Asst. surg. Pope. From HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Dent, Mr. Blydenburgh. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Robinson. From MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Carleton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Badlow and two daughters, Mr. Kerwan, Mr. Corking, Mr. Maclean, M.P., Gen. Salisbury, Capt. E. Cooper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wanted a copy of the *Indian Pioneer* for the 24th November, 1871; to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 16, 1872.

SHAW'S VISIT TO EASTERN TURKISTAN.

FEW of those who read Mr. Shaw's narrative of his travels and adventures in Eastern Turkistan will see much need, we think, for the apologies put forth in his preface.* Still it was no doubt wise to disarm hasty criticism by explaining the causes which prevented the author from throwing his materials into more coherent and workmanlike shape. We for our part are glad to welcome in its present form a work which in its embryo stage has travelled five times between Europe and Asia. Every allowance must be made for a writer who had to work up his old journals "amidst the heats and discomforts of a voyage down the Red Sea in June," and whose further revision of his book was hindered by the dangerous illness consequent on the hardships of his second journey to Yarkand. But the book as it is makes no heavy demands upon the good nature of any reasonable reader, so many are the proofs it contains of the author's competency to travel over unexplored ground, and to describe the results of his undertaking.

Mr. Shaw's first journey to the Court of the Atalik Gházee, was carried out in 1868, as our readers may remember, in partial concert with poor Mr. Hayward, who was going in the same direction upon an errand from the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Shaw's previous residence for some years in the Kangra Valley, had at once incited and trained him to the work of piercing the great mountain barrier which walls in the northern frontier of the Punjab. The stories he heard from the narrow-eyed Tibetan traders, the best-tempered of mortals, with "their high cheek-bones, their dirt, and their long pig-tails," heightened the curiosity roused by the descriptions of the few English sportsmen who returned from the wilder parts of Ladák, with reports of "wild sheep as large as ponies, wild cattle with bushy tails like horses, and long hair on their flanks reaching nearly to the ground;" to say nothing of antelopes, gazelles, strange monasteries perched on almost inaccessible rocks, of prayer-wheels, gigantic images, and ancient manuscripts. Of the wild country beyond Ladák he could gather little, save a few glimpses revealed by the very few native traders who brought back from Yarkand and Káshgar "frightful tales of toil endured, and of perils escaped." Something too he learned in vague rumours touching the Moghul rising against the Chinese rulers of Eastern Turkistan; and the

* Visits to High Tartary, Yarkand, and Káshgar, &c. By Robert Shaw, British Commissioner in Ladák. John Murray. 1871.

murder of the German traveller, Adolph Schlagintweit, in 1857, had darkly illustrated one of the perils to which Europeans were exposed in following the traces of Marco Polo.

By way of preparing for his longer journey, Mr. Shaw in 1867 went through Ladak, intending to visit Khoten, where Mr. Johnson of the Revenue Survey had been hospitably entertained two years before. But by that time the friendly chief of Khoten had perished at the hands of Yakoob Beg, the future Atalik Ghazee and then lord of Yarkand and Káshghar, which he had wrested from the Chinese rule. Mr. Shaw therefore, keeping within the borders of Ladák, saw as much as he could of the wild table land of Roopshoo, where, at the level of Mont Blanc, broad valleys are begirt by "rolling mountains of all shades of red, yellow and black;" hill and plain alike forming a wild bare waste of gravel, through which here and there only crops out the underlying rock:—

Not a glimpse of verdure is to be seen, save in some slight depression where the eye at a distance catches a faint yellow gleam along the ground, which a nearer approach shows to be the effect of some scattered blades of a harsh and prickly grass, piercing up through the gravel like so many discoloured porcupine quills. When you begin to despair of finding those great travellers' requisites, *water and wood*, your guide will lead you into a recess of the hills, where a small stream derived from some distant snow-bed far up the hill sides has given rise, before disappearing under the gravel, to a thicket of brushwood two or three feet high, and where groups of shallow pits, surrounded by loose stone walls, each with its rough fireplace in the middle, point out where the wandering tribes of Tibetans occasionally pitch their tents. If you are wise you will take advantage of these sheltering side-walls, low and creviced though they be, for suddenly in the afternoon there will arise a terrific blast of deadly cold wind, which will numb all the life in your body under a dozen covers, if it strike you. The Tibetan traveller cares for no roof overhead, if he can shelter himself from the wind behind a three-foot high wall.

This at least was a pretty good foretaste of the rough journey reserved for the following year. On these wild plains, where the traveller may be scorched one hour and frozen the next, the air is so clear that there is no perspective, and you march for hours seeing always the same objects in front of you, and never seeming to "arrive anywhere." The patches of culture, which stand out sharp amidst the surrounding barrenness, are like bits of "the best cultivated parts of England, dropped here and there into a parched and howling waste," such as Aden is, "under an Italian sky, with an atmosphere which acts like a telescope." In some parts of Ladák the villages extend continuously for several miles amidst the luxuriant crops of a milder climate, only 1100 feet above the sea.

At Leh itself, the capital, which lies nestled under the hills about four miles from the Indus, Mr. Shaw spent a month in studying the habits of the Toorkees from the neighbouring regions, and learning all he could about the country he purposed visiting next year. During the cold weather at Kangra he made his arrangements for the intended journey, which he was to undertake in the character of a merchant. To avoid suspicion, he took with him no other scientific instrument than a prismatic compass, which would "pass as harmless even if seen." In May 1868 he set off up the lovely valley of Kooloo, crossing the Bara Lâcha Pass on the 2nd July. Beyond the Pass the scenery at once changes from the Alpine peaks, glaciers, forests, and deep gorges of the British side, to a vast sea of gravel crested with low hills. The height of this table-land above the sea averages 15,000 feet, and the hill peaks rise from three to five thousand feet higher. Even these are almost entirely free from snow, but the dry cold and bitter winds are felt there all the more keenly. On the 20th Mr. Shaw's party reached the Pangong Lake, which reminded him now of the Lake of Geneva, anon of Lake Lucerne; the utter absence of verdure alone distinguishing the one from the others. After a halt of many weeks at Leh, he started on the 20th September for the Karakash river, by way of the now famous Chang-chemo Valley, where he had to wait many days of October for his missing ponies and baggage. So great was the cold even then, that the ink in his pen kept freezing hard as he wrote. It was somewhere in the valley that he first met the late Mr. Hayward, who agreed to follow instead of accompanying Mr. Shaw to the Yarkand frontier.

To wait several hours of an icy evening for your baggage at the top of a pass 19,000 feet above the sea is not a pleasant proceeding. On such occasions, according to our author, the best way of keeping warm is to "squat down, kneeling against a bank, resting your head on the bank, and nearly between your knees. Then tuck your overcoat in all round you, over head and all; and if you are lucky, and there is not too much wind, you will make a little atmosphere of your own inside the covering, which will be snug in comparison with the outside air. Your feet suffer chiefly, but you learn to tie yourself into a kind of knot, suffering as many surfaces of your body together as possible." In this curious position Mr. Shaw says he passed whole nights and slept well, whereas stretched at full length he would never have got a wink. At some stages the poor horses had to assuage their thirst by munching the frozen snow, which, for want of fuel, could not be melted into water. The fuel for the travellers consisted often of "little bunches of shoots, three or four inches high, looking like lavender," and growing about seven or eight yards apart. It would take several hours to gather enough of these for the purpose; but their woody roots make a tolerable fire, and the green shoots serve at a pinch as food for famishing horses. One day Mr. Shaw shot a "fine old wild Yak," which measured ten feet from the nose to the insertion of the tail, and five feet and a half high at the shoulder.

After some more days of painful journeying down the Karakash valley, Mr. Shaw arrived at Shahidoolla, where, surrounded by Toorkee soldiers and subjects of Yakoob Beg, he awaited further instructions from that monarch. Meanwhile, he made some progress in speaking Toorkee and ingratiating himself with his Toorkee visitors, including the Mihmandâr, or "Welcomer of Guests," whose goodwill he won by showing him how to use a burning-glass, and cemented by a friendly shooting match. At length his messenger returned, but not with the King's answer, which arrived only after a fortnight's anxious waiting. It brought the desired permission to move forward. What happened thereafter must be reserved for another week.

Correspondence.

THE LATE MR. HAYWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In a recent number of your Paper I dwelt briefly on the constant reiteration of charges of all kinds against the Maharaja of Kashmere, in the hope of their finally making some impression somewhere.

It is generally believed, and has been stated, that the Government of India have, after fullest enquiry, completely exonerated this person from any participation in the cowardly murder of Mr. Hayward; but as they have not yet done him the justice to give the required publicity to the result of this enquiry, I am not greatly astonished at finding, in a recent number of an Indian up-country paper, which delights in every opportunity to throw dirt at the Maharaja, a covert insinuation at Mir Walli of Tassun being *supposed* to be the murderer, the passage in which this allusion occurs being sown broad-cast with remarks on the conduct of the government and ruler of Kashmere. The evident intention of the *supposition* is to insinuate that some one else was the culprit.

Would it be below the dignity of the Indian Government, at home or abroad, to publish all the documents in their possession on this subject, either directly or indirectly through the Royal Geographical Society, with reference to Mr. Hayward having been their agent in Central Asia? It would be a simple act of fairness to a distinguished feudatory, and so, once for all, set the question at rest. So long as it remains, to a certain extent, open in consequence of this official reticence, His Highness's enemies and backbiters, who are neither few nor far between, can say that they have *no proof* that the Viceroy has really done what he is believed to have done, that is fully and absolutely acquitted the Maharaja of all blame whatever in the matter. As your paper is known to carry weight at the

India House, I shall be thankful by your giving this a corner in your next issue.

London, 11th January, 1872.

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NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 26th ult. I read with considerable astonishment the lecture by Mr. F. W. Chesson on the "Princes of India: their Rights and our Duties." Now, to form a sound and impartial opinion upon such a subject, one must have mixed freely and intimately with the natives of that country, and have become perfectly familiar with their language, habits, and modes of thought. Mr. Chesson does not appear even to have enjoyed the advantage of a residence in India, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that his conclusions are somewhat hasty and erroneous. The annexation of Oude is animadverted upon in very severe terms by the lecturer, and the policy of Lord Dalhousie most unjustifiably called into question, and I cannot allow such an attack to pass without a few words in vindication of one of the wisest of Indian statesmen. The circumstances attending the transaction are related explicitly enough in the Blue-books of the period, but, as the lapse of time may have effaced them from the memory of some of your readers, I will briefly mention a few of the most salient facts.

By the treaty of 1801 between the late East India Company and the sovereign of Oude, the latter, in consideration of being protected by the former against all enemies foreign or domestic, engaged to administer his kingdom in the manner most conducive to the welfare of his subjects and the prosperity of the country. The British authorities performed their part of the contract, and at immense sacrifice and inconvenience preserved the territory of Oudh from foreign invasion and internal sedition; but the pledge given by the Ruler of the country was systematically ignored and violated from first to last. For half a century the British Government was content to plead with the King of Oudh on behalf of his oppressed subjects and addressed to him from time to time solemn warnings of the result to which persistence in a course of misgovernment must inevitably lead. Remonstrance and menace, however, proved alike ineffectual; the Oudh Government under each succeeding sovereign became more and more corrupt and tyrannical, while the people became more and more hopeless and desperate. The kings were venal and dissolute, swayed by the caprices of the lowest prostitutes and addicted to the most degrading vices; the revenue was arbitrarily extorted and lavishly squandered; the army disorganised and clamouring for pay proved rather a terror than a protection to the peaceable inhabitants; law and justice were unknown, and gangs of armed marauders rendered life and property everywhere insecure. In 1847 Wajid Ali Shah ascended the throne, and by his atrocious and extravagant conduct exceeded not only his predecessors, but even the proverbial license of the East. He took no part whatever in the government of the country, but existed only for the gratification of his own mad fancies and brutish appetites. He consorted with the lowest nautch girls and musicians, practising their effeminate arts and assuming their dress; he even appeared before his subjects in the costume of a nautchee, and with his hair streaming down his back, and with bells and anklets upon his naked legs he danced in public to the accompaniment of the tambourine and lute. He assumed to be an avatar of the Deity, and to hold illicit intercourse with beings of the other world; he contracted a fresh marriage every night, and did not scruple to unite himself with a mehterani. Suffice it to say that the wretched Prince lived a life of wanton and abandoned dissipation, and, to the last, strove to divest himself of every particle of that self-respect which even the worst of his class have hitherto retained. No woman was safe from his agents' machinations, no man's life and property was secure from his unscrupulous rapacity. The interest upon the loans which he had contracted varied from twenty to thirty per cent., and their hard earnings were wrung by torture and violence from the wretched peasantry to satisfy his clamorous creditors. The King was repeatedly warned by the late General Sir William Sleeman, in the kindest and most considerate manner, that, unless he kept to the Treaty, and consented to introduce the necessary reforms, and to bestir himself for the amelioration of his people's lamentable condition, he must pay the penalty of his neglect and misdeeds. He, however, disdained to re-

ceive advice, and treated the warnings of the British Government with contumely and evasion. Action was imperative, but the Government, ever considerate, and willing to afford him opportunities of reformation, reiterated their appeals. It was not until this course had entirely failed, and until the case had been carefully and impartially considered both in England and India, that Lord Dalhousie was directed to annex the province. This important and delicate duty his Lordship performed in a moderate and humane manner—it was the crowning act of an administration beset with unprecedented difficulties, which he had surmounted one after another with statesmanlike tact and skill. Instead of censure, Lord Dalhousie deserves the gratitude of all honest men for having satisfactorily achieved the more than Herculean task of cleansing the Augæan stables of Lucknow. If Mr. Chesson should consider my strictures as too severe, I would refer him to the published pension-list of the ex-King of Oudh; there he will find the names of the most degraded parasites, ministers of the most abominable vices, set down as worthy recipients of the public bounty—he will find the offspring of prostitutes, and even worse, provided for out of the public purse. And what is the condition of Oudh now? Where law and justice were mere bywords, where life and property were never safe, and where the basest crimes were the readiest roads to honour and preferment, the people now enjoy justice, peace, and prosperity. Oudh owes its very life to the policy of Lord Dalhousie, and posterity will vindicate the wisdom of his measures.

Mr. Chesson's remarks upon the imposition of the income-tax are worthy of more consideration. That measure was a peculiarly unfortunate one, and must be considered as a dangerous mistake. It is to be hoped that the present Government will not undo the good its predecessors have done by persisting in the collection of so arbitrary a tax, and one so distasteful to the prejudices, and opposed to the historical traditions of the people. If it be not discontinued the results may prove more serious than those who wish for the welfare of India would like to contemplate. In agitating this question Mr. Chesson has done real service to the State.

The lecturer has invited the sympathy of the public in behalf of the ex-Nawab of Tonk. This case is a far different one from that of Oudh, and deserves very careful attention at the hands of the home authorities. We entered into a treaty with Ameer Khan in 1817, and from that time until the present day there is no pretence of mal-administration on the part of the Nawab, or of his having departed in any way from the conditions of the treaty. He was deposed upon a charge of murder, of which he emphatically protests his innocence, and demands a full investigation and an impartial trial. This, it must be confessed, he has not yet received, and while his reasonable request for an enquiry remains uncomplished, and until the charge against him is substantiated, it is scarcely fair to place him upon the same footing with an infamous and degraded debauchee like the ex-King of Oudh. I cordially concur with Mr. Chesson in hoping that the British Government will at least suspend their final decision in this case until the ex-Nawab has had the opportunity of defending himself against the charges brought against him.

As to the claims of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal they have been already satisfactorily discussed in the House of Commons and satisfactorily disposed of. If the supporters of his claims are moved, as they would have us suppose, by the mere love of justice and by pure philanthropy, why do they not also advocate the cause of poor Ommichand, who was as much a traitor to his Royal Master as Mir Jafar? I cannot, however, believe that these bursts of virtuous indignation in favour of H.H. the Nawab Nazim proceed from such entirely disinterested motives.

There is no doubt but that a special tribunal ought to be constituted before which the appeals of Indian Princes might be heard and decided upon by competent authorities; but surely there should be some limit of time assigned. If every long-standing grievance of every petty Indian Prince is to be brought before our courts, and if the claims of every imbecile debauchee or designing impostor are to be made the vehicle for blackening the fame of those statesmen who have won India for the British Crown, then we had better take to our ships.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. H. PALMER,

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

Jan. 10, 1872.

INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I read with much pleasure in your impression of the 19th ult., a letter from Syed Abdoollah, headed "The Mohammedans and the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman." The assassin died without divulging the names of those who had tempted him to the commission of his barbarous crime, and in the total absence of any evidence it is idle to speculate upon the subject. To indulge in mere suspicion, and to cast an imputation upon any particular tribe or caste, can only raise bad blood, and may turn a sincere friend into a bitter enemy. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the state of public feeling in India; the people are not at all addicted to outward manifestations of feeling, and are naturally inclined to habits of reticence and distrust. Nevertheless, I do not for a moment believe that the Mohammedans of India are, as a class, disaffected to the British rule. The lazy ne'er-do-weel hangers on to some effete native courts, with here and there a *soi-disant* Nawab in receipt of a fat pension, to which he would find it hard to make out his title—such individuals as these are no doubt often discontented, and sigh after the good old times when a native prince and his favourites could put a private enemy to death, or kidnap a neighbour's wife with impunity. But with these exceptions I believe that the educated Mohammedans of the East fully appreciate the benefits of our rule, and I do not hesitate to say that the statements contained in the alarmist article which appeared in the *Times* of the 25th ult. are utterly futile and without foundation. Everyone acquainted with Eastern life knows the influence which the religious mendicant class possesses in the native community, how often a saintly dervish is commanded in a dream to denounce a whole district, or receives a miraculous revelation of the approaching death of some great man—the ill omen to be, of course, averted by a pecuniary present to the seer. Surely the acts of designing fanatics must not be regarded as an indication of popular feeling, and allowed to outweigh the evidence of loyalty which so many of our Mussulman fellow-subjects gave in their support of the British power during its greatest trial in 1857, when the Mutiny which threatened that power with annihilation was suppressed only by the assistance of staunch Mohammedan allies. I have never been in India, and it may be, therefore, considered impertinent

in me to presume to judge of the state of feeling in the country. I have, however, had many opportunities of judging the question, for, having been at various times a correspondent of several of the principal native papers of India, I have enjoyed the advantage of corresponding with many influential native gentlemen in different parts of the country, to whom I have become known through the medium of my Persian and Urdu writings, and from whom I have learnt much of the state of feeling amongst the educated classes.

Amongst those whose friendship it has thus been my good fortune to form was the late Maulavie Syed Rejeb Ali Khan, without question one of the ablest Muslims in India, and a stout adherent of the British Government. At the time of the negotiations with the Ruler of the Punjab for obtaining his sanction to the passage of British troops through his dominions to Afghanistan during the campaigns which resulted in the annexation of the Punjab to British territory, and again during the siege of Delhi in 1857, the Maulavie rendered us services of which it would be impossible to overestimate the value. I will quote, as an instance, the words of Sir John (now Lord) Lawrence in a letter addressed to the Maulavie, and dated August 17th, 1857:—"When your letter reached the hands of the Delhi insurgents it must have given them as great a shock as the falling of a bombshell in the midst of a powder magazine. I mean they must have been altogether disconcerted, and lost all confidence in one another." The letter had, indeed, the desired effect, dissension and mutual distrust crept into the sepoy camp, and the forces of the mutineers, weakened by defection, became an easy conquest to the British arms. It was the Syed Rejeb Ali who induced the King of Delhi and his sons to surrender, and several of the Maulavie's own men and relatives fell fighting at his side upon that memorable occasion. His reward was that he became an object of envy to the English, who spoke of him as the one-eyed Moulvie, a shrewd "and astute spy of Lawrence's." It is true that he received a small jagher which had been promised him in 1845 by the late Major Broadfoot in the presence of Sir Frederick Currie, in recognition of his

services, but the Civil Star of India, a distinction which he earnestly desired, was denied him, although it has been conferred on many much less deserving subjects. The Maulavie is now dead, and his family are unprovided for, the sons being compelled to disperse themselves over the country in search of employment. This is not encouraging to Mahomedans of distinction who have the opportunity or the desire to serve the British Power. Maulavie Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., again, whose services to the Government are too well known to need mention from me, can hardly be said to have received an adequate reward. However, it is not my purpose here to vindicate the claims of underpaid servants of the Crown, but to show that the Mohammedans of India have, at many an important crisis, evinced loyalty and firm attachment to the British Government. The Sikh and Rajpoot chiefs have ever been conspicuous for their loyalty; and it must be borne in mind that these Princes have, in every instance, Mohammedan ministers, who entirely manage the affairs of the Raj. But I need not multiply instances. That the majority of our Mohammedan fellow subjects entertain a friendly and loyal feeling towards the British Crown is sufficiently patent from many noble examples. Unfounded suspicions and arbitrary acts are not the most likely means of perpetuating this kindly feeling.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. H. PALMER,

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

DR. W. W. HUNTER.

The *Bombay Gazette* is curious to know what is the meaning of the notification in the *Gazette of India* that Dr. W. W. Hunter is allowed, as an exceptional case, nine months' privilege leave instead of three. The *Gazette* oracularly assures us that "this concession is made entirely on public grounds, and to enable Dr. Hunter to undertake certain important public duties," but what these duties are is left to our imagination. We were under the impression that Dr. Hunter had certain important public duties to perform in India, though of course we do not mean to say that that is any reason why he should stop here. In the ordinary course of Indian administration a public servant is only appointed to an office now, in order that he may go home on leave and get somebody else to "act" for him during his absence. But, as the Government of India has thought it desirable to tell us that Dr. Hunter will have his leave extended in order to allow him time for special work, we wish it had taken us fully into its confidence and declared plainly what is the nature of this mysterious work. Perhaps the solution of the problem is that Dr. Hunter has accepted the challenge offered him by Mr. Geddes, in the suggestive and interesting evidence in which the statistics of the author of "*Annals of Rural Bengal*," regarding the great famine in the time of Warren Hastings, were criticised as grossly inaccurate. Dr. Hunter certainly ought to be called as a witness before the Commons' Committee, and we have no reason to suppose that he will be backward in defending the reputation of his book for trustworthiness in matters of fact. His other work, "*Our Indian Mussulmans*," will not come under review in the course of the Select Committee's inquiries into the financial affairs of India; but it is quite intelligible that the Secretary of State should wish to see and have some conversation with the writer of a book that has made such a sensation both at home and in this country. Possibly his Grace may desire to know why the Indian Government sanctioned the publication of a pamphlet denouncing all Wahabees as traitors at a time when it was endeavouring to establish a case of constructive treason against the Wahabee Ameer Khan. Mr. Anstey certainly did not go beyond bounds when, in his speech at Calcutta a few weeks ago, he spoke of Dr. Hunter's book as having excited a prejudice against his client.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks the fact that native members will very rarely venture to raise their voices against any pet schemes, which the executive authorities are desirous of introducing, imparts a very cruel significance to the sufficiently numerous instances in which opposition that has been respectfully, if earnestly, offered, has been contemptuously or tyrannically overridden. Instances, rare only in comparison with the thousands of cases in which intimidated native members have considered it prudent to escape the resentment of the district demi-god by acquiescing blindly in his decrees—instances, we say, may be multiplied, in which men who have honestly brought it to the knowledge of the magistrature that public feeling was dead against visionary schemes, have been incontinent and discourteously snubbed. And it is hardly to be wondered at that among a people who are not fortified with traditions of valour and freedom,

jo hukum has become a standing order of the day. In one case that we can call to mind, and which will serve as an illustration, the magistrate of one of the largest stations in Eastern Bengal, inspired by the civil surgeon, took it into his head that a superfluity of vegetation was the cause of the fever that prevailed in the district. Not only were shrubs and other noxious jungle forthwith destroyed—that was well enough in its way—but a mandate was issued for the felling of magnificent trees of many years' growth, which had positively furnished protection to villages from storm and rain. Among other victims of this insane and cruel order, there fell a goodly number of fruit and areca-nut trees, from which their owners had derived a decent income in the past. Protest after protest was made to the Municipal authorities—but they were made only to be disregarded. There was no voice in the Municipal Board to support the cry of the people; and, as far as we could ascertain, no compensation whatever was afforded to the persons who had been injured by the carrying out of the order. In some of its features, this is possibly an exceptional case; but we have reason to know that in all those features which serve to illustrate the irresponsibility of the district officer, and the utter mockery of "Municipal Institutions" in Bengal, it is a mere type of hundreds that may be cited. It is easier, no doubt, to point out an evil than to point out an efficient remedy. But we need have little hesitation in offering the opinion that, if the people are prepared for Municipal Institutions at all, Municipalities should be real and effective exponents of popular will, and not as at present a mere sham. Either the mofussil Municipalities should be abolished, or the residents of large civil stations ought to have some voice in their government. Unprepared as the masses undoubtedly are for political representation, we cannot see why, if Municipalities are to be retained at all, the inhabitants of the larger stations should not have some voice in the election of members for their respective quarters of the town. And we think that a rigid compulsion should be laid on all district officers to defer to the opinions of majorities, in all but the exceptional instances, of very infrequent occurrence, in which prompt independent action on the part of the district authority is necessary to save life or property from destruction.

A SAD CASE.—Mr. Joseph Clarkson, of No. 11, Gungadur Baboo's lane, Calcutta, reported to the police last Sunday that three children were on the 3rd inst. left under his care by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCleymont, both of whom, owing to sickness, were compelled to go into hospital at the same time. Mrs. McCleymont died on the 4th, and Mr. McCleymont on the 16th. The eldest, a girl named Margaret, is six years of age, and the other two (boys) named William and Thomas, aged three and a-half years and five months respectively. The parents having left them unprovided for, it was his intention to adopt the youngest, and to send the other two to school through the aid of Archbishop Steins.—*Daily Examiner*.

AN EXCITING TIGER HUNT IN BENARES.—On Monday morning last, when Mr. McMullin, the Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police at Benares, went into the city on duty, he was surprised at being told that some wild beast during the night had seriously wounded several people in the city near the Manikaranka Ghaut. He was further told that the animal was then sitting in a dark recess on the top of some steps. Going to the spot and looking up he could in fact plainly see two eyes glaring in the darkness. Taking a musket from one of the police, he fired, when with a fearful roar a huge tiger bounded from the recess and rushed like a flash of lightning down the steps. Fortunately Mr. McMullin had hit him in the forearm, and the tiger, missing his aim, fell into a hole. A policeman then fired at him but missed. The same man then attempted to prod the tiger with his bayonet, but this unfortunately fell off, and the tiger recovering himself, sprang on the policeman, mauling him severely. A large crowd were now gathered round, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The tiger bounded furiously about, wounding people on all sides. But now files of policemen appeared on the scene. As they marched up with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, the hours of the tiger seemed to be numbered. Unfortunately the police were not provided with caps for their muskets, and had to beat an ignominious retreat. Seeing the state of affairs, Mr. McMullin rode off to cantonments to obtain assistance. He returned after the interval of about an hour with some officers, who, being professional gunners, brought with them both guns and caps. In the meantime other gentlemen had come up, and the tiger was at length brought to bay in a place enclosed with walls, near the Raj Mandil. Some hairbreadth escapes took place, Mr. Thompson, the Assistant Magistrate (fortunately) falling through the roof of a house in escaping from the infuriated animal. A well-directed volley from a number of guns at length laid low the noble animal, who fell game to the last. Altogether he had wounded twelve people; one of whom, a poor old woman, whom he seized on the top of a three-storey house, is not expected to recover. No one up to the present time can tell where the tiger came from, but it seems probable that he had come from the Maharajah's preserves at Chuckea, crossing the Ganges at Raj Ghaut by the bridge of boats during the night. The natives are in a state of great excitement, there being a tradition that when tigers eat people in the streets of Benares then the day of tribulation will have come. It is hoped that Mr. McMullin will present the skin to be placed at the entrance of the new Town-hall.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 20.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

A correspondent, whose letter is dated Camp, No. 1 Station, Loshai Expeditionary Force, Dec. 4, 1871, sends us the following information:—

"The head-quarters and right wing of the 44th N.I., arrived at No. 1 station on the 2nd inst., and quickly transformed a howling wilderness of forest into a pleasant looking and picturesque camp. No. 1 station is about seven miles from Mynadur, and is the first camp towards Tipai Mookh. A large quantity of boats with stores arrived at the camp the same day as the 44th. This fleet will go up as far as possible. Hitherto the river Buruk has been found quite navigable; it is a beautiful broad stream, running through a very picturesque country with dense jungle on both banks down to the river side. General Bouchier and staff arrived on the 3rd, and on the 4th proceeded on to the next camp, where the Sappers are. The 44th are expected to move on there the next day, to be followed by the 22nd Punjab N.I., who are now at Mynadur; the 42nd are expected to the front shortly. The health and spirits of both officers and men is excellent. The left wing of the 44th N.I. is at Mynadur to-day; the Peahawur Mountain Battery will come on as soon as the road is made passable for elephants."—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 18.

The following intelligence has reached Government from the columns of the Loshai Expeditionary Force:—

From General Bouchier, C.B., dated Camp, 4 miles beyond Tipari Mookh. "Marched yesterday about four miles in a south-easterly direction from Tipari Mookh. Two hundred of 44th and company of Sappers with me move on three miles further to-day. Road fair. A hundred of the 22nd Native Infantry leave Tipari Mookh to-morrow. The road between No. 4 Station and Tipari Mookh has been our greatest difficulty. Commissariat supplies coming up in abundance by water to Tipari Mookh, which place is being fortified. General Nuthall reports attack by Loshais on one of his working parties between Tsiklapi and Tseboo on 1st December. Munipoor Subadar killed, and twelve Loshais. Five Loshai heads brought in, and five muskets, one bearing tower mark. Munipoorees 35 strong."

From General Brownlow, C.B., 15th December:—"My advanced post is at Vanoonah's village, on the Rai Jan Klang."

From General Brownlow, C.B., Rai Jan Klang Range, 15th Dec.:—"Yesterday, a small reconnoitring party under Colonel Macpherson surprised the village of Vanoonah, a Sylhoo Chief. The tribe had previously rejected all overtures, and fired upon us. Seven or eight of the enemy were killed or wounded. No casualties among the Goorkhas. We have occupied the village, which is perched in a very commanding position on the summit of the range. The enemy fired it before they fled."

We are indebted to the *Bengal Times* for the following return of troops, who have proceeded with the Chittagong Division of the Loshai Expedition beyond Demagiri:—

2nd Goorkhas.—534 men, 80 public followers, 50 private followers, and 7 military officers.

No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners.—96 native soldiers, 32 public followers, 2 non-commissioned officers, and Lieut. Hyslop.

Peshawur Mountain Train Battery.—35 native soldiers, 106 public followers, and 4 officers.

27th Punjab Native Infantry.—506 native troops, 114 public followers, 2 native sappers, and 17 officers, native and European.

The Brigadier-General, accompanied by Captain Lewin, the Political Officer, has advanced with the above troops.

THE LEFT COLUMN, CAMP MAINADHAR, ON THE BARAK, Dec. 6.—Here we are some fifty-four miles S.E. of Cachar, and some twenty-four miles from Tepai Mukh, which has been set apart as the base of operations. The 22nd arrived here on the 3rd, having left Cachar on the 24th November, and have been principally employed during this time in road-making between Alni, on the River Barak, and this place, Mainadhar, for between Cachar and Mainadhar it is only a five days' march. It seems that the roads over which we have been marching, and which we have, at the same time, been improving, were only lately made by a party of Manipuris and Kukis employed for the purpose, but without any engineering supervision; so these fellows, being left to their own devices, made the road after their own fashion, as straight as an arrow, and they carried it straight up the hills and down the opposite side, without any attempt to lessen the steepness by diversions of any kind. Apparently it was only when troops had to march over these roads that it was discovered how the road-making party performed their work. There was certainly a path, but so awfully steep in most places, that the authorities, on having to march over it themselves, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible, without considerably diverting the road round the hills, to bring laden elephants by it. For these animals, as well as for the troops, this road was originally intended. To improve it, the 22nd was set to work under the supervision of the Executive Engineer of the district, and the Right Wing of the 44th, commanded by Captain Udney, also assisted under the same supervision. At first the 44th worked from Lackipur to Alni, and the 22nd at first from Alni to Mainadhar Ferry, and afterwards from a place called Bhubandharkhall, seven

miles in front on towards Bhubandhar tea garden. The 44th moved up to Mainadhar, and worked towards the camp of the 22nd at Bhubandharkhall. After the latter regiment had been three days at work (29th November to 1st December), they were ordered to march straight to Mainadhar, as the authorities had by that time come to the conclusion that the road would take too long to complete properly as to allow of laden elephants passing along. They had consequently relinquished the idea of bringing the animals laden. The Sappers and Miners had, in the meantime, arrived at Mainadhar, and commenced to make a road between that place and Tepai Mukh, as there is no road at all to this place by land, the only means of reaching it at present being by water. Assisting the Sappers and Miners were the Head Quarters and Right Wing of the 44th Regiment, under Colonel Hicks. By the 3rd these men had made six miles of good road towards Tepai Mukh, and established a camp there, to which the name of Stage No. 1 is at present given. To this camp the general and his staff moved on the afternoon of the 3rd December. On the morning of the 5th, the 22nd P.N.I.'s Head Quarters and Right Wing under Colonel Stafford, marched to Stage No. 1 to be employed in improving the road. In the meantime, the Sappers and the right Wing of the 44th have cleared another six miles of road, and established Stage No. 2, to which they have moved their camp. To-day the Left Wing of the 44th, which reached Mainadhar yesterday, march for Stage No. 1, also to be employed on the road. The Telegraph Department, under Mr. Pitman, have set up the line beyond Stage No. 1, and have opened an office. For some days past a telegraph office has been opened at Mainadhar. At Mainadhar there are several large Commissariat godowns, with, it is said, two months' rations for the whole force. As yet very few stores have gone on towards Tepai Mukh, but each regiment, as it left, has taken twenty days' rations with it. The General expects to have the road completed as far as Tepai Mukh by the 10th. When that is done, godowns must be built for the Commissariat, a stockade to protect the depot hospitals, and a few barracks; at the same time, stores must be accumulated. All this will take time. At the same time, the remainder of the force, consisting of the 42nd N.I., and the left wing of the 22nd Punjab N.I., will have to arrive from Cachar, where they were yesterday. Such being the state of things at present, I do not think a general advance can be made into the Loshai territory until the 24th or 25th of the month. The Artillery arrived at Mainadhar to day. The unladen elephants, with Mr. Nuthall, are expected to-morrow. At present Mainadhar is the most advanced depot of the Force. I see there is a large depot hospital which was organised by Dr. Harvey, who has been sent on to Tepai Mukh in order to be on the spot in readiness to establish another there. Dr. Nicholson, of the 22nd, has been detained here for the present to look after the depot hospital, and act the part of Sanitary officer to the Station. Dr. Macdonnell ought to have been here to do this work, but the outbreak of cholera amongst coolies at Chittack occasioned his being sent back to Cachar immediately on the arrival at Mainadhar on Nov. 28. Drs. White, of the 42nd, and Greig, of the 4th, together with the Dewan of Sylhet, were all hurried off to Chittack.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

THE RIGHT COLUMN.—*DEMAGIRI, Dec. 4.*—The head quarters and half the regiment of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson, have advanced in the direction of Vanooa Ghat, and established a cooly dak for provisions as far back as Demagiri. At the different stages detachments of the remaining wing are stationed, who furnish the escort and "hank on" the coolies from stage to stage. General Brownlow leaves to-morrow or the next day for the front, taking with him a portion of Colonel Hill's Mountain Battery. The 27th P.N.I., under Colonel Doran, have arrived from Kassalong, bringing with them ten elephants. The Sappers and Miners and 2nd Goorkhas seem to have a good deal of sickness among them, principally fever. About a fourth of the Sappers are on the sick list, and sixty of the Goorkhas; but both these corps have had a good deal of work in the jungle. They have been a month in the country now, and nearly the whole of that time has been spent in cutting roads and clearing camping grounds. The first march out from Kassalong was perhaps amusing but monotonous; the road (and such a road) lies over a succession of hills so steep as to necessitate steps up and down. I don't think there is 100 yards in the whole march that is level. I used to think going down hill much easier work than going up; the road from Kassalong to Burkul upsets that idea entirely, unless you are cloven-footed and can cling on to the slippery mud on a road at an angle of about 80 degs. from the base. The march from Burkul to Demagiri is the road for a picnic, nice and shady the whole way. The second march out from Burkul is the one especially commended to tourists in the pursuit of amusements. You start about 8 A.M., and you walk along a stream with water from two inches to three feet deep, and you continue to walk in this said water till 6 o'clock in the evening, and by that time you come to an encampment. The sun does not bother you in the least, for I don't suppose an observant man would manage to see more than about three square feet of sky during the ten hours he is marching. I am told the scenery is very fine, and I am content to believe it on hearsay. My own experience is this: up to ten o'clock in the day there is a dense fog, and after that has cleared up, the jungle is so dense that it's as dark as a bag; and even if you could see any distance, you require all the eyes you have got to pick your way over the rocks and boulders that you frequently come upon

in the bed of the streams. Now and then you come upon some magnificent timber (at least to look at) from eighty to a hundred feet high, the gurgon tree I think it is; as timber, I believe it is of little use, the grain being very coarse indeed, but it gives a good deal of oil, which exudes from it when burnt. The orchids are very fine indeed, and grow in profusion; there is hardly a tree without about half a dozen orchids on it, and some trees have as many as twenty sticking to them. The prettiest things I have seen as yet are the butterflies, and they are very fine; one in particular, a beautiful sapphire-coloured one. But it does not do to look about you too much. If when you are nicely poised on a slippery rock some one calls your attention to a splendid something worth seeing, don't look, it's a snare; if you do, you sit down violently where you had no idea or inclination of sitting, slide off into four inches of mud and two feet of water; everybody laughs, and in the confusion various leeches take advantage of your position, and fasten on behind your ear. One of the sappers got over forty leeches on his leg at one time, so if you only get a few you are ill-favoured.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT INDORE.—By private letter from Indore we regret to learn that the powder magazine of the Maharajah Holkar, on the south side of the city of Indore, exploded a few days ago, causing the death of from 70 to 80 persons. Nearly two lakhs of rupees of property was destroyed. The explosion caused great disturbance and consternation in the city, and the natives made a great noise and wailing, which continued for some time after the accident.—*Deccan Herald*.

UNCOVENANTED PENSIONS.—A meeting of directors and subscribers to the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund was held on the 16th December, at the Town-hall, Calcutta, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal made to present Mr. J. B. Roberts with a testimonial for the valuable services he has rendered to the above fund for a long period of years. The meeting empowered the directors of the fund to confer with Mr. Roberts, and determine, according to his wish, the form of the testimonial.

THE POLICE AND THE MAGISTRATE.—The *Englishman* trusts that if no other good comes out of the late dispute between the Commissioner of Police and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, it will at least lead to an authoritative definition of the relations between Magistrate and Police, and adds—"Calcutta law, we are aware, is not Mofussil law, but the difference between Calcutta and the rest of the world must be much greater than we supposed if the reasons which govern this important question are of a totally opposite character within and without the Ditch."

FINE ARTS.—The Fine Arts Exhibition at the Dalhousie Institute was to be opened by the Viceroy on Monday afternoon, Dec 25, at half-past four o'clock. The Exhibition promises to be a great success, more than 300 original pictures having been received by the committee. The hall is admirably adapted for the purposes of an Exhibition, the light being very equally diffused. The Musical Society of the Institute were to sing at the commencement of the proceedings. The Exhibition will be open to the general public till Jan. 2.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.—A contemporary states that Colonel F. R. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, in en route to the Seistan border to determine the dispute between Afghanistan and Persia in conjunction with Sir J. Goldsmid. Dr. Bellew, civil surgeon of Peshawur, who accompanied the last Cabool mission of Colonel Lumsden, will be of the party, and his great knowledge of the language and people will be of use. Colonel Pollock will travel via the Bolan and Kandahar. The mission will last two or three months.

COMMISSARIAT.—We (*Indian Daily News*) understand that Ross Mangles, Esq., Colonel Innes, and Colonel Sibley, have been appointed members of the committee about to sit on the Commissariat Examiner's Office. Whatever may be the conclusions at which they arrive, the Controller of Military Accounts and the Commissary General have, it is said, placed on record their condemnations of the system at present in force in that office. From the action now taken, it would appear that the Government is not satisfied with the soundness of those opinions, but why or wherefore we are unable to state.

LOAN TRANSFERS.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that the Notification of the Public Debt Office, published as an advertisement in the *Gazette of India* of 17th April, 1869, relative to transfers to be allowed from one Government loan to another, be cancelled from this date. Transfers will now be allowed from any of the earlier 4 per Cent. Loans into the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, or the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1865, which will, henceforward be styled the 4 per Cent. Consolidated Loan of 1842-43, and the 4 per Cent. Consolidated Loan of 1865, or from either of these Loans into the other. The interest of the Loan of 1842-43 is payable on the 1st Feb. and 1st August, while the interest on the Loan of 1865 is payable on the 1st May and 1st November. An opportunity will thus be afforded to stock-holders, who desire to obtain quarterly payments of interest, to secure that object by investing one-half of their holdings in each of the Loans mentioned.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-major J. P. Brougham has retired from the Indian Medical Service on a pension of £550 per annum. The Government of India, in the Military Department, have decided that so long as a staff assistant surgeon, who is promoted to a staff surgeoncy, and brought on the Indian Establishment, is doing the duty of a surgeon, that is, in medical charge of a regiment or depot, he should be considered entitled to Indian allowances of the higher rank from the date of his promotion, provided he is for the full period within the authorised number of staff surgeons.

KASHMERE.—It is stated by a native paper that the Maharajah of Kashmere takes a very active interest in the progress of Sanskrit learning in his territory. Thousands of Brahmin youths are educated in that language at the expense of the State, and get, besides, books and allowances for maintenance. As a sure way of giving a stimulus to the study of Sanskrit, the Rajah has made a rule that no Brahmins who have not studied Sanskrit and become proficient in it shall receive the honour and esteem due to their position in Hindoo society, or be even permitted to marry.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Major James Leonard was found dead last Sunday in his residence, No. 1, Tank-place, Hastings, Calcutta. He had been left the evening previous by his servant apparently in good health, who found him next morning lifeless, quite cold and stiff, in his bathroom. A post mortem examination was held on the premises by the Police Surgeon, from which it was ascertained that the Major had died of apoplexy. The Coroner, who was informed of the circumstances, on receiving the doctor's certificate to the above effect, ordered the disposal of the body, which was buried yesterday morning by the military authorities with due military honours.—*Englishman*, Dec. 19.

MILITARY.—A letter from Umballa says the station is denuded of its standing garrison, with the exception of the 72nd Highlanders, which, however, is under orders to march, or move, to join the camp about the 20th. Three companies of the 85th Foot are in from Dug-shai to carry on the duties.—*The Indian Daily News* says:—"Colonel Chitty, military accountant, Bombay, has come round to Calcutta with a view to place in harmony the systems of account in force at the two Presidencies. A Madras pay examiner is also said to have travelled to the City of Palaces with a view to enlarge his mind."—The officers at the camp at Delhi will, according to a correspondent of a contemporary, have to devote some of their time to study as well as to military manoeuvres. He says that a pamphlet on "Out-post Duty," and another on "Artillery Tactics in the Field in combination with the other Arms," have just been published, with which officers attending the camp of exercise are to make themselves acquainted.—The 11th N.I., under command of Colonel Watson, left Dum Dum on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 19, for the camp of exercise at Delhi, to proceed, on the breaking up of the camp, to Bareilly, in relief, as already ordered.—It has just been notified, for general information, that the force known as the "Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Battalion" was reorganised as a military corps, under the title of the "Mhairwarra Battalion," on the 1st day of April, 1871.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Hereford, Gardiner, London; Star of Persia, Simpson, London.—14. Str. Arcot, Day, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Berhampore, Paterson, Cocanada; Gryffe, Roberts, London.—18. Sparkenhoe, Butler, Liverpool; City of Edinburgh, Scott, Glasgow; Night Hawk, McDermott, Muscat.—16. Str. Asiatic, Jennings, Liverpool; Saint Vincent de Paul, Lagoustone, Bourbon; Albert Victor, Hatto, Freemantle.—17. Maharrath, Lang, Singapore; Calcutta, Devineau, Marseilles.—18. Str. Busheer, Ewart, Sandaway; City of Mecca, Robertson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. Thuillier and two daughters, Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Schleich, child, and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Little, Mrs. Steward and infant, Mrs. Murry, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Skinner. From Brindisi.—Major A. K. Comber, Col. E. Davidson, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. W. J. Treacher, Mr. C. Whitney, Mr. J. Whitney.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Cingalese.—14. Str. Asia; Punjab.—16. Edith Warren and Lottie Warren.—17. Strs. China and Historian; Merchantman and Sussex.—18. Vicksburgh and Glenora.—19. Strs. Penang and Arcot; Nusur Mugget, Star of Albion.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—For AKYAB, RANGOON, and MOULMEIN.—Mr. A. Begg, Mr. J. Hector, Mrs. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Abel, Mr. D. Solomon, Mr. W. B. Macrone, Mr. De Silva, Miss David, Mr. G. A. Laval.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—For MADRAS.—Mr. S. Atkinson, Mr. H. De Salis, Col. and Mrs. S. Elliott, Mr. Meeks. For GALLE.—Mr. D. Hosack. For MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Baldock, W. C. Baldock, W. E. Taylor, J. D. Farmer, John Macintosh, and D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macguire. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and two children, Mr. J. Elton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. M. Collins. For SUZU.—Mr. E. French. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Wylie, Mr. Sceales. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. C. and N. Troupe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Fluitoff, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mrs. John Macintosh and two infants, Mrs. R. C. Lavie, Miss Anley.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.—Prices have altered very little since our last, but the tendency is rather upwards. During the past few days some speculative purchases of Shirtings and Twists have been made in the bazaar, which has tended to establish a somewhat more confident feeling among the dealers.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.—Jute: Holders of fine qualities stand out for extreme rates, which has somewhat checked buyers; the stock in the market is 160,000 maunds. Saltpetre: What business has been done at a fall of about 2 annas all round, and we now quote Calcutta-washed Rs. 7-8 to 7-10, and crude, 5 to 8, refraction, Rs. 5-6 to 5-12. Rice: A little new Ballam has found its way to market, and may be quoted at from Rs. 2-3 to 2-4. Linseed: The crop being

nearly exhausted, holders stand out for full rates, whilst the high rates of freight make shippers cautious. Raw Silk: Accounts received of the prospects of the November bund are not so favourable, but buyers of the stock of Rainy bund still in the market will not come forward at the rates ruling. Corahs: Offers of Rs. 153 for the best marks were made during the week; the stock in Calcutta is now very limited.

Madras.

COLONEL FIRTH.—The claims of Colonel Firth, late 19th M.N.I., have been taken into the favourable consideration of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, and that officer has been appointed 2nd in command to the 35th M.N.I. about to proceed to Kaimtee.

THE NILGHERRIES.—Mr. J. H. Kenrick is engaged in taking a series of photographs of groups of the native tribes of the Nilgherries—their ornaments, domestic utensils, musical instruments, etc. We believe these photographs will accompany the report on the Archaeology of the Nilgherry Hills, now being prepared under instructions from the Madras Government, by the Commissioner. The photographs, some of which we have seen, are very well taken, and will form very interesting records of the native tribes and their customs.—*South of India Observer*, Dec. 14.

MILITARY.—The 18th Hussars left Secunderabad on the 25th Nov. Instead of taking what is called the "canoe route," which is the usual road for troops to Bangalore across the Kistna, they marched by Raichore. They arrived on the banks of Kistna on the 6th December. There were only two small boats to ferry them over. The captain of the steam ferry belonging to the G.I.P. Railway for the conveyance of passengers refused to take over the men unless Colonel Knox paid cash for every trip. The consequence was that the corps had to remain in the hot sun, and be ferried across in the two small rait looking boats. One boat upset with two carts of things and the regimental cash chest. They were, however, subsequently taken up. The time allowed for crossing the Kistna is four days, but it is not at all unlikely that the regiment will be a week before it is in fit marching order to proceed.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 18.

NEW RETIRING ALLOWANCE.—There is a rumour abroad "based upon the very best authority,"—these rumours always are—to the effect that an offer of pension is actually about to be made to the Senior Officers of the Staff Corps upon these terms:—two hundred pounds sterling after twenty-two years' service, and forty pounds sterling additional for each additional year. Thus an officer of thirty years' service might retire on £200 plus 40 × 8 = 320, total £520. We have no doubt such an offer would induce a great many of the unemployed to retire, provided always that there was no *arriere pensee* in the fulfilment; no keeping the word of promise to the ear to break it to the sense. In short, no "cribbing" out of the nominal years of service of the time passed on furlough. The service must be gross not net, and from date of first commission. Otherwise the very men who would be most likely to take advantage of the offer, and whose doing so would be the greatest advantage to the State, will be precluded from accepting it at all!—*Madras Athenaeum*, Dec. 18.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SOLDIERS AT BANGALORE.—On Thursday afternoon two soldiers of the 21st Fusiliers were quietly walking through a street close by the Mahomedan quarter. A Mahomedan faquir asked them for alms, and, as our informant, a native, says, in a jocular way, touched one of them with his cane. On this, a stone was thrown at them, and a large crowd of some hundreds of people assembled in a moment, and beat them most severely. They managed to get into the house of a European close by, and waited for half an hour in the hope that the crowd would disperse. The house itself was assailed by volleys of stones. After a time, they left for their barracks, and again a crowd of excited Mahomedans followed, and treated them so severely that they were felled to the ground. Our correspondent—who is quite willing, if called on, to give his evidence—says that he saw no more and left the place, as he could not interfere. We trust the case will undergo strict investigation. If the Mahomedans of Bangalore are so excessively sensitive at the mere sight of a British soldier, the sooner they are taught to endure his presence the better. The men of the Fusiliers have, since their arrival at the station, been as quiet and as well-behaved in every particular as could possibly be desired, and it is a positive disgrace to civil rule in Bangalore that they cannot go into town without being treated with insult and injury. Is it not time to officially inform the particular class of natives in question that it will not do to carry such insult and injury too far? Judging from their demeanour, Mahomedans in these parts appear to have an idea that the British Raj is coming to a close. Would it not be as well to disabuse them of that idea?—*Bangalore Herald* Dec. 16.

BREAKING THE CAMEL'S BACK.—A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows from Tiunnevely Dec. 9, 1871:—"A few days ago I alluded to the dissatisfaction shown by the native community, in regard to the tax recently imposed on trades and professions. I stated my apprehensions that this feeling was so strong that it might possibly lead to acts of open hostility on the part of the natives, besides giving rise to much grumbling on the part of the European community. I scarcely thought, however, when I penned

those lines that my anticipations were likely to be soon verified. I was somewhat surprised when my servants informed me this morning of the news that all the bazaar shops in Palamcottah were closed. On enquiring the reason, I was told that, on the shop-keepers being called upon by the Municipality [?] to pay the tax, they had in a body positively refused to comply with the order, and had as a protest shut their shops, much to the inconvenience of the public, who are thus unable to purchase the ordinary articles of food. Surely it was bad enough to be forced to pay a high price for such articles owing to scarcity, without cutting off the means of procuring them so suddenly altogether! It is a very unsatisfactory and deplorable state of affairs, as whichever side is compelled to yield in the struggle, much bad feeling must be the result. One native, when asked why the shops had been closed, said that 'the men came to the shopkeepers and demanded rupees, which they declined to give, so they closed their shops rather than pay the demand.' Another one made a little complaint that he could not get any salt for his household. Be this as it may, the man who is so fortunate as to possess a few English bottles just now of so very necessary an article is a lucky person. I dare say he will have many calls on his generosity—many appeals to his sympathy. There seems to be an impression amongst the native community that the English Government is at present hard up for money, and have therefore had the recent census taken to facilitate the taxing of the people of this country, as, in their minds, there is an inseparable and necessary connection between the two events. It is therefore to be regretted that the one event so soon followed the other. Of course the natives are very much out in their surmises and cogitations. Government has of late evinced a disposition to waste large sums of money on worthless persons and objects, while at the same time screwing and pinching by petty and vexatious savings, and neglecting really useful and important measures for the benefit of the country at large. I suspect that the inhabitants of the many towns and villages who petitioned the Government to allow them to participate in the benefits of the Municipal Act are now keenly and sorely bewailing the step, as they find that Municipal advantages cannot be enjoyed without entailing heavy charges, and especially as they are uncertain where taxation will end."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Str. Yorkshire, —, London.—14. Str. Renown, —, London; Dunkeld, —, London.—15. Dharwar, —, London.—16. Str. Sumatra, —, Suez.—18. Str. Scindia, —, London; Garland, —, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Yorkshire.—Capt. and Mrs. Halcman, Miss Bowen, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Bilderdeck.

Per str. Viceroy.—From MADRAS.—For PORT SAID.—Major R. and Mrs. Hunter. For LONDON.—Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mrs. W. A. Cheke, Mrs. N. Swanson and three children, Mrs. H. Nepean, Mr. E. Pennell, Capt. W. C. Drummond, Mr. T. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Grey and children.

Per str. Scindia.—From MADRAS.—Messrs. J. O'Donnell, W. H. White, C. J. Barrow, C. Chapman, J. Matheson, S. Mateer, E. Matson, and D. F. Mackenzie, Miss Blake, Miss Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Keith and child, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Shipwiche.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Halstead, Col. Playfair, Mr. MacKenzie, Mrs. Sullivan and son, Mrs. Andrews. From BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Hutchins, Mrs. Balfour and two daughters. From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Major A. R. Comber, Col. E. Davidson, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. W. J. Treacher, Mr. C. Whitney, and Mr. T. Whitney. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. Thuillier and two daughters, Mr. W. A. Bonnard, Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Schalech and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. D. R. Murry, Mr. Gamble, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Skianer. From GALLE.—Messrs. Lawney and Park.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Str. Viceroy, —, London.—15. Str. Yorkshire, —, Calcutta.—18. Str. Sumatra, —, Calcutta; str. Scindia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. F. G. Nicolay, Mr. G. Fitzgerald.

Bombay.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—A salute of 11 guns was fired on Friday morning at Kirkee on the departure of Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., commanding P.D.A., on the tour of inspection to Asseerghur, Dhoolia, and Malligaum, accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We hear of a sad accident having occurred near Belgaum, by which Major H. C. Jones, Invalid Establishment, lost his life. The deceased was out shooting, and by some accident his gun went off, shattering his left hand. It was found necessary to amputate the arm, but he sunk under the operation.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent a communication to the Director General of the Post-office protesting against the despatch of the English mail steamer on Monday afternoon from Bombay, as the practical effect of such a change would be to turn Sunday into a working day. The committee suggest that the mail might be despatched at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, which they think might be done without inconvenience to the other Presidency towns.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. WOOD.—The news of the death of Captain John Wood, I.N., the agent in Sind, of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, has been received in India with great sorrow. At Kotree flags were hoisted half-mast high, and work was suspended for the day.

NEWS FROM BUSHIRE.—Ahmed Nedeem Effendi, Turkish Consul for Bushire, arrived here per B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *India* on Nov. 19 last. A party of sixteen Turkish soldiers, under the command of a non-commissioned officer, arrived at Bushire on Nov. 28, and is supposed to be a guard for the Turkish Consulate. H.M.S. *Maggie* arrived at Bushire from a cruise on the night of the 25th, and left on the morning of Nov. 30. A light shower of rain fell last night, but not sufficient to moisten the earth for purposes of cultivation. Should this rain delay for another three weeks, all chance of cultivation at Bushire and its environs will be lost. The poor still suffer much from hunger, want of clothing, and exposure, and many of them die daily from famine and disease.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—The s.s. *Ethiopia*, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf, has brought some further intelligence of the famine in Persia. Letters from Yezd, dated the 5th ult., state that the country is still in a state of misery, not through want of provisions now, but from want of occupation and scarcity of water. The agriculturists are powerless, traders have no occupation, and money is scarce. The misery of the populace is further enhanced by the severe weather that has set in. Letters from Bunder Abbas, dated the 7th instant, contain distressing accounts of the state of the Zoroastrians (about 500) who have been residing there for the last two months. Fifty have died from exhaustion and disease; the rest will be forwarded to Bombay as soon as the requisite permission from the Persian Governor is obtained.—*Times of India*, Dec. 23.

THE FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF 1867 TO BE PAID OFF.—The following notification by the Government of India was published on Thursday in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—"Fort William, the 20th December, 1871. Under notification No. 2,010, dated 11th April, 1867, Rupees 37,91,946 debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest were created, which are to be liquidated and paid off at par on the 1st June, 1872. In anticipation of that date, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the immediate liquidation of any of these debentures that may be presented duly receipted at either of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, together with interest to date of discharge, and in addition thereto half the interest that would have accrued between that date and the 31st May, 1872, inclusive, had such debentures not been discharged before maturity. By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.—(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN, Secy. to the Govt. of India. The foregoing notification is being issued simultaneously in London. (Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary to the Government of India."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15. Str. Ethiopia, Wicks, Bussorah.—16. Kate Gregory, Hanson, Calcutta; str. Surat, Baker, Suez; Saga, Roe, Newcastle.—17. Waterloo, Holland, Port Louis.—18. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Hong Kong; Phutteh Allum, Row, Mauritius; Annie, Baker, Rangoon; Baldwin, Watt, London; Migrator, Logan, Rangoon; Sabina, Paine, Newcastle.—20. St. Bernard, Taylor, Rangoon; Evening Star, Stepcy, Calcutta; Munsooree, Lorenzen, Calcutta; Jane Law, Simpson, Liverpool; Clyde, Shrewsbury, Mauritius.—21. Str. Nebraska, Guard, London; str. Arabia, Ovilio, Genoa; Fazil Currin, Singapore; Pallas, Mairdich, Newcastle.—Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Maclean, M.P., Gen. Salisbury, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. Chapman, Miss L. Vining, Captain Carter, Mrs. O'Donnell and child, Mr. T. Constendine, Miss Hungerford, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Grille, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and infant, Mr. J. Moore, Surg. major T. Pearson, Mr. H. O. and Miss Budden, Major and Mrs. Smith, Col. C. B. Baugh, Mr. E. Garstin, Mr. W. Tobin, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Nickolls and three children, Col. and Mrs. Thacker, Miss S. Waddell, Mr. R. R. Carew, Mrs. and (2) Miss Rickards, Mrs. Rouse and brother, Mrs. Robson, Mr. C. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bremmerman, and Mr. T. Drake. From BRINDISI.—Lady Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Halifax, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmott, Mrs. S. Clarke, Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. W. H. Forsyth, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas, Miss Hesse, Miss Buckingham, Mr. Christien, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Blascheck, and Mrs. Schull. From SUZ.—Mr. G. Smidt, Mr. J. Smidt, Mr. J. Miller, and Mr. L. Wornal. From ADEN.—Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16. Birmingham, Durham, Calcutta; Victoria Cross, Cowley, Liverpool; Timoorshaw, Winter, Mulmein; P. Pendleton, Pendleton, Cochín; Luverness, Donkin, Rangoon.—18. Str. Bangalore, Soames, Australia.—19. Str. Dacca, Patterson, Calcutta and Hong Kong; Victoria Bridge, Laury, Calcutta; Algonquin, Jordan, Calcutta.—21. Str. Surat, Baker, China, &c.; Royal Saxon, Anderson, Calcutta; Joyce Phillips, Munford, Colombo.—22. Str. Fusi Yama, Callaghan, Calcutta.—23. Mail str. Indus, Graves, Suez.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 23.—Although the market for Piece Goods has been quiet, yet a fair business continues to be done, and prices generally are maintained. First holders, however, are freely selling at present prices. In Yarns also a good business has been done, at full rates. As regards Metals, Copper shows an advance, and holders are firm.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 23.—Cotton: Prices generally may be quoted Rs. 2 to 3 per candy lower. The purchases made in Bombay for export amount in the week to about 4,000 candies.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 23.—EXCHANGE: A moderate business has been done in English exchange, and rates close at about 1-18d. to 1d. below last week's quotations. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ADAMSON, Lient. C. H. E., R.A., 36th Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. comr. in British Burmah. [No. 295.]

APJOHN, A. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Cossye div. on Dec. 4.

BADCOCK, F. W., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Mudheypoorah, in Bhaugulpore, during abs. on leave of Mr. W. B. Martin. Mr. Badcock is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into triable cases in the Court of Session or the High Court.

BALDERSTON, W. C., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Jounpore, is transfd. in the same capacity to Allahabad. Dec. 16.

BARTLETT, G. F., sub engr., 3rd grade, from 3rd to 2nd Presy. div. No. 403, Dec. 15.

BERKELEY, L., received charge of the asst. comr. of paper currency from Mr. R. A. Sterndale, and Mr. Sterndale resumed charge of his duties as offic. asst. to the Comptlr. gen. on Dec. 1.

BLUNDELL, W., offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Allygunge from Aug. 14 to Oct. 8 last.

BOURDILLON, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., Patna, is transfd. tempy. to Shahabad. No. 1,956R, Dec. 15.

BRUCE, R. J., asst. comr., having reported his return from leave to Europe on Nov. 12, 1871, is app. to the charge of the outstation of Rajanpore.

CLIFFORD, R. H., who has reported his return from furl., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, and to be posted to Boolundshuhur. Dec. 16. [Dec. 15.]

COOKE, H. G., asst. mag. and coll., Midnapore, is transfd. to Chittagong.

COWIE, H. G., asst. to the acct. gen., N.W.P., returned from priv. leave on Nov. 1.

CRACROFT, Lient. col. J. E., comr. and superint., Derajat div., Punjab P.W., is app. to offic. as comr. and superint. of the Delhi div., v. Macnabb, proceeded on leave. Dec. 14.

FENNESSY, J., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Northern Outtrack div., to offic. as exec. engr., Midnapore div., during absence on deputation of Major J. D. Swayne, S.O., exec. engr. of the latter div. Dec. 16.

GILLON, H., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on Nov. 17.

HOTHAM, Lient. J., Madras S.C., to offic. as asst. superint. of police in British Burmah. Dec. 16. [Nov. 14.]

ISMAI, S., Bengal C.S., reported his arrival in the Central Provinces on JACOB.—The services of Capt. J. Jacob, Erinpoora irrigation force, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. Dec. 16.

KEMPSTER, Col. F. G., comdg. the Nagpore canton., is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, under Section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Dec. 9.

MACLEAN, Lient. col. G. S., senior asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, is prom. to offic. as dep. comsy. gen., with effect from Dec. 4, 1871, from which date Lient. col. A. D. Dickens, offic. dep. comsy. gen., and other junior officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the dept.

MCCALLY, Lient. A., Madras S.C., has been reapp. a proby. asst. superint. in the Mysore revenue survey, to fill an existing vacancy. Dec. 16.

MCDONELL, W. F., v.c., to be dist. and sess. judge of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Patna. Dec. 16.

MCGREGOR, Sub condr. D., sub engr., 1st grade, from 2nd to 3rd presy. div. No. 402, Dec. 16.

MADGE, W. A., prob. superv., 2nd grade, joined the Byturnee div. on the forenoon of Dec. 4.

MARTIN—BROWNFIELD.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the dist. of Durrung, viz.:—Ensign G. W. Martin, prob. asst. superint. of revenue survey; Mr. C. Brownfield, revenue surveyor, 2nd div. Dec. 15.

MASTERS, J., to be a member of the local com. of public instr. at Maldah. Dec. 15.

MILLER, C., is app., under Sec. 4 Act IV. of 1871, to be coroner of Calcutta; the above appt. will have effect from Sept. 13 last, v. Toogood, retired.

NIXON—YOUNG.—Lient. E. B. Nixon and Capt. C. Young respectively made over and received charge of the office of 2nd in com., Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, on Nov. 8.

OSBORNE, Capt. J. H. W., dep. superint. of revenue survey, 2nd div., is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act. XX. of 1848 in Durrung. Dec. 15.

PERCY, M., received charge of the office of postmr. of Madras from Mr. T. Rhenius on Sept. 1.

PRICE, J. C., to be settlement officer in Midnapore, and to exercise the powers of a coll. under Regulation VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825; Dec. 15. Mr. Price to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Midnapore, with effect from Nov. 16.]

RAVENSHAW, J. H., to be dist. and sess. judge of Dinagapore, Dec. 16.

RICHARDSON.—The servs. of Mr. R. J. Richardson, Bengal civil service, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Dec. 11.

ROBERTS, L. B., dep. coll., having received charge of the treasury at Doomka on Dec. 11, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries. Dec.

ROBINSON, W. LeF., to be mag. and coll. of Dinagapore, 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 13 last.

SELBY.—The notif. of this dept. No. 428, dated June 30 last, app. Mr. G. R. M. Selby to offic. as asst. supt. in the Berar police, is canc.

SLADEN.—The servs. of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay, are placed at the disp. of the Home dept. for app. to the British Burmah Commission. Dec. 16.

SMITH, R., to be a municipal comr. for Mozufferpore. Dec. 14.

SNEYD, J. P., offic. asst. supt. of police, Rajshahye, is transfd. to Backergunge. Dec. 16.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., to offic. as registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on its appellate side, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. M. Souttar. Mr. Tottenham received charge of his office on Nov. 8. [dist. Dec. 14.]

TRAFFORD, R. W., asst. comr., Punjab, from the Lahore to the Syalkot

TWIGG.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. Twigg to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from August 24, 1871.

WEBSTER, H. B., magis. and coll., has reported his return from furl., to Goruckpore. Dec. 16.

WELLS, W. H., asst. engr. 2nd grade, offic. exec. engr., Southern Outtrack division to offic. as exec. engr. of the Outtrack division. No. 408.

WHALLEY.—The servs. of Mr. P. Whalley are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of India, dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce, with effect from Dec. 1, 1871.

WHITE.—Extra asst. comr. J. D. White, having received charge of the Deoghur Treasury on Dec. 14, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries. [tion at Arrah. Dec. 16.]

WILKINSON, Rev. W., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction

WILLIAMS, J. B. K., local asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Nuddea to th. Sylhet division. Dec. 15. [of Patna. Dec. 14.]

WORSLEY, C. F., to be vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town

MYSORE COMMISSION.

The following temporary promotions in the Mysore Commission have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates mentioned in each case:—

Lient. col. J. Puckle, dep. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 1st grade, from Oct. 24, in the room of Lient. col. T. M. McHutchin, who has obtained three months' furlough in India.

Mr. L. Ricketts, dep. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 2nd grade, from Oct. 24, in the room of Lient. col. J. Puckle.

Major A. J. Bruce, dep. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 1st grade, from Nov. 1, in the room of Lient. col. J. Puckle, app. to offic. as secy. to the chief comr.

Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, dep. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade, from Nov. 1, in the room of Major A. J. Bruce.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment (Dec. 10):—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Assensole Company, No. 10.

Mr. I. J. Whitly to be capt., v. Perry, resigned.

Mr. W. Rouse to be lieut., v. Hart, prom., subject to the officers passing an examination in drill.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Dec. 16.—Lient. col. G. Hutchinson having returned to duty on Nov. 20, the following officers ceased to offic. in the higher grades from the 19th idem.:—

Lient. col. G. McAndrew.

Lient. col. J. C. P. Baillie.

Capt. C. H. Ewart.

Mr. E. Charde.

In consequence of Capt. Sewell reverting to his substantive rank from Nov. 20, 1871, the following changes of appts. are made from that date:—

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to offic. in 2nd grade of dist. superints. v. Capt. Menzies.

Mr. E. Charde to act in 2nd grade, v. Major Orchard, on furlough.

Mr. J. Herdon to act on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Mr. E. A. Marshall to act in 3rd grade.

Lient. col. E. N. Perkins having resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 22, the following changes in the offic. appts. are made from that date:—

Mr. J. McAndrew will act in 2nd grade, v. Major Orchard, on leave.

Mr. E. Charde will act on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Mr. J. Herdon will act in 3rd grade of dist. superints.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 16, 1871.—In continuation of P.W.D. notification No. 434, dated the 10th ult., the undermentioned officer and upper subordinate employed on the Agra district of the Rajpootana State Railway are transfd. from the control of the Govt. of the N.W.P. to that of the Govt. of India, with effect from Oct. 10:—

Mr. J. E. Fraser, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. Lyons, overseer, 1st grade.

Mr. G. Corstorpham is app. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 2nd grade, on probation, with effect from April 15 last, and posted to the office of consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore.

Mr. H. W. Warden, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Delhi dist., Rajpootana State Railway, is prom. to the 2nd grade.

Col. H. Drummond, R.E., chief engr., 3rd class, on return from furl., is app. to the charge of the Northern Bengal Railway Survey.

The following gentlemen are app. to the P.W.D. in the grades specified, and posted to Northern Bengal Railway Survey:—

Mr. W. R. Carter, exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. T. M. Vigers, temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. F. A. Hawkes, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. J. A. Anderson, asst. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. T. W. Grant, temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. F. Braham, temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. T. J. Dumayne, temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT OF DR. W. W. HUNTER.

Fort William, Dec. 15.—Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., Director general of Statistics to the Govt. of India, is allowed priv. leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 25 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. As an exceptional case, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to allow Mr. Hunter special leave for six months in continuation of his priv. leave. This concession is made entirely on public grounds, and to enable Mr. Hunter to undertake certain important public duties.

MILITARY.

ASHFIELD, Lieut. W., of the Bombay staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 3rd Bombay N.I., to be adjt. of the Malwah Bheel Corps, v. Lieut. A. F. Taylor, prom. to capt., with effect from Nov. 12, 1871, the date on which the latter was prom.

BANNERMAN.—The following orders by the Comdt. of the Central India horse, dated Oct. 21, 1871, are confd.:—Capt. A. J. Bannerman, 2nd squad. sub. of the 1st regt. Central India horse, having reported his return from England, will offic. as 2nd squad. officer of the corps, in add. to his other duties, from the date on which he rejoins the headqrs. of the regt.; Lieut. J. deB. Lynch, of the same regt., will receive charge of the 3rd. squad. from Ensign H. A. Vincent, on being relieved of the 2nd squad. by Capt. Bannerman.

BRANDER.—Presidency order, dated Nov. 28, attaching Capt. J. B. Brander, Bengal staff corps, recently returned from furl. to England, to the 8th N.I., as a temp. measure.

FORBES.—Station order confd., dated Oct. 23 last, appg. Capt. E. M. Forbes, adjt. 39th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Jhansi, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure in the absence of any other qualified officer, and consequent on the departure of Capt. Garlick with time-expired men for port of embarkation.

GERARD.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India:—Lieut. M. Gerard, R.A., 2nd squad. subalt., 2nd regt. Central India horse. Nov. 30, 1870.

HINDE, Capt. F. H., 4th Goorkha regt., gen. list, inf., attached to the 22nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., v. Mercer, offic. as qrmr., dated Nov. 29, 1871.

LLOYD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 20, directing Lieut. E. Lloyd, 2nd squad sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut. E. A. Money on duty.

ROBERTSON.—Sirhind div. order, dated Nov. 18, app. Capt. R. S. Robertson, brig. major, to offic. as depy. asst. qrmr. gen., in add. to his other duties, from date of relieving Capt. Collett, ordered to Simlah on duty.

WACE.—The servs. of Lieut. R. Wace, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disposal of the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce.

EXCHANGES.

Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi, Dec. 2.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officers being perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regts. specified, provided the public be put to no expense, and that they will join their respective batts. without delay:—

Lieut. F. Morgan, 1st batt. 12th foot.
Lieut. J. C. R. Glasgow, 2nd batt. 12th foot.
Capt. F. D. Farquharson, 3rd batt. 60th foot.
Capt. N. J. Pauli, 2nd batt. 60th foot.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864:—

Brevet, to be Colonels.—Lieut. col. K. Macaulay, Madras inf., Dec. 11, and Lieut. col. J. A. S. Faulkner, Bombay inf., Dec. 12.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. S. H. Cowan, Bengal staff corps, and H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 9.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col. are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2:—

Lieut. col. J. E. Forester, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 11.
Lieut. cols. W. Murray, Madras staff corps; T. Gillilan, Madras staff corps; G. Faithfull, Bengal staff corps; R. T. Leigh, Bengal staff corps; J. Wedderburn, Bengal staff corps; W. Pirie, Bombay staff corps; J. F. Stoddard, Madras staff corps; J. Elphinstone, Madras staff corps; L. Pelly, c.s.i., Bombay staff corps; W. S. Hewett, Bombay staff corps; W. B. Irvine, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. H. J. Day, Bombay staff corps, Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Majors A. K. Comber, J. Burn, J. D. Swayne, J. C. Wood, C. M. Longmore, F. A. Dickens, and W. R. Gordon. Dec. 12, 1871.

[[Majors T. F. Foster, F. C. Anderson, and M. Hunter. Dec. 13, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Captains W. F. Shawn, W. W. Boddam, and E. A. C. Lambert. Dec. 12, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieuts. D. C. Andrew and E. W. Samuells. Dec. 9, 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861:—

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, Dec. 10, 1871.

MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY, Surg. J. C., in civil med. charge of Shahpore, servs. placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Nov. 4 last.

BELLEW, Surg. H. W., in civil med. charge of Peshawur, services placed (temp.) at disp. of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with effect from Dec. 6. Dec. 14.

COURTNEY.—Mardan garrison order confd., dated Nov. 10, as a temporary measure, directing Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., to assume med. charge of the Corps of Guides and civil estab., Mardan, v. Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., under orders to rejoin the 36th N.I. at Peshawur.

CORBYN, Surg. J. C., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, with effect from Nov. 24.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. J. M., M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, with effect from Nov. 20. No. 1,092.

ELLIOT, Surg. J., M.D., is app. to the joint med. charge of Simla, v. Dr. Thorp. Dec.

FANNIN—MARTIN—FAUGHT.—Gwalior dist. orders confd., dated Nov. 9 transg. Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Fannin from med. charge detach. 106th foot, at Fortress Gwalior, to No. 2 battery 24th brigade R.A., v. Staff Asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, and directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Martin to proceed from Morar to Fortress Gwalior, and assume med. charge of the detach. 106th foot. Dated Nov. 17, directing Staff surg. J. G. Faught to assume med. charge of 1st batt. 11th foot.

GREENHOW.—The following officer has returned from furlough:—Surg. H. M. Greenhow, of the med. dept.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 17.

HERVEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 4, directing Lieut. H. D. Hervey, adjt. 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure, with effect from Nov. 1.

HOLMES.—Dera Ismail Khan garrison order confd., dated Oct. 24, directing Surg. A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh inf., to afford med. aid to the 2nd Punjab cav., during the absence of Surg. G. Farrell, on duty at Dera Ismail Khan.

JAMESON, Asst. surg. G. W., who has returned from furl., to be reappd. civil surg. of Ghazee-pore, with effect from Nov. 18 last.

JOHNSON.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Nov. 13, directing Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, att. to the 33rd N.I., to proceed and join the right column of the Lushai expeditionary force.

KEEFER.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated Nov. 14, directing Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer, doing duty 16th Bengal cav., to proceed to Calcutta and report himself for duty in the Presidency Circle.

MCDONNELL—FINDEN—SAWARD.—Allahabad div. order confirmed, dated Oct. 30, directing asst. surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., attached to the 5th N.I., to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself for duty with the Lushai expeditionary force. Ditto, dated Nov. 18, directing Asst. surg. W. Finden, 11th Bengal lancers, to afford med. aid to the 33rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure, from Sept. 1 last, during the abs. of Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, on duty at Chunar. Ditto, dated Nov. 20, app. Lieut. M. H. Seward, B.A., to act provisionally as aide de camp to Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Allahabad div., with effect from 20th idem, subject to the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 1 of 1867.

MACKENZIE—O'BRIEN.—Eastern Frontier district order confd., dated Nov. 18, directing Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., civil surg. of Debrooghur, to take med. charge of the details of troops at that station and at the outposts, during the abs. of Surg. J. B. White, 42nd N.I. Ditto, dated Nov. 18, app. Asst. surg. J. O'Brien, M.D., 43rd N.I., to the med. charge of the station staff at Shillong, with effect from the 17th idem.

MOIR, Surg. R., M.D., in joint med. charge of Simla, is app. to med. charge of the head quarters staff and establishment remaining at the station, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of staff Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, on duty with H.E. C. in C. and until further orders.

PATERSON—CUTHBERTSON.—Agra brig. order confd., dated Nov. 27, directing Asst. surg. A. McM. Paterson, 1st N.I., to afford med. aid to the 40th N.I., and details left at Agra, and to assume med. charge of the lock hospital, in add. to his other duties. Ditto, directing Asst. surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, 65th foot, to afford med. aid to the establishments in the fort at Agra, during the abs. of Asst. surg. H. J. Linton, or until further orders.

O'CONNELL—MARTIN.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Nov. 15, directing Staff Asst. surg. M. D. O'Connell, M.D., to do duty with 1st batt. 11th foot; and Staff Asst. surg. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., to be att. to head quarters 24th brigade R.A. for duty with the R.A. div.

ROBERTS.—Asst. surg. F. C. Barker, M.D., of the Bombay med. service, held med. charge of the 1st regt. Central India horse from Oct. 26 to Nov. 13, on which latter date he was relieved by Asst. surg. H. P. Roberts, M.B., who has been app. to offic. during the absence of Dr. Harvey. Dec. 16.

STRAHAN.—Nowshera station order confd., dated Nov. 16, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, 31st Punjab N.I., to afford med. aid to the 5th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 8, during the absence on m.c. of Asst. surg. D. P. Palmer, M.D., 5th Bengal cav., or until further orders.

SANDERS.—Edwardesabad station order confd., dated Nov. 9, directing Asst. surg. E. Sanders, 2nd Seikh inf., to assume med. charge of the wing 1st Punjab cav., remaining at Edwardesabad, in add. to his other duties.

WILLIAMSON.—Onde div. order confd., dated Nov. 9, directing Staff asst. surg. J. G. Williamson to do duty with the 62nd foot, as a temp. measure.

WILSON.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 24, placing the services of Surg. C. C. W. Wilson at the disp. of the inspr. gen. of hosps., Indian med. service, for civil employ.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Head Quarters, Camp of Delhi, Dec. 2.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut div. order, dated Nov. 22, making the following med. arrangements, consequent on the approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi:—

Surg. W. Haward, 105th foot, to receive charge of the office of dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, British forces, on the departure of Dr. Gordon for the Camp of Exercise, and to remain at Meerut on the departure of his regiment.

Staff asst. surg. H. Scott, M.B., at present with the R.A., to be att. to that portion of the 105th foot, and to assist Surg. Haward.

Surg. W. R. Steuart, 19th brig. R.A., to proc. to Delhi and have med. charge of the camp hospital in the fort.

Asst. surg. E. J. Crane, D. baty. 19th brig. R.A., to remain at Meerut in med. charge of the R.A. not proc. to the Camp of Exercise.

Staff asst. surg. J. B. Wilson, att. to the 105th foot, to have med. charge of the D baty. 19th brig. R.A., during its absence from Meerut at the Camp of Exercise.

Staff surg. major W. A. Thomson, M.D., and Staff asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, doing duty at Delhi, to be att. to the office of the principal med. officer of the Camp of Exercise.

MR. JAMES MACARTNEY, agent to the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, to exercise and perform magisterial powers and duties in the Sundoor territory with reference to the application of the European Vagrancy Act.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Mr. J. St. Joseph**, sub engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Soane Survey division, for six months. The privilege leave for two months granted to **Mr. J. C. Verannes**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Hidgellie division, is cancelled. **Lieut. M. T. Sale**, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, officiating executive engineer, Barrackpore division, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on private affairs. **Mr. H. L. Dampier**, C.S., for one day, in extension, together with subsidiary leave from Nov. 24 to Nov. 28. **Mr. A. J. Elliot**, district and sessions judge of Shahabad, for ten days, from Dec. 23. **Mr. J. W. Johnson**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Dacca division, privilege leave for nine days, in extension. **Lieut. col. J. J. Hume**, staff corps, officiating superintending engineer, Western Circle, privilege leave for three months. **Mr. W. M. Souttar**, officiating registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from Nov. 15. **Mr. W. B. Traill**, assistant engineer, Mysore, for eighteen months, with effect from Sept. 28 last. **Rev. J. Baly**, a senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, for six months, in extension. **Rev. R. Henderson**, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 14. **First class Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall**, veterinary department, is allowed extension of leave from Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Europe. **Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris**, assistant commissioner, for two months, in extension of leave granted on Nov. 13. **Mr. W. Todd**, surveyor, 3rd grade, for twelve months, and has also preparatory leave for thirty days, from Dec. 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Dec.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Capt. D. F. M. Lane**, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. **Capt. W. R. M. Holroyd**, Bengal staff corps, director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. **Capt. H. A. Lewes**, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 5th regt. (Light) N.I., for one year, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. **Capt. F. C. W. Drummond**, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. **Capt. A. Bloomfield**, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Central Provinces, for eighteen months, on private affairs. **Lieut. A. G. Hammond**, Bengal staff corps, wing officer Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. **Capt. A. Golduey**, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Punjab, for one year. **Asst. surg. R. C. Sanders**, M.B., medical department, in medical charge 10th regt. N.I., for two years. **Surgeon A. D. Campbell**, M.D., medical department, in medical charge of Malwa Bheel Corps, for two years. **Lieut. R. Beavan**, Bengal S.C., assistant superintendent, revenue survey department, for one year. **Assistant apothecary D. Duffy**, sub. medical department, for one year. **Lieut. col. R. Garden**, Bengal S.C., for two years. The leave granted to **Capt. F. H. Hood**, Bengal S.C., on private affairs, for two years, is cancelled at his own request. **Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. M. Ryan**, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, British Burmah, for two years. **Lieut. col. B. T. Reid**, Bengal S.C., superintendent of Chumba, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. **Lieut. col. H. S. Obbard**, Bengal staff corps, commandant 41st (the Gwalior) regt. N.I., for two years. **Major H. L. C. Bernard**, Bengal S.C., wing officer, 31st Punjab regiment of N.I. for two years, embarking at Bombay. **Lieut. col. G. McAndrew**, deputy inspector general of police, Umballa circle, privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. **Lieut. E. C. Hunter**, corps of guides, for thirty days, from Dec. 11, 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BRICKWELL, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Cuddapah to the Ganjam dist., for duty on Relief Works—to join at the public expense. Dec. 2. **ROBERTS**, Lieut. col. R. A., superint. engr., 3rd grade, to be superint. engr. 2nd grade. Dec.

TURNER G. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd., on his return from leave, from the Cuddapah to the Vizagapatam dist., as an extra officer for duty on relief works. Dec.

MILITARY.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. S., 21st foot, has been posted, on his recent promotion, to the 1st batt. of his regt. Dec. 7.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. N. Swanston, **Capt. J. G. Bell**, and **Capt. H. A. Justice**, to be majors from Dec. 13, having completed 20 years' service.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (December):—**Mr. C. A. Galton**, assistant to the commissioner of the Neilgherries, for one year, from or after April 1. **Mr. W. Hodgson**, civil and session judge of Cuddalore, for two years, from or after Jan. 25. **Surg. D. C. McAllum**, M.D., civil surgeon, Tellicherry, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Capt. C. W. Brereton**, 20th brig. R.A., by the Cape route, but to remain at Bellary until he can embark in troopship proceeding via the Cape route; fit to do duty with troops. **Major G. de la P. Beresford**, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 3, to Munzeabad, on private affairs. **Col. S. Mainwaring**, staff corps, officiating commandant 22nd N.I., for two years. **Major O. F. Smithers**, staff corps, for two years. **Lieut. col. W. Barber**, infantry, to sea and Australia, for one year.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEYTS, J. N. C., acting accountant to the dockyard, assumed charge of the duties of paymaster of hulks and vessels in ordinary, from Nov. 16, inclusive, v. Ford.

MIDDLETON, Rev. W., having, on Nov. 18, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is prom. to the grade of senior chaplain from that date.

TURNER, G. H., R.E., is apptd. an asst. engr., 2nd grade. Dec. 11.

WYLLIE, F. R. S., received charge of the office of the educational inspr. in Sind on the 24th ult.

MILITARY.

SAWYER, Lieut. G. W., staff corps, having been relieved from the commissariat dept. from the 8th inst., his services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from that date. No. 860.

STURT.—The services of **Capt. C. S. Sturt**, 6th regt. N.I., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 858.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 854.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. M. Ducat, **H. R. M. Van-Heythuyssen**, and **A. Utterson**—Dec. 12.

Capt. C. F. Boulton, **Capt. (brev. major) T. J. Holland**, c.s.—Dec. 13.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Mr. E. T. Richardson**, city magistrate of Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave. **Mr. C. R. Ovens**, acting collector of Colaba, for twelve months, from Dec. 30. **Capt. A. J. Doig**, deputy settlement officer, Right Bank, Indus, Sind, who has been allowed leave to England for two years, having made over charge of his appointment as acting settlement officer, Right Bank, Indus, on the 8th, and embarked on Nov. 18, has been allowed preparatory leave from 8th to 17th idem. **Mr. J. Story**, manager of Government customs bonded warehouses, Bombay, leave of absence for six months, from Nov. 27.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during December, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furlough granted to **Capt. G. Aitkens**, Bengal staff corps, by G.O. No. 709, dated Oct. 25, is for two years. **Asst. surg. J. Roche**, Bombay medical establishment, for two years. **Col. J. A. Wood**, v.c., staff corps, comdt. 14th regt. N.I., for one year, from date of departure in January next. With reference to G.O. No. 590, dated Sept. 6 last, **Capt. H. B. Jacob**, staff corps, having since been recommended by a medical board, is entitled to any passage allowance payable by the military fund. **Surg. major S. Clarke**, of the Bengal medical establishment, inspector general of prisons, N.W.P., for twenty months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. **Asst. surg. J. J. Pope**, E-8th R.A., by the overland route, on the special recommendation of the medical board at Bombay.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—At Poona, Dec. 18, wife of Lieut. W. Campbell Black, Bombay S.C., daughter. [daughter.]
 BRAY—At Dinapore, Dec. 5, wife of Lieut. col. George Bray, 96th regt.,
 CARNDUFF—At Berhampore, Dec. 11, Mrs. David Carnduff, daughter.
 COOKSON—At Bombay, Dec. 22, wife of J. Cookson, Govt. Tel. Dept., son.
 CUMMINS—At Mercara, Dec. 15, wife of Capt. Belford Cummins, M.S.C., son.
 DOUFFET—At Calcutta, Dec. 17, wife of Leon Douffet, son.
 FERGUSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, wife of Samuel Ferguson, son.
 FOWLER—At Mercara, Dec. 1, wife of James Fowler, son.
 FOX—At Shahabad, Dec. 13, wife of Michael Fox, daughter.
 HOEAR—At Allahabad, Dec. 17, wife of C. F. F. de Hoear, daughter.
 JACOB—At Fyzabad, Dec. 2, wife of E. P. Jacob, Registration Dept., son.
 LEWIS—At Colaba, Dec. 17, wife of H. Lewis, daughter.
 LOCH—At Bareilly, Dec. 17, wife of Dr. Loch, officg. civil surg., son.
 LUMSDEN—At Benares, Dec. 14, wife of J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., son.
 MACIVER—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Nov. 29, wife of J. K. Maciver, son.
 MORRELL—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, wife of W. E. Morrell, daughter.
 NUTHALL—At Dacca, Dec. 15, wife of R. D. Nuthall, daughter.
 O'DOWDA—At Ghazepore, Dec. 14, wife of Capt. J. W. O'Dowda, dist. supt. of police, son.
 PITTAR—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, wife of C. F. Pittar, daughter.
 ROSE—At Cawnpore, Dec. 14, wife of C. S. Rose, son.
 SHARPLEY—At Tirhoot, Dec. 8, wife of W. Sharpley, daughter.
 SINCLAIR—At Madras, Dec. 9, wife of D. Sinclair, daughter.
 SOLANO—At Arrah, Dec. 17, wife of E. Solano, daughter.
 SYKES—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, wife of A. L. Sykes, daughter.
 TURTON—At Lingasoooor, Dec. 3, wife of Major T. T. Turton, Hydrabad Contingent, son.
 WILLINGTON—At Cachar, Dec. 6, wife of H. B. Willington, daughter.
 WINGFIELD—At Hoshungabad, Dec. 8, wife of Capt. A. Wingfield, 32nd Regt. M.N.I., son. [Fusiliers, daughter.]
 WINSLOE—At Thayetmyo, Nov. 14, wife of Capt. R. W. C. Winsloe, 2-21st
 WRIGHT—At Katmandoo, Dec. 11, wife of Surg. D. Wright, M.D., son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—WADDELL.—At Bombay, Dec. 19, M. A. A. Barry, M.D., H.M.'s 2nd Bombay L.C., to Susan, daughter of W. Waddell, of Meadow-bank, Polmont, Stirlingshire, N.B.
 BLEWETT—LLOYD.—At Singapore, Nov. 21, J. Blewett, of St. Austell Cornwall, to Mary Ann, daughter of E. Lloyd, of Singapore.
 CHEVALIER—COOK.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate in Alexandria, W. Chevalier to Emily, daughter of J. H. Cook, of Liverpool.
 DALGLISH—McEWEN.—At Singapore, Nov. 28, W. H. DalGLISH, of Shanghai, to Mary, daughter of the late R. McEwen, of Singapore and London.
 HARRIS—QUADLING.—At Singapore, Nov. 27, J. T. Harris to Anna, daughter of E. Quadling, of Ipswich.
 HENESEY—BUCKINGHAM.—At Mazagon, Dec. 20, R. Henesey, of the Byculla Iron Works, to Henriette, daughter of J. Buckingham, Uxbridge.
 HYLTON—MURCH.—At Howrah, Dec. 16, Edward J. Hylton, Felmingham, Norfolk, to Wilhelmina S. H., daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Murch, Plymouth, Devon.
 JOHNSTONE—HALBERT.—At Singapore, Dec. 3, Robert Johnstone, of Yokohama, to Isabella, daughter of J. P. Halbert, of Annan, Dumfriesshire.
 McDONALD—NEVIN.—At Meean Meer, Dec. 12, D. R. McDonald, to Miss Clara L. Nevin.
 NIERSES—SMITH.—At Allahabad, Dec. 12, M. Nierses, Allahabad, to Eliza, daughter of D. S. Smith, Calcutta.
 RODYK—WESTON.—At Malacca, Dec. 2, William Rodyk, to Mrs. Emily Weston.
 SIMONS—THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, J. L. Simons, to Mary A. Thompson.
 TAPLIN—FRAMES.—At Allahabad, Dec. 13, J. F. Taplin, M.D., to Elizabeth A. Frames.
 WILLIAMSON—WYATT.—At Calcutta, Dec. 12, John C. Williamson, of Mozufferpore, to Fanny A., daughter of the late G. G. Wyatt.

DEATHS.

CASE—At Benares, Dec. 13, Alexandrina E., daughter of Capt. C. Case, S.C., aged 7 months.
 COCKMAN—George, sanitary officer, health dept., Nassick, aged 48.
 FITZPATRICK—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 13, J. Fitzpatrick.
 HARDING—At Simla, Charles J. R. Harding, aged 4.
 HUXHAM—At Calicut, Dec. 5, W. Huxham, aged 76.
 JAMES—At Bangalore, Dec. 15, Elizabeth, wife of R. James, aged 80.
 JIFFKINS—At Trimulgherry, Dec. 9, Margaret, wife of Serg. W. Jiffkins, 76th regt., aged 33.
 LEONARD—At Calcutta, Dec. 17, Major J. Leonard, aged 64.
 LIDDALL—At Malta, Nov. 21, Ethel M. G., daughter of E. S. Liddall, aged 5 months. [aged 56.]
 McDANIEL—At Upper Colaba, Dec. 17, Mary A., wife of P. McDaniel.
 PEMBERTON—At Benares, Dec. 8, Henry G. Pemberton, of China and Quebec, Canada. [months.]
 PYLE—At Simla, Dec. 17, Emma S., daughter of H. C. Pyle, aged 20.
 ROBINSON—At Lahore, Dec. 12, son of E. O. Robinson, aged 8 months.
 SHARPLEY—At Tirhoot, Dec. 10, Jessie, daughter of W. Sharpley.
 THACKER—At Galle, Dec. 12, W. H. Thacker, solicitor of Bombay, aged 42 years. [Parry and Co.'s, aged 49.]
 VANHAFTEN—At Madras, Dec. 19, G. VanHaften, cashier at Messrs.

Home.

MEMORIAL OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following Memorial has been addressed to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, and also to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury:—

"The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman, respectfully sheweth,

"That your memorialists are largely associated with the trade and commerce of India, and have always felt a deep interest in the promotion of measures for the development of the great natural resources of that country.

"That the trade and commerce between the United Kingdom and India, is already great and of national importance. That considering the rich natural products of India, its extent of territory and large population, its commerce bears no real proportion to its capabilities for further development.

"That the Government as represented in the Council for India, presents the anomaly of being constituted exclusively of members of the legal profession and of the military and civil services, who from professional bias and association, and the want of mercantile training, cannot be expected to possess the requisite qualifications for the discussion of questions affecting commercial interests.

"That your memorialists have frequently addressed her Majesty's Government, urging the importance of a few members being placed on the Council of India, having practical acquaintance with the trade of India and of Great Britain, and in reply to a memorial, addressed to the present Government, they were given to understand that on the occurrence of vacancies in the Indian Council, a certain number should be filled by persons experienced in commercial pursuits.

"That during the last session of Parliament a motion on this subject, submitted by Mr. Graves, M.P., was withdrawn solely on the assurance made by her Majesty's Government, that, recognising the unanimity of the House of Commons, the wishes of the supporters of the motion should have due weight and consideration.

"That your memorialists recently received an announcement of the retirement of a member of the Council; and it was with surprise and regret that they observed in the same Gazette the appointment of his successor, who, though a gentleman of undoubted ability, they believe has never had any connection with commerce.

"That your memorialists having in recollection the promise made to themselves in response to previous appeals to the Government, and bearing in mind the implied, if not the positive understanding, made with Mr. Graves and the House of Commons in May last, that the commercial element should no longer be excluded from the Council, feel bound to express their grave disappointment that such implied understanding has not been fulfilled; and they would fail in their duty if they did not remark on the haste with which the recent appointment was made.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that in compliance with opinions so widely and influentially entertained, her Majesty's Government will take steps for the early appointment of a due proportion of members on the Council of India, having a practical acquaintance with trade, whereby the commerce of the two countries would obtain efficient representation in the council of the Government.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"Manchester, December 14th, 1871."

Miscellaneous.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR S. FITZGERALD.—Some time ago we expressed our disbelief in the report that the Earl of Belmore, who had resigned the Governorship of New South Wales, would succeed Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in the Government of Bombay. It soon became clear that our doubt was well founded, and it is now stated on what we believe to be good authority that Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late able Governor of the Cape Colony, will be Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's successor.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.—Sir Bartle Frere presided at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, and gave some particulars relating to the proposed Livingstone Search Expedition. The Government having refused to aid in the search for her Majesty's Consul, the Society was compelled to appeal to the public for means whereby an expedition could be properly equipped and despatched. We are glad to learn from Sir Bartle Frere that the response has been hearty; but we are not the less dissatisfied with the decision of the Government. The whole country feels a deep interest in the fate of the missing explorer, and would like to have a share in providing the means for his rescue or relief. If the Government had contributed help every taxpayer would have felt satisfied, and the act would have received universal approval. The expedition will sail for Zanzibar, *via* the Suez Canal, some time this month.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—A plan has been submitted to the Duke of Argyll for the removal of the Indian Museum to South Kensington. This Museum is at present in the India Office, where it occupies much space that is required for official purposes. Its removal to South Kensington would thus be a departmental advantage, and would at the same time facilitate the public inspection of this splendid collection. Want of space is greatly felt in the India Office, where every useful consideration seems to have been sacrificed for architectural effect.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to the shareholders in the Assam Company:—"East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, Jan. 10.—"Sir,—I am desired by the directors of the Assam Company to acquaint you that the tea-making season of the past year having come to a close, and the accounts received per telegram of the out-turn being such as to lead them to look forward to a favourable result, they have determined to declare an interim dividend of £5 per cent. on the capital of the company. I have the pleasure to send you herewith a warrant for the sum payable to you in respect of your shares.—I am, Sir, &c. (Signed), H. W. WIMSHURST, Secretary."

THE COMING WARRANT.—Coming warrants have so frequently cast delusive shadows before them, that we almost hesitate to give a well-founded report, which says that within the next ten days a warrant regulating the regimental organisation of infantry will appear. According to the rumour, every regiment will have two battalions, the higher numbered regiments being converted into second battalions. If this news should prove correct, half the Army will be in an uproar, and retirements will become more numerous than ever. Till, however, we can obtain positive intelligence that this atrocious measure is to take place, we shall abstain from any further comments.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The committee on the reorganisation of the Artillery, consisting of Sir Richard Airey, Brigadier-General Adye, and Colonel Middleton, has been actively engaged during the past week in collecting evidence. Amongst others, Colonels Domville, Fisher, and Turner, and Majors Dunne and Geary, have been examined. Naturally, Woolwich is in a state of great excitement, and all sorts of reports are current as to what will be the recommendation of the committee. Among other rumours is one that the regiment will be divided into Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery, having their head-quarters respectively at Aldershot, Woolwich, and Portsmouth, or Plymouth. This is, however, pure speculation.

THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS.—One of Mr. Cardwell's most difficult problems will be to devise some means of inducing young men to enter the Artillery and Engineers, under the new conditions of admission to the rest of the Army. The non-purchase system is no longer a special and distinctive privilege of the Ordnance Regiments; and Artillery and Engineer officers, having to pass through the Woolwich Academy, must pay for the military training which is got for nothing by officers in other branches of the Service. It is clear, therefore, that something will have to be done to restore the attractions of the scientific services, especially as the stagnant state of their promotion is causing such a bad effect among the junior officers of both corps.—*Broad Arrow*.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion are given in Mr. De Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of the 4th January:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Simla*, Dec. 23: Gold—Bombay, £25,754; Ceylon, £1,255; Madras, £3,164; Calcutta, £2,000; Singapore, £10,125; Hong Kong, £3,300. Silver—Bombay, £20,000; Calcutta, £30,000; Penang, £23,000; Singapore, £137,400; Hong Kong, £65,775 (£22,275 shipped by H.M.'s Government); Shanghai, £4,655. Per *Ceylon*, Dec. 28: Silver—£84,700. Per *Candia*, Jan. 4, 1872: Gold—Bombay, £5,000; Silver—Penang, £14,400; Hong Kong, £24,870 (shipped by H.M.'s Government); Shanghai, £4,650. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; dollars, 4s. 11d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 10½d. per oz.

DELAY IN BHOOTAN MEDALS.—We take the following from the *Broad Arrow*:—"Sir,—On the 1st of April, 1871, a G. O. was published authorising the issue of a war medal for the troops engaged in the Bhootan expedition in the year 1865. The 55th regiment, to which I had the honour to belong, was present, and are entitled to the medal. Although rolls were immediately prepared and sent away, yet, up to the present time, we seem as far off from obtaining them as ever. Now the 80th regiment have received theirs some five or six months ago. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can give some information respecting the delay, for, indeed, the issue could have been made with quite as much despatch as it was to those engaged in the Abyssinian expedition, more especially as there are so few entitled to it. By inserting this in your valuable paper, it may probably induce the authorities at the War-office to accelerate the issue of them.—ONE ENTITLED TO IT (AND THINKS IT HIGH TIME IT CAME TO THE FRONT, UNLESS THEY ARE SHORT OF SILVER). 1st January, 1872."

THE NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS.—The Compensation Commissioners, in calculating what sum the officers of the 102nd Fusiliers are entitled to receive for their commissions on retiring from the service, have deducted from the amounts fixed by the regimental scale £106, on account of there being three ensigns short of the establishment.

Seeing that it is totally due to the action of the Government that the three ensigncies in question have not been filled up, the deduction from the regimental scale of the contributions of those officers is as mean and pettifogging an act as we have heard of for some time. The conduct of the commissioners may be within the letter of the law, but it is certainly outside its spirit. We beg to call the attention of Members of Parliament to the discreditable incident, in the hope that some of them may question Mr. Cardwell on the subject during the approaching session. It appears that the Ministry shrink so much from ridicule, that they have gagged the clown, but it does not seem that they shrink from acts which, if not legally dishonest, are morally so.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

A NEW PERCUSSION FUZE.—Colonel Milward, C.B., Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, has designed a new percussion fuze, which has been introduced for use with muzzle-loading rifled field guns. The *Globe* says that the new fuze is on the principle of that known as the Armstrong C percussion, but differs somewhat in details of construction. It is primed with cap composition instead of amorphous phosphorus, and is furnished with a more perfect arrangement of safety-pin. The fuze has been practically tried by the Horse Artillery during last summer in common and shrapnel shells, the condition of the ground being constantly varied. The shells were fired to graze on water, sand, soft ground, and boggy clay, and into earthworks and gun-pits. Out of a total of 460 rounds there were but thirteen failures, namely, ten blind and three premature. The latter are attributed to the use of a hollow-headed rammer, which has a tendency to grip, and thus loosen the fuze in ramming home. This defect has, however, been obviated by the adoption of solid-headed rammers. The fuze will at first only be issued for M.L. field guns, but in all probability it will ultimately come into use for siege guns, and, in fact, for all projectiles designed to burst on graze.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—The *Globe* understands that a series of experiments will shortly be commenced, under instructions from General Adye, the Director of Artillery, with a view of testing the efficacy of wads for the prevention of the "scoring" or erosion in the bores of heavy muzzle-loading rifled guns. This injury to the bore is due to the mechanical effect of the gas, as it rushes over the upper surface of the projectile. In breechloading-guns, where the windage is altogether closed, by the use of a lead-coated projectile, the scoring is trivial; but in muzzle-loading guns there must always be a space between the upper part of the shot and the upper surface of the bore. On the explosion of the charge the gas rushes at a very high velocity through the opening, and thus little by little wears away the steel tube which forms the barrel of the gun. The object of the present trials is to ascertain practically, by firing a number of rounds, whether the evil will be obviated to any appreciable extent by placing a wad, either of papier-mache or of leather, between the cartridge and the shot. Somewhat similar wads have been in use for some years, but doubts have been raised as to their efficiency. We trust the forthcoming experiments will set the matter at rest.

COTTON GIN TRIALS.—The first series of these interesting and important experiments, which began on the 28th November, was brought to a close on the 23rd ult. A further series will be commenced about the middle of this month, when such machines, including hand-gins also, as may be previously entered, which differ in any respect from those hitherto at work, or which are supposed to possess any improvements will have the opportunity of being tested, and their merits fairly and fully exhibited. The following is the circular sent to the different makers of gins:—"I beg to inform you that the series of cotton-gin trials which commenced on the 28th ult., will be concluded by the 23rd inst., and that it is intended to institute a fresh trial of such gins, either differing from or presenting improvements of those now in course of being tested, as may be entered by the 15th January next, the said gins to be worked either by hand or power. The conditions to be observed at the proposed new trials and the different kinds of cotton to be used on the occasion will be identical with those adopted for the trials now in progress at Messrs. Percival and Patteson's mill, Jersey-street, Ancoats.—(Signed) T. FORBES WATSON, Reporter on the Products of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Queen's Hotel, Manchester, Dec. 14, 1871." A growing interest has been manifested by cotton spinners, machinists, and others, since the commencement of the trials, and increased confidence has been felt on the part of all concerned as to the impartiality and fairness with which they are conducted. There can be no doubt that these trials will teach the precise value and the particular defects of every form of gin now in use, will exhibit to manufacturers alike the weak and the strong points of their various contrivances, and, even apart from the improvements to which they may be expected to lead, will enable every grower of cotton to obtain the gin that is best adapted to the peculiarities of his crop and to the demands of his market. Even for those who have no special interest in cotton the trials are well worth seeing, if only on account of the scrupulous accuracy with which they are conducted and of the care with which all sources of error seem to be shut out. Although there is not space for many visitors at a time, no one who has any reasonable claim to admission will be excluded.—*Cotton Supply Reporter*.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD.—On Tuesday night the annual new year's meeting of the friends and supporters of the above named excellent institution (which was established some years ago for the clothing, education, and maintenance of soldiers' daughters, whether orphans or not), and the Christmas treat to the children took place at the Home, Hampstead. Sir George Lawrence presided, and was supported by a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The present and former inmates of the Home occupied a prominent position in the room, the bright scarlet uniforms of the inmates, partly covered by white pinafores, giving them a most picturesque appearance. A detachment of the inmates of the neighbouring Sailors' Daughters' Orphan Home were also present. A large number of prizes for proficiency in industrial occupations and school work were distributed by the chairman, who also presented a highly satisfactory report as to the condition and efficiency of the Home with its 151 inmates. Sixteen girls had left during the year to enter domestic service, and two deaths had taken place since the last new year's gathering. The general health of the Home had continued good. The chairman earnestly appealed for increased support for the Home, and encouraging speeches were made by the Revs. G. G. Harvey, B.A., T. Stevenson, M.A., J. Kirkman, M.A. (chaplain of the Home), and Dr. Cooper Roose, the medical officer. Afterwards the fruit from a large Christmas tree was distributed. Great regret was expressed at the absence, through illness, of General Boileau, chairman of the house committee.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP "PESHAWUR."—On Jan. 6 the P. and O. Co.'s new screw steamship *Peshawur*, commanded by Capt. C. A. White, had her official trial at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, when, under the adverse influence of a strong westerly wind and short, confused seas, she attained an average mean speed of 13.81 knots per hour, one run being made with the wind in four minutes, or fifteen knots per hour. The total weight of coals and stores on board was 275 tons, and the vessel's draught of water was 17ft. 3in. forward and 18ft. 5in. aft.; steam, 46lb.; vacuum, 27 inches; revolutions of engines, 61 per minute. The dimensions of the *Peshawur* are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 378ft.; breadth of beam, 42ft. 9in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 33ft. 2in.; register tonnage, 2,103, gross ditto, 3,781. She is fitted with compound engines of 600-horse power nominal, which indicated 2,962 during the trial; diameter of cylinders, 62 and 104 inches; length of stroke, 4ft. 6in.; heating surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; firegrate surface, 316.8 square feet; condensing surface, 6,059 square feet; diameter of screw, 17ft. 6in., and 4ft. 3in. long, with pitch increasing from 22½ to 24 inches; weight of screw, 12½ tons. The *Peshawur* was built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and is a sister ship to the *Khedive*, *Mirzapore*, and *Pekin*, by the same builders, which have been added to the company's fleet during the past year. These vessels are all provided with accommodation for a large number of first and second class passengers, mails, specie, baggage, and over 2,000 tons of cargo, and are fitted with the latest improvements in every department. A large number of the P. and O. Co.'s directors and officials and other scientific gentlemen were on board the *Peshawur*, and her performances gave great satisfaction. The *Peshawur* left Southampton on Jan. 13, as an extra steamer for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, and also taking cargo for transshipment at Bombay to the China steamer, which will proceed through to Shanghai.

India Office.

Jan. 13, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. Hawey, and W. L. Lewis (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. Cameron, and F. R. H. Sharp.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. J. Daniell, 1 mo.; W. Fernie (Uncov.), 6 mo.; and C. Hordern (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. P. Ryan (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. A. W. Waterfield, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. R. H. Dyas, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. H. F. Rennick, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. P. Cambridge, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., 1 mo.; Col. J. P. Clarkson, Inf., 1 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Davison, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. V. Irwin, C. P. Elliott, J. Sladen, J. Boxwell, R. Simson, R. V. Cockerell, and W. Ellis (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. L. Garthwaite (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. Waddington, A. Bosanquet, C. W. Bell, A. Wiugate, A. W. Hughes (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. W. Samuels, Staff Corps; Capt. B. J. Goldie, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Ransford, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Staff Corps; Col. R. MacLagan, R.E.; Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, Staff Corps; Capt. R. P. Nisbet, Staff Corps; Apothecary J. Lyons; Surg. A. A. Mantell; Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps; Col. S. J. Hire, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Higginson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Clerk, Staff Corps; Col. W. Freese, Inf.; Col. G. W. Walker, R.E.; Capt. A. Curtois, Cav.; Lieut. col. E. H. Blomfield, Staff Corps; Surg. J. S. Ridings; Lieut. col. J. M. Grant, Staff Corps; Major L. H. Isacke, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Steward, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Gordon, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.; Capt. F. T. Humfrey, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor A. McDonald; Conductor C. Bather.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—The wife of J. J. Clarke, M.R.C.S.L., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Edinburgh.
LANCE—The wife of G. E. Lance, Bengal C.S., of a daughter, at Ryde, Jan. 9.
THUILLIER—The wife of Capt. H. R. Thuillier, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, at 15, Cambridge-terrace, Jan. 4.

MARRIAGES.

BROADE—CHILCOTT—George G. Broade to Hannah B., widow of the late Major Joseph Chilcott, 47th Regiment Bengal N.I., at Westbury-on-Tyne, Jan. 4.
DICK—THOMAS—Allan B. Dick to Isabella, widow of the late Capt. C. W. Thomas, 21st Hussars, at Chester, Jan. 9.
NIGHTINGALE—TOMBLESON—Walter H. Nightingale, Indian Civil Service, to Susan E., daughter of Joseph Cole Tombleson, at Christchurch, Cams., Jan. 4.

DEATHS.

BOSWELL—John A. C. Boswell, Madras Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, at Kensington, Jan. 6.
HAY—Colonel W. F. Hay, Retired List, Bombay Army, at Watlingtonbury, Jan. 8.
STORY—John Story, Bombay C.S., after leaving Bombay for England, aged 34, Nov. 28, 1871.
THACKER—William Hovenden Thacker, Solicitor of Bombay, at Point de Galle, aged 42, Dec. 12, 1871.
TRENCH—Power Le P. Trench, late Lieut. Col. Queen's Bays, aged 66, Jan. 6.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5. Str. Winstead, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Scimitar, Cocanada; Perardua, Rangoon.—8. Geologist, Calcutta; White Star, Rangoon; str. Henri IV., Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—9. Rance, Calcutta; Sepia, Carwar.—9. Ceylon, Kurrachee; H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Bombay; Royal George, Calcutta.—10. Melbourne, Calcutta; Eliza A. Kenny, Calcutta; str. Bivouac, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Ireland, Rangoon.—11. Iron King, Calcutta; Antoinette Borzone, Calcutta.—12. Rajah of Cochin, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6. Inverness, Madras; str. Alnwick Castle, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—6. Str. Zeno, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—7. Str. Killarney, Calcutta.—8. Str. Hutton, Aden and Bombay, via Suez Canal; Canute, Galle; Ocean Mail, Galle.—9. Ganges, Calcutta; Agra, Kurrachee; Brisbane, Madras; Gloucester, Rangoon; Contest, Bombay; Bianca, Calcutta; Euxine, Bombay; St. Malo, Calcutta; Roslyn Castle, Calcutta; British Statesman, Bombay; Arabeg, Rangoon; Nuovo Ghilino, Rangoon; Mars, Bombay; City of Bombay, Calcutta.—10. Daniel Rankin, Bombay; Cambay, Calcutta.—11. Str. Caledon, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—12. Str. Orlando, Bombay; Lodore, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sirius, via Suez Canal, Jan. 11.—From LONDON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie. For MADRAS.—Col. J. E. and Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Ford, Miss Cordes, Miss Norman, Mrs. Figg, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Stanbrough, Capt. H. C. Davies, Capt. Hayes, son, and nephew. For COLOMBO.—Mr. Hudson, Mr. Case.

Per str. Orlando, via Suez Canal, Jan. 11.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Davidge, Mr. R. L. King, Mr. Miller, Mr. R. S. Wight, Mr. C. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnstone and infant, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Gregson and six children, Miss Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen and infant, Captain and Mrs. Maynard and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Moberly, Miss Prince, Mr. Mardall, Mr. E. H. Garstin, Mr. Hensley, Mr. Scott, Mr. H. L. Crossman, Mrs. Gabb and infant, Capt. Humfrey.

Per P. and O. str. Peshawur, via Suez Canal, Jan. 13.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. H. Mein, Capt. and Mrs. Forman, Col. and Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Sumner and infant, Mrs. H. Hughes Hallett, Messrs. Showell, Hobson, C. Fahey, Beaumont, R. Ramsay, and H. Lorimer, Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Everall. For MALTA.—Mr. E. G. Bennett, Rev. L. Bigg, Capt. J. C. O. Powlett.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malta, Jan. 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, Miss Andrews, Capt. Lee, Major L. Harris. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. C. D. Lawrence, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Professor Huxley, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Rigby.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barstow, Mr. Hoggard and two daughters, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Capt. D. H. Robertson, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mr. H. D. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Cumberledge, Messrs. T. Smith, Flenington, A. G. Apar, A. W. Jones, A. E. Peile, J. G. Asher, A. G. Mullens, Kitteredge, and W. E. Ayston, Mrs. Collier. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lockwood and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Westall. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hiller. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. L. Buxton, Rev. Canon Tristram, Rev. Mr. Grinsburg, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. S. Rendall.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Stratton Audley, Calcutta to Dundee, Dec. 12, 15 S., 6 W.
 Duncairn, Sunderland to Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1 S., 29 W.
 Sleeve Bloom, Shields to Rangoon, Nov. 4, S., 29 W.
 Star of Scotia, London to Calcutta, Dec. 14, 4 N., 23 W.
 May Queen, Rangoon to Liverpool, Nov. 17, 18 S., 3 W.
 Spinks (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 2, 27 S., 28 W.
 W. P. Q. R., London to Calcutta, Nov. 25, 2 N., 22 W.
 Tethys, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 9, 1 S., 30 W.
 Acheen, Coringa to London, Nov. 22, 25 S., 3 E.
 Archos, Singapore to Glasgow, Nov. 14, 31 S., 37 E.
 Neversink, Rangoon to Falmouth, Nov. 1, 25 S., 60 E.
 Winchester, Calcutta to London, Dec. 7, 18 S., 4 E.
 Ajax, from Madras, Nov. 14, 35 S., 20 E.
 Margaret Young, Calcutta to London, Nov. 15, 35 S., 16 E.
 Royal George, Calcutta to Liverpool, Nov. 19, 31 S., 11 E.
 K. Q. H. W., Shields to Bombay, Nov. 25, 4 N., 21 W.
 H. K. Q. C., Gujarat to London, Nov. 24, 18 S., 4 W.
 Royal Alexandra, London to Calcutta, Dec. 6, 1 N., 25 W.
 Norwood, Shields to Bombay, Nov. 25.
 Maritana, Shields to Bombay, Sept. 11, 6 N., 19 W.
 Salome, Kurrachee to London, Nov. 21, 24 S., 1 E.
 Caranjah, Rangoon to Liverpool, Oct. 23, 10 N., 92 E.
 Waverley, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 6, 4 N., 25 W.
 Vernon, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 9, 17 S., 31 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Fifteen of the refractory crew of the Roslyn Castle, from London to Calcutta, which put into Portsmouth on Jan. 1, have been sent to prison for six weeks for refusing duty on board.

The Ireland, from Rangoon, abandoned and on her beam ends, was boarded on Jan. 2, 10 miles N.N.W. of the Smalls, by a Bristol steamer, which saved from her two chronometers. The whole of the crew have been landed from her. She has since been brought into St. Tudeval's Roads.

The Inkerman, from Liverpool to Calcutta, now lying in Weymouth Roads, lost an anchor and a considerable quantity of chain during the night of Jan. 4; but, as soon as the weather moderates, attempts will be made to recover it.

The Candia, with the heavy Indian mail of Jan. 4, left Southampton on that day, but was compelled to anchor in the Solent through heavy weather. She proceeded at noon on Jan. 5.

The Australia, Halin, from Shields to Rangoon, put into Falmouth on Jan. 6 with rudder damaged.

The Alice, Vennard, from Calcutta to Dundee, which put into Table Bay on Nov. 19, had encountered a severe gale to the East of Madagascar, and sprung fore-topmast.

The Latona, Hunt, from London to Madras, which put back to Portland Roads on Jan. 3, had shipped a sea when off the Start on Jan. 1, which carried away jib-boom, jib, headgear, &c.

The Queen of the Lakes, Rosser, from Greenock to Bombay with coals, put into Queenstown on Jan. 8 with rudderhead damaged and sails split.

The Lodora, Fisher, from Shields to Colombo, employed help on Jan. 8 to assist in clearing her anchors, which had become foul with others lost from another vessel.

The str. Henry IV., Auger, from Calcutta to Barrow, put back to Holyhead on Jan. 9 with propeller broken.

The Cotopaxi, Carr, from London to Colombo, which put back to the Downs on Jan. 9 with cargo shifted, has sailed for the river to re-stow it.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Mantell, Col. Agnew, and Miss Cobb.
 BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. Newmarch.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. Smith, Capt. J. C. Stewart, Capt. Samuella, Mr. Sandeman, Capt. Aislabie, Capt. A. Curtois, Mr. E. A. Tanqueray, and Major James.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Sampson, Mr. C. Gorme, Mr. W. Blackhall, Col. J. G. Fie, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Nibbet, Mr. J. M. Reid, Capt. Goldie, and Mr. Edgecombe.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Liesching.
 BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and Mr. Webster.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. J. C. Little.
 BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tidman, and Mr. Balfour.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. McDonald.
 BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Von Brandt.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. D. Ogilvy, two Misses Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, and Mr. A. Alworth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, and M. Cable.
 BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buss and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkin, the Hon. Mr. Butler, and Col. Laffan.

JANUARY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Brook, Mrs. Jackson Williams and infant, Col. and Mrs. Farrington and infant, and Mr. F. Bourdillon.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. B. Hodgson, and Capt. O. M. Graham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. E. Andrews and infant.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that the effects of illegitimate persons dying intestate, which have already become escheats to the Government since the Indian Succession Act, 1865, came into operation, as well as those which may hereafter become escheats, shall, after deduction of the expenses incurred, and the established proportion of the Crown's share, be distributed in conformity with the aforesaid Act.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Jan. 18.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, Jan. 26.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.

each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.

each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R...	Actual Sales.	101 1/2 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101 1/2 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101 1/2 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101 1/2 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96 1/2 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 1/2 97
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1864-65	96 1/2 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	—
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	101 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	100 1/2
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	97 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	109 1/2 1

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	111 1/2
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	106 1/2 to 108 1/2
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	97 1/2 to 98
India Enfacd Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	98 to 99
India 5 per cent. Enfacd Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	108 1/2 to 108 1/2
India Stock, Enfacd Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	...
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	102 1/2 to 102 1/2
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	102 1/2
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	100 1/2
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	103 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888 ...	...	...	105 1/2
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100 1/2 to 101
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	23s. to 28s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	22s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	106 1/2
Stock Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	...	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	...	28.0	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm. x.d.
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	...
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	...	100	...
Stock East Indian ...	...	100	109 to 110
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	...	100	107 to 108
Do. Ditto (new) ...	...	12	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm. x.d.
Do. Ditto ...	...	6	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm. x.d.
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	...	all	91 to 93
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	...	100	105 to 106
Stock Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	...	100	98 to 100
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	...	100	96 to 98
Stock Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	...	100	102
Stock Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	...	all	105 1/2
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	...	4	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	...	100	104 to 105
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ...	...	all	8 1/2
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	...	all	15 1/2
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	...	all	25 to 26
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	...	all	83 to 86
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	...	all	46 to 47
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	...	100	163 to 167
British Australian ...	...	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	...	all	11 1/2 to 12
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	...	all	10 1/2 to 10 1/2
10 China Submarine (Limited) ...	...	all	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	...	all	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	...	all	13 to 13 1/2
25 Indo-European (Limited) ...	...	all	11 to 13
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	...	all	5 to 6
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	...	all	11 to 12
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	...	all	8 1/2 to 8 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	...	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	...	all	6 1/2 to 7
5 New ...	...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	...	all	14 to 16
20 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	...	all	14 to 15
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	...	0.70	7 to 5 dis.
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	...	100	101 to 103
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	...	7s.	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	50 to 53
50 Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to per

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

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T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 8th January, 1872.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Dec. 30; Agra and Madras, Dec. 28; Calcutta, Dec. 27.

By the latest accounts from Delhi the whole of the troops told off for the winter manœuvres had arrived in their respective camps. The troops in the 3rd Division under Sir Henry Tombs had already begun their preliminary parades, which came off twice a day for two or three hours at a time. An assault of arms was ordered for the 5th and 6th January. The whole force under canvass consists of nine batteries of Royal Artillery, three regiments of British and seven of native horse, six of British and twelve of native foot, with eight companies of Sappers and Miners, making up a total of seven thousand Europeans, eleven thousand natives, and fifty-four guns distributed into three divisions of three brigades each. The ground was still "very heavy and sticky," especially in the camps of Generals McMurdo and Tombs which have been pitched on ploughed fields. Soon after Lord Mayo's arrival the 2nd and 3rd Divisions were to march northwards for exercise towards Badli-ke-Serai, the scene of Barnard's first victory in 1857 over the Delhi Mutineers. The 1st Division were encamped on grassy and undulating ground close to the far-famed Ridge of Delhi where Barnard's soldiers took up the position they held so stubbornly throughout the siege. The unusual gathering of troops for mimic warfare has of course filled the native imagination, always lively enough, with all kinds of strange surmises. The natives, we are told, look on these great preparations as the prelude to some real game of war. Who ever heard, they ask, of so many troops being gathered from distant stations merely for a course of peaceful parades? Had such

camp been formed yearly for some time past in various parts of India, there would be no excuse for asking such questions. We can only hope that the movement thus begun will be repeated so regularly that the natives will in time cease to regard it as a cloak for something else.

THE latest tidings received at Bombay from the Loshai Expedition were dated the 24th December. On the day before General Bouchier with the Cachar Column had occupied Kolell, a hill-village more than 4,000 feet high, and about forty-three miles from Tipai Mukh. A small body of the savages had made a show of disputing the passage of the Tipai at its junction with the Toweeboon, but they retired without firing a shot, until our troops came within sight of Kolell. Here they fired a volley, which killed two sepoys of the 44th, and wounded a constable and two men of the 22nd N.I. How many of the savages were disabled in their retreat, it was found impossible to ascertain for the steepness of the hills and the denseness of the jungle; but the traces of blood on the way seemed to tell of no small damage done. The Chittagong Column under General Brownlow had reached a place called Vanoonah on the 24th December, lying at a height of 3,000 feet above the sea, somewhere beyond the Rai Jan Klang range. Here again there is some confusion of names, dates, or places, because under last issue we mentioned the capture of Vanoonah's village as achieved by Colonel Macpherson on the 15th. Perhaps the later date refers to another village belonging to the same chief. The same Column is said to have destroyed three large villages and also "large stores of rice." The latter feat seems hardly credible, unless it was found impossible to carry away the supplies of an article so necessary for our native troops. General Brownlow's advance seems to have been so far unchecked by human hindrances, for we hear of only one Ghoorka being killed in an ambuscade. The weather of an evening was cold, but the health of the troops continued excellent, although neither officers nor men had regular tents to shelter them.

A *Times* telegram of January 15, from Calcutta, describes General Bouchier's column as being on the 12th in latitude 24, longitude 93. The General reported "all well" on his side. On January 10 the Right Column, under General Brownlow, was still only one march beyond the Syloo Village of Savoonga, a statement not quite in keeping with the previous telegrams, which described the column as advancing eastward from Savoonga on the 4th, and still moving up to the 7th. Colonel Macpherson has again succeeded in storming a Loshai village, which is said to have been strongly stockaded. One of his brave little Ghoorkas was killed, and nine men with one officer, the first yet touched in this war, wounded.

WE are glad to see that some little regard on account of past services has been shown to Mr. Roberts, the suspended Magistrate of Calcutta. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has softened the effect of his late blow by appointing Mr. Roberts Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

THE thanks of the Indian Government have, we are glad to note, been formally bestowed on Major General Sir F. Goldsmid for his settlement of the boundary dispute between Persia and Makran. Colonel Pollock and Dr. Bellew have gone to Kandahar to aid Sir F. Goldsmid in settling the Seistan frontier between Persia and Afghanistan.

MAJOR GENERAL BROWNLOW, commanding the Right Column of the Loshai Expedition, has been appointed to the Mooltan Brigade, the command of which he will assume at the end of the present campaign. Mr. John Pitt Kennedy has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the room of the late Mr. Justice Norman. Major Sladen's re-appearance as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah settles the question of his immediate future, how far in harmony with his just expectations we cannot pretend to say. We are glad to hear however that Lord Mayo has gracefully appointed him to accompany the King of Siam on special duty during his Indian tour.

AFTER visiting the Delhi Camp Lord Mayo was to take his long desired trip to British Burmah, embarking for Rangoon on the 25th of this month in Admiral Cockburn's Flag Ship, *Glasgow*. After a stay of five days in Rangoon his Excellency will go on to Maulmain and the Andaman Islands. Thence he will cross over to Orissa, where he will meet Mr. Campbell during a tour of three days. He is expected to return to Calcutta about the middle of February.

A GRAND Durbar was held at Rajkote on the 27th December, at which the Nawab of Joonaghur was invested with the Order of the Star of India. Another Feudatory, the Gaikwar of Baroda, is about to follow the example set by Jeypore and Gwalior, and set up a Legislative Council for himself. Meanwhile his Highness has just been showing his loyal sympathy with the Queen by distributing Rs. 50,000 in alms on account of the improvement reported in the health of the Prince of Wales. He is also about to pay Bombay a visit.

ACCORDING to the *Gazette of India* there is no further excuse for doubt as to the intentions of the Indian Government with regard to the State Railway from Agra to the Sambhur Lake. This line, we are now assured, is to be constructed, not only for the easier conveyance of salt from the Sambhur Lake to British territory, but also as "an important section of a railway which should eventually traverse Rajpootana, and unite with the existing railways of the Bombay Presidency." It is to be a narrow-gauge line of course. Of the nineteen tenders received, only two exceeded 35½ lakhs of rupees, or say £353,000. The tender accepted is Mr. Glover's for Rs. 25,44,181, which includes maintenance for two years, but no rolling-stock, sleepers, or English materials, which will be supplied by Government. It is reckoned that the whole line of 185 miles may be "completed and stocked well within £5,000 per mile." Estimates for the extension from Sambhur junction to Nusseerabad are to be sent in without delay.

AT the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the report of the Committee on the Brahmo Marriage Bill was brought up; so we may expect soon to hear that the Bill which has so long exercised the different Brahminist bodies has become law. Mr. Campbell has been brought on the Select Committee for regulating the procedure of the ordinary Criminal Courts in India. His speech in favour of bringing British-born subjects under these courts will scare many people who look on trial by jury as their "Palladium."

CALCUTTA telegrams of the 18th January give an alarming account of a serious outbreak near Loodianah. It appears that a body of Kukas, the new sect of Sikh fanatics, whose outrages on Mohammedan butchers in the Punjab were so promptly punished last autumn, attacked a fort, which the telegrams call Malod, killing two men, and wounding a Sirdar or chief. Prompt measures however were taken to quell an outbreak which might else have grown to a formidable head. Troops were forwarded at once from Delhi, and the native chiefs of Nabha and Patialah are said to have given effective aid. According to one account, a hundred of the Kukas were slain, and according to another, seventy more were taken prisoners. Every effort is

being made to hunt down the leaders, and we are invited to believe that the rising has been completely suppressed. Unluckily, the same assurance was given us with regard to the previous outrages in Lahore and Umritsir. Let us hope that this time it will prove true. From the bare outline of events sketched in the telegrams, we are tempted to suppose that these Kuka fanatics took advantage of the withdrawal of so many regiments from the Punjab to Delhi, to raise the standard of a new revolt against our rule. Happily, however, the railway runs all the way from Delhi to Lahore, and the sudden mischief has been promptly nipped in the bud.

MALOD, the scene of the Kuka rising, appears to be a town belonging to one of the Sikh chiefs in the Cis Sutlej province of Sirhind, the old fighting-ground of India's successive conquerors, and the chief seat of the later Sikh dominion. It lies not far from Loodianah, on the road from Umballa to Ferozepore. According to a still later telegram, we are glad to see that the Kuka leader, who turns out to be Ram Singh himself, has been caught and forwarded under a strong guard to Allahabad. A *Times* telegram of the same date announces the arrest of some other Kuka leaders on the 17th, and the execution of forty-nine Kukas. None of the troops despatched from Delhi were engaged.

ACCORDING to the latest telegrams from Calcutta, Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor-Elect of Bombay, had arrived in Calcutta on a visit to Lord Mayo. The King of Siam, after a week's stay in the City of Palaces, was to go up-country on Monday, the 22nd instant, taking the Camp of Exercise on his way to Lucknow, Agra, and Bombay, whence his Majesty would return some time in February to Calcutta, on his way home again.

THE next open competition for entrance into the Indian Civil Service commences on the 19th March; candidates should send in their application to the Civil Service Commissioners by the 1st of February.

WE are requested to state that the examination for the Indian Medical Service to be held on the 12th February, 1872, will take place at Burlington House.

IN his speech to his constituents last Monday, Professor Fawcett made some indignant remarks on the complete exclusion of India from the speeches lately made in public by his brother statesmen, more especially by Mr. Grant Duff the Under Secretary for India. We certainly own to having shared Mr. Fawcett's surprise at the total silence observed the other day by the member for Elgin in respect of a subject which ought, one fancies, to hold the first place in his thoughts. Perhaps however Mr. Grant Duff said nothing, because he felt perfectly satisfied that he had nothing particular to say about a distant country containing only two hundred millions of black people, who give their rulers no trouble and supply our markets with an increasing amount of tea and cotton. Besides it was only natural that a statesman who had been bored with all kinds of Indian business from February to August should turn his attention in December to topics more generally attractive for English readers. India is a big country, but it lies away from the ordinary English ken, and if our legislators themselves are wont to shirk so remote a topic, is it strange that the multitude should follow suit? As the member for Brighton truly observed:—

The most trumpery question that was ever brought before Parliament, a wrangle about the purchase of a picture, a squabble about the making of a road through St. James's Park, a quarrel about the claims of rival architects, seem to excite more attention in Parliament than the welfare of a hundred and eighty millions of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Of course they do, and did long before Burke remarked that private troubles come much closer home to one's mind than public misfortunes, or something to that effect. Poor Mr. Fawcett may complain as loudly as he will of the tendency of successive governments to sacrifice Indian interests to England's convenience; but people who take things more philosophically will rather feel surprised that India has not suffered more from that same tendency. What indeed is the good of having so bright a jewel in the British Crown, if we cannot turn it to some pecuniary account? Economy begins at home, and the comfort of the English taxpayer must be considered first, even if we thereby entail new burdens on our fellow-subjects in the East.

It would not be respectable or perhaps safe to bleed the latter on two grand a scale; we shake our heads over the lordly peculations of a Verres; but if we can make India pay handsomely for every soldier imported from England, or contribute more than her right share to the carriage of our foreign mails, so much the better for ourselves. *Après nous le deluge.* Really Mr. Fawcett is too unreasonable.

A BOMBAY telegram reports much damage done by heavy floods in Java.

THE next overland mail from India *via* Brindisi will be due here on Monday, the 29th inst. It is the first of the mails which were to leave Bombay on Mondays instead of Saturdays

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion are given in Mr. De Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of the 4th January:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Simla*, Dec. 23: Gold—Bombay, £25,754; Ceylon, £1,255; Madras, £3,164; Calcutta, £2,000; Singapore, £10,125; Hong Kong, £3,300: Silver—Bombay, £20,000; Calcutta, £30,000; Penang, £23,000; Singapore, £137,400; Hong Kong, £65,775 (£22,275 shipped by H.M.'s Government); Shanghai, £4,655. Per *Ceylon*, Dec. 28: Silver—£84,700. Per *Candia*, Jan. 4, 1872: Gold—Bombay, £5,000: Silver—Penang, £14,400; Hong Kong, £24,870 (shipped by H.M.'s Government); Shanghai, £4,650. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; dollars, 4s. 11d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 10½d. per oz.

DEATH OF MR. FREEMAN.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John Dawes Freeman, who has for several years past filled, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his department, the office of Shipping Master and Emigration Agent at this port. Mr. Freeman had been suffering from a severe illness for some time past, and his death was not altogether unexpected. He died on Christmas-day at his residence at Bandora, and yesterday evening (Dec. 29) his remains were followed to their last resting place at the Roman Catholic Chapel there by a large number of relatives and friends, by whom he was held in high regard for his many estimable qualities. Since the commencement of Mr. Freeman's last illness the work of the office has been carried on by his deputy, Mr. W. H. Walker, whose intimate acquaintance with the Shipping Master's duties may seem to point him out as Mr. Freeman's most eligible successor.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—In continuation of G.O. 231 of 1870, H.E. the C. in C. desires that the money therein authorised to be drawn annually for schools of British batteries and regiments shall not be disbursed in cash, but be expended, whenever practicable, in the purchase of suitable prizes. Should it be desired to obtain these from England, the amount may be temporarily borrowed from the canteen fund.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial at Morar, on Oct. 24, 1871, Private Michael Ryan, 1st battalion 11th regiment, was charged with having, on Sept. 22, 1871, been drunk, and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Morar, on Sept. 22, 1871, struck with his clenched fist Corporal George Lee, of the 1st battalion 11th regiment. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and further to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C.—At a General Court-martial at Dugshaie, on Sept. 22, 1871, Private James Hayes, of the 85th regiment L.I., was charged with having, at Dugshaie, on Aug. 15, 1871, been drunk—with having, at Dugshaie, on Aug. 16, 1871, while a prisoner in confinement, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority—and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dugshaie, on Aug. 16, 1871, used violence against Corporal Thomas Murney, of the 85th regiment, by striking him on the head and wounding him over the eyebrow. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all three charges, and first sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. That sentence having been sent back for revision, the Court revoked its former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for a term of ten years; and further to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—George Stone, Esq., J.P., formerly in the Blues and 7th Hussars, at Blisworth, Northampton, Jan. 13, aged 83. Lieut. col. S. B. Hamilton, late 25th regt., at Gresford, Denbighshire, Jan. 12, aged 57. Major J. Leonard, Ordnance Department, Dec. 17, aged 64.

REVENUE.—E. Morton, Esq., controller P.W.D., formerly of H.M.'s 9th and 13th Infantry, at Lucknow, Nov. 22.

MADRAS.—E. A. Langley, Esq., late Madras Cavalry, at Hammersmith, Dec. 19, aged 75. Lieut. col. A. Grant, Madras Retired List, at Shirley, near Southampton, Jan. 11.

BOMBAY.—P. D. Malden, late capt. Bombay Staff Corps, at Bournemouth, Jan. 16, aged 29. J. D. Freeman, shipping master, Bombay, at Bandora Hill, Dec. 25, aged 53.

Ceylon.—E. D. Boyd, Esq., late Ceylon Civil Service, at Maida-hill, Jan. 14.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Jan. 16.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Mercer, Col. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Dermeston, Mr. Charrington, Capt. M. J. Sale, R.E., Messrs. Hancock, Ovens, Lockyer, Moria, and Vickers. From CALCUTTA.—Messrs. R. and C. Troup. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Weston, B. Cochrane, Saroldi, and O'Neill. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Best. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. C. J. Skeggs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wanted a copy of the *Indian Pioneer* for the 24th November, 1871; to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 23, 1872.

SHAW'S VISIT TO EASTERN TURKISTAN.—II.

At last, on the 25th November, 1868, Mr. Shaw's party set out from Shahidoolla on their way to the capital of Yakoob Beg. Their course still lay down the Karakash valley, which grows narrower and more rocky beyond Shahidoolla. The third day's march through a tremendous gorge where the stream was frozen into a torrent of ice brought them in sight of the great rolling plains of Eastern Turkistan. The felt tents of the Kirghiz, in which they were henceforth to find comfortable shelter, answered closely to the description given of them by Marco Polo. Signs of increasing verdure once more refreshed the travellers' eyes. Still for four days after emerging from the highlands they had to march westward over a mere desert relieved by a few belts of cultivated land. On the fifth day however they entered on a broad plain full of villages and green with tillage all the way from Kargalik to Yarkand; tall sign-posts marking the line of road at intervals of nearly five miles. The people going to market at Kargalik reminded Mr. Shaw of an English market-day in everything but their dress. Everywhere he came on little hamlets of two or three houses in a group, while the presence of trees and water-courses made up for the want of hedges. Everywhere he found the rainless country kept green and fruitful by careful irrigation. The look of well-doing among all classes of the people struck him as the main difference between a Yarkandi and an Indian town. Now too for the first time he saw the Bactrian or two humped-camel used as a beast of burden, and an arabah or covered cart mounted on high wheels and drawn by three horses, "a far superior turn out to the common cart of India" with its solid wooden disks for wheels, and its bullock's straggling right and left of its clumsy pole, "their tails twisted by the half naked coolie who squats between them with his knees in his face."

The respect which the Yarkandi officials paid to the one English stranger, in whose honour the roads were mended and the water-courses bridged, was mingled with evident misgivings as to the object of his journey. With the Yoozbashee, his official guardian, a young, lively, and intelligent Toorkee, Mr. Shaw got on very pleasantly, each laughing at the other's mistakes in trying to speak a strange language, and both taking a hearty interest in each other's doings. "As full of fun as a

school-boy home for the holidays," the Yoozbashee kept the whole party alive with his jokes. When the two friends managed to understand each other, he would poke Mr. Shaw in the ribs or pretend to pull him off his horse, laughing heartily. When Mr. Shaw took his fancy with some description of life in his own country, he would hold up his finger at him, "shaking his head with a smile, and saying, 'Ah, Shaw Sahib,' in a voice that implied, 'You, Frangs, are certainly leagued with Shaitan.'" In spite of his turn for practical jokes, he was "a perfect gentleman in manners," seemed to be a general favourite especially with his own servants, and Mr. Shaw regarded him "quite as a friend, a feeling that one can never have towards a native of India." That last remark is open to dispute, but perhaps Mr. Shaw was unlucky in his Indian experiences. The Yoozbashee initiated his friend in the exciting but rather perilous game of "ooghlak," in which none but skilled horsemen like the Kirghiz can hope to excel. The headless body of a goat being thrown on the ground, everyone tries to pick it up without leaving the saddle. He who picks it up first is chased by the others. Tearing across country at full speed, they wrestle with each other for the prize. Sometimes the holder of it, if hard pushed, throws it in front of his pursuers, tripping up their horses as they go. Mr. Shaw saw one pony turn a complete summersault, but both horse and rider were soon in full pursuit again. In these rough games you have to trust a good deal to your steed, but the Torkee horses seldom made a mistake. In the evening Mr. Shaw was often invited to a *tamasha* in the Yoozbashee's own rooms. The *tamasha* generally consisted of dancing and guitar playing, which had, on the whole, "a soothing and somnific effect." Of eating and drinking Mr. Shaw had more than he cared for. At each town the Governor rode out a few miles with his retinue to meet him, bringing a *dastar-khân* or dinner for the whole party. Another *dastar-khân* awaited him on his departure from each town, until he got quite frightened at the very name of the thing.

In Yarkand, where he stayed some weeks, Mr. Shaw, like Marco Polo, found many persons suffering from *goutre*. In talking with a Torkee official he was a little surprised to hear that the Torkees claimed descent from "Yapit," that is, Japhet. On the same authority he learned still more, we fancy, to his surprise, that the Chinese were children of Shem. His informant's notions on the latter point may be dismissed at once; but the grounds for ascribing a Japhetic or Aryan origin to some, at least, of the Torkee races, are less weak than they seem at first sight. On this subject Mr. Shaw has an interesting chapter in the early part of his book. The men of Yarkand in fact, "have a decidedly Aryan look." They are tall and rather gaunt, with long-shaped faces, well-formed noses, and full beards; very different in short to the stunted Kirghiz, whose bodily type is unmistakably Mongolian. Mr. Shaw regards them as Tartarized Aryans, descended in great measure from the old Aryan population of those parts, large traces of whom may still be found among the Tajiks of Western Turkistan, and their Aryan kinsmen of Badakshan. In another chapter Mr. Shaw gives a useful summary of the recent history of Eastern Turkistan down to the latest conquests of Yakob Beg, now known as the Atalik Ghazi or "Tutor of the Champions," whose sway extends over Yarkand, Kashgar, and Kuen.

From Yarkand our traveller made his way to Kâshgar, the second capital of Eastern Turkistan, through tracts of sand—his journey relieved by frequent breadths of cultivation. Here at last he had his first interview with the King himself, to whose presence he passed through a gaily dressed crowd of soldiers and citizens formed into an avenue about a quarter of a mile long. The King received him with friendly courtesy, as "after the 'Lord Sahib,'" that is the Viceroy of India, and was surprised to hear that he was a smaller personage than the Queen of England. Mr. Shaw was bidden to enjoy himself for a few days, see all the sights, and make the place his home. At his home it was destined to be for many weeks, under so

careful a watch and ward of the King's officers, that he seldom ventured to go far from his place of abode. He employed his time however as well as he could in studying the many strange scenes around him and picking up information which renders the account of his detention at Kâshgar not the least interesting part of the book. Mr. Shaw found among other things that before his arrival the people of those parts had "no idea of the British dominion in India." To them their greatest neighbour was the ruler of Cashmere, and the Indian merchants who came from Ladâk had always for various reasons been afraid to deceive them. It was not till Messrs. Shaw and Hayward came to Kâshgar, that the Kâshgar officials realised the fact of a paramount English power in India. Hayward, from whom he heard but whom at this time, he never saw, took his imprisonment much less kindly than Mr. Shaw, and came to think as ill of his Toorkee host as he had once thought well of him. At length, after one or two more interviews with Yakob Beg, Mr. Shaw was finally dismissed with friendly assurances and presents in the month of April, 1869. On his way home he had a very narrow escape from being swept away or crushed to death through the melting of a glacier while he was fording the Shayok river. A final chapter on the physical features, the manners and customs of the country where he had spent so many months, closes a work full of fresh and varied interest on a subject practically new to most readers.

Correspondence.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your readers will be much gratified to learn that nothing could exceed the joy with which the news of the improvement in the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was received throughout India. It was indeed general, spontaneous, and enthusiastic, affording a striking proof, not only of the attachment of the natives to the Heir Apparent, but also of their deeply-felt sympathy for that Royal and illustrious lady who, although necessarily precluded from cheering them by her benign and august presence, is not the less known and endeared to them by her many virtues, of which none shine forth so conspicuously as her devotedness to the memory of her departed Consort, the late Prince Albert.

For all Englishmen who are the friends of good order, and firmly attached to the existing institutions of their fatherland, the providential recovery of his Royal Highness, as well as the rejoicings it has elicited in far Ind, is in the highest degree satisfactory, frustrating, as it does, the criminal hopes of those demagogues who flatter themselves that, under a Republican mask, they can conceal the hideous features of Communism; just as it will be found in India to give the *coup de grace* to that insane faction the members of which imagine that, by secret cabals and private assassinations, they shall be able to overthrow an Empire which forms the brightest jewel that sparkles in the British crown. Now, Sir, as it is a time-honoured English custom that, on all occasions of public rejoicings, the poor and needy should come in for a share of that good cheer which is so important an element in such festivities, so it is to be hoped that his Grace the Duke of Argyll, than whom a better friend to India and Indians does not exist, may be pleased to direct that, in like manner, some little addition in the way of creature comforts, or to use a less polite, but more expressive term—belly-timber (beef and pork, of course, excepted) be allowed to such of my poor and forlorn countrymen, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, who are the inmates of "The Stranger's Home," an institution founded in 1856 by the munificent aid of the then Court of Directors of the East India Company, and inaugurated in person by her Majesty's illustrious Consort, the late Prince Albert.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SYED ABDOOLAH.

21, Fulham-place, Harrow-road, W.,
Jan. 18, 1872.

SECONDING.—Under the authority of H.M.'s Government, it is hereby notified that the practice of seconding without succession officers of the Royal Engineers, Imperial List, while serving in the P.W.D. in India, will be discontinued in future.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE STATE RAILWAYS, WHEN ARE THEY COMING?

The *Times of India*, re-echoing the *Observer*, asks :—Where are the State railways, when are we to see them, how much has been expended on them already? Such are the queries put, and somewhat roughly, by a vigorous weekly contemporary in Calcutta. Probably we shall shortly see the *Observer* get its answer through some demi-official channel. The young journal will be treated to some withering sarcasm—be told that it knows more of metaphysics than mathematics, and that none but a new fledged competition-walla would write as if constructing a few thousand miles of railway were as easy a task as a single season's military campaign. No doubt that for the first two years State railway expenditure must be "enormous" compared with the visible results (our contemporary ought to have made a guess at the aggregate amount spent in salaries); and there will necessarily have been much friction and waste of energy and in the work of "organization"—word dear to bureaucrats. Perhaps we can appreciate as well as any outsiders the nature and extent of unseen effort put forth in the way of surveys, collection of statistics, drawing up detailed plans and specifications, and, not least of all, preliminary arrangements for the purchase and shipping of stores. We have made the very most of the scanty information fitfully given forth as to the progress supposed to be making in this subterranean State railway department; we have chronicled the appointments for the different projects as they have been made and unmade; we have announced that such and such a scheme was commenced, and rejoiced in being able to state that the "staking out" or final surveys have been completed for the Carwar and the Indore lines. More than two years have elapsed since the department got fairly into swing; and, in common with many more, we think the New Year ought to see published, some concise, but tolerably complete statement of the work done, monies expended, and contracts entered into by this untried, extensive, and highly responsible department.

THE INVALIDING OF SOLDIERS.

The *Bombay Gazette* readily admits that very much has been done towards ameliorating the pernicious effect of an Indian climate, and more particularly of Indian habits, on the health of our soldiers; but on the subject of invaliding, and the immense value (that is peculiarly potent in India) of change of air and scene for sickly and convalescent men, very much more advance is needed, and very many more opportunities should be afforded for obtaining such a boon. A soldier under present arrangements has but *one opportunity a year* to get home or to the hills. He must, in fact, get sick at a certain time, and, if he should not carry out such an extraordinary expectation, he must fight single-handed with his disease, lie in the regimental hospital, and live in the very place that has already proved unsuitable and deleterious to his constitution for the intervening months until the *annual invaliding season*. How many lives could, humanely speaking, have been saved, if regimental medical officers were permitted to send men for "change" at the time they considered it advisable? How many diseases would have been unconfirmed? How many invalids saved? These are questions that bear reflection, and we shall not, we are sure, be thought unreasonable or ridiculous by saying—they should be answered. That measures might be taken to establish, say at Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, *floating sanatoria* is not a romantic idea. The very troopships themselves, idle for a season, would become available; the railway communication throughout India puts the difficulty of transport very much on one side, and but little is wanted to place the glorious benefit of sea-air within the reach of our sickly army. That such an arrangement would be of service, the Medical Department know full well, and so do the invalids themselves. Look at the fever-stricken patient from the dry up-country climate, after he has seen and smelt the sea for a few days, and you find his eye brighten, his skin moist, and his heart joyful. Every hour, even on his journey, that he neared the coast he improved, and what you feared would prove a trying and even doubtful trip has become a restorative, and perhaps curative agent. Why should matters prove different in civil and military life? We say they would not, if tried, and who has ever thought of suggesting an annual invaliding season, or any particular month in the year, for change of air to the sick civilian or Government servant? Who amongst our medical friends would care about taking the responsibility of detaining a patient nine, ten, or eleven months, when he considered change of air and scene absolutely necessary for recovery? Who then is the responsible party in the case of a sick soldier?

THE PURCHASE OF FRENCH INDIA.

The *Madras Times* holds that :—Of the possessions of France, Pondicherry is the most important. This place is distant from the capital of the Madras Presidency but seventy miles, and borders on some of our most important districts. It is also as regards climate salubrious in the extreme. These considerations of themselves are

weighty in favour of the purchase; but they comprise but a small portion of the grounds for making the territory our own. It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that the town of Madras is in a position exceedingly open to attack, and little capable of defence. Our old fort, with its crumbling walls on the land side, would simply subside if a cannonade were to take place from its battlements, and the whole place with Black Town could be shelled from the sea, and made a heap of ruins in the space of a few hours. Of this we presume no one can entertain a doubt, supposing a few ironclads were to get into our roads in the absence or, in spite of, any opposing naval force of our own. It is then very desirable that there should be no port or territory along the sea-board of this coast belonging to another country, in which a hostile force could find shelter or land. A body of men landed at Pondicherry might do us a great deal of serious harm if supported at sea by a squadron; and might, if assisted by simultaneous risings among the population against us in various quarters even sack this large and wealthy town of Madras. It is hardly possible in these days of surprises and rapid execution of military enterprises to conjecture anything which can be said to be an impossibility, and certainly there is nothing in this conjecture, supposing Pondicherry to be in the hands of a strong naval and military power in alliance with other nations against us, at all improbable. Then again the French possessions, but especially Pondicherry, are inconvenient to us as centres of smuggling operations carried on to the detriment of our revenue. To put a stop to these we have to maintain a watch and ward on our frontier which leads to considerable expense annually, and is not after all altogether effective in fulfilling the object in view. We should, therefore, undoubtedly save a considerable sum each year by becoming the possessors of these small strips of land, and the purchase money would then be made up to us in a few years' time. There is also much loss occasioned to us by the facilities afforded to persons who wish to cheat the revenue, in the position of Pondicherry on the sea coast. It is asserted, and we doubt not with perfect truth, that great quantities of poppy finds its way into the place, and being converted into opium, is exported in that shape to our loss, the customs duty being of course avoided. Thus we see that these small territories however insignificant as compared with those belonging to Great Britain are of value to her in more ways than one, and will tend, if secured to the country, to make our dominion in the East more compact, and to strengthen our hands both in peace and war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a parsimonious policy at home will not enable another foreign power to hoist its flag in India.

MR. STEPHEN'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.—It would not greatly surprise us, nor some of our readers perhaps, to hear that Mr. I. T. Prichard was to be selected for the post of Law Member, in the Viceroy's Council. It is surely no disparagement to the names of Macaulay, Maine, and Stephen to couple with them that of a trained lawyer and versatile thinker, who adds to his other qualifications the advantage of a long and intimate experience in Indian ways and traditions. Perhaps few English gentlemen connected with India can boast of so thorough an acquaintance, not with the mere outside or the show places, but with the very holes and corners of Indian life. Any excess of knowledge in that direction would soon be compensated by a little more experience of high official ways and needs. That Mr. Prichard will get the place, we cannot say; but his chances we have reason to look upon as very good.—*Home News*.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR'S TOUR.—A letter dated Banda, Bundelkund, the 21st December, gives the following information :—"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., left this morning for Muttound, the next encamping ground. At the durbar held yesterday I would divide his Honour's address into three parts, 1st—Education; 2ndly—Infanticide; 3rdly—On the necessity of the feeder road between Banda and Manickpore Railway Station being macadamised. Thousands of petitions have been presented to his Honour, praying for a remission of the revenue on account of the failure of the *khureef* crops for want of rain. In the evening a dinner was given by the magistrate and collector of the district, Mr. E. B. Thornhill, at the Nawab's Tank, to his Honour and Lady Muir and family. About sixty ladies and gentlemen sat down at the repast. The band of the 15th Madras Native Infantry enlivened the evening by 'discouraging sweet music.' The *post prandial* treat was a display of fireworks provided by the banking firm of Seith Kishen Chund and Brother. In my letter of the 16th instant I mentioned that Seith Sama Kurrun had also subscribed for the fireworks; it appears, however, that although he consented to defray half the expenses, the banking firm of Kishen Chund determined to pay the entire cost, and would not consent to divide the honour with another. I must not forget to state that the illumination at the Nawab's Tank was really a grand and imposing spectacle, and it reflects great credit on the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, Ahmed Hossein Khan, who had the management of the affair. Three sides of the tank were illuminated in four rows with fifty thousand *chiraghs*; the fourth side being kept dark for the display of fireworks. Thousands of spectators were present, and all went home at 10 P.M. after enjoying 'a jolly evening.' The police arrangements were admirable. The fireworks were acknowledged by all to be really excellent."—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 25.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN, CAMP TIPAI MOOKH, Dec. 16th.—You will see by the heading of this letter that we have at last reached our base of operations, and that there is every chance of an advance at an early period. People at a distance are apt to imagine that little is being done on account of the slow pace at which the force creeps along. In this jungle-covered country, where every inch of the way has to be opened out through trackless forests, a large body of men in one place are simply an incumbrance; and it becomes absolutely necessary to distribute the troops along the whole line of advance, those in rear giving the finishing touches to roads and other works commenced by the leading corps. Our march in consequence resembles a worm's method of progression, every limb being dragged up in succession as the head pushes slowly on. To mass the whole force in one place would therefore be absurd, not to say impossible. The guns arrived yesterday by water under a small escort, but the rest of the battery with their elephants are still at Camp No. 2, and likely to remain there some time longer till the road is made passable. The rest will do the cattle all the good in the world, after their exertions as far as Mynadthur. One elephant belonging to the commissariat stuck in the mud and could not be extricated. The poor beast remained for three days in the spot where it fell, and a large mound now marks its grave. The artillery were more fortunate: one of their elephants slipped over the side of the hill, and came down with a tremendous crash through the bamboos, but luckily he kept the right end up and escaped with a severe shaking. The gunners who came up by water had rather hard work getting their boats over the rapids. After leaving Mynadthur, the river presents a succession of long still pools full of snags and drift timber, varied by occasional rapids and shallows, up which the boats must be dragged by main force. The scene presented in one of these places by the passage of a convoy of boats is exciting in the extreme, towing ropes snapping, *mangees* screaming, boats breaking wildly away, and hobbling madly up and down in the strong current,—lucky indeed if they manage to avoid the rocks or the still more dangerous trunks of trees anchored by their roots in mid-stream, with their forked limbs just protruding above the surface of the water. The only boats adapted for the navigation of these waters are the long narrow craft known as dugouts, or trunks of large trees hollowed out by fire, with the sides built up of one or two planks. The Bengal boats are too broad and short, and in most cases are undermanned, the majority of the *mangees* having succeeded in giving their captors the slip. Their hatred of this work is great. To travellers by water the contrast between the noise and confusion of the rapids and the solemn stillness of the deep pools is very striking. A deep, still stream continued between perpendicular walls of rock, with occasional patches of sand and shingle, off which a huge alligator will glide silently as the sound of the oars rouses him from his slumbers; steep *tilas* covered with dense vegetation rising abruptly from the water's edge, and troops of chattering monkeys playing amongst the branches which overhang the glassy depths beneath them—such are the common objects by the riverside. Other signs of life there are none, although every inch of ground along the shore is covered with tracks of wild beasts—elephants, tigers, and barking deer being the most common, with now and then the spoor of the *metna* or bison. Somehow or other, the beasts themselves are rarely seen, and there is nothing to reward the most ardent sportsman, save *kalij* pheasants and jungle-fowl, which abound in the thorny thickets which fringe the bank. The telegraph is now open as far as No. 4 Camp; it speaks volumes for the energy and skill exhibited by the officers of the department who have had the construction of the line; unfortunately their work is now at a stand-still, owing to the action of the civil authorities at Sylhet in stopping the navigation of the Barak on account of the cholera outbreak among Hidayat Ali's coolies. All traffic on the river has been suspended, and thousands of maunds of stores of every kind, commissariat, telegraph, &c., have been delayed in consequence. I regret to announce that fresh cases of cholera are reported from the Kala Rokha Camp. The sooner the survivors are sent back to their homes the better. There is not one man amongst the whole batch of the hill coolies who has not been admitted into hospital for some complaint or other; and the whole lot are so enfeebled by sickness as to be utterly unfit for work, and are, moreover, completely demoralized by terror. In the meantime, the operations of the column are seriously crippled for want of carriage, as we are deprived of the services of eight hundred men who would probably have turned out to be our most useful coolies, if proper care had been taken of them from the outset. A strong protest was, I believe, made against the manner in which they were crowded on board the transports; but no notice was taken of it. Our principal amusement here in our few leisure moments is fishing; the river swarms with mahaseer, and there are some glorious rapids; still our efforts are hardly rewarded with success, as the fish seem utterly to despise flies, and turn up their noses at the most crafty arrangements of bait. A few have been captured with *allah*, and some

futile attempts have been made to lay out night lines; but as the bait consists of commissariat beef, the fish wisely eschew it. The General and staff left this yesterday to prospect on ahead. The road is reported good. The 44th are just in. The last news relating to the operations is that the Manipore Contingent have been directed to establish a series of posts from the neighbourhood of Moirung westward, and at Moirung as base to organize a force to hold the Eastern tribes in check. The troops continue healthy, although there is a certain amount of dysentery and fever, especially amongst the coolies.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

A private letter from Tipai Mukh, dated Dec. 17, informs us that Dr. Buckle, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, of the Commissariat, and Captain Thompson, Brigade-Major, had reached that post on the 17th. On the previous day Captain Cookesley, with his guns and mortars and the men of the 22nd and 44th N.I., attached to his battery, had marched in, as well as the head quarters of the 44th Regiment. On the 16th, also, the General and staff left for Station No. 5, about five miles in advance of Tipai Mukh, which station was occupied by a detachment of the 44th N.I., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nuthall and Captain Lightfoot. The weather continued fine and the nights cold.—*Englishman*, Dec. 25.

RIGHT COLUMN, RAJAN KLANG KOOKIDOM, 17th Dec.—I wrote to you from Demagiri, which is the base of operations on this side. Since then the gentlemen of the country have vouchsafed to open the ball on the top of the Rajan Klang. The first shot fired was on the 13th December, when Capt. Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, was fired at, but not hit. On the 14th two reconnoitring parties went out,—the one under Col. Macpherson on the south side, and the other under Major Macintyre, 2nd Goorkhas, on the north. The guide accompanying Col. Macpherson's party showed himself at a very early stage of the proceedings to be ill at ease, and after going some little distance exactly the wrong way, succumbed and confessed himself fairly nonplussed; he did not know the road, and did not want to. He was sent as a guide because he did know the road, and therefore was well qualified to show it to others. The guide being considered by Col. Macpherson a square man in a round hole, and only an encumbrance to the battalion, he was allowed to go home. He went, or as the Yankees would say, "he streaked it for home." Matters were simplified at once, and a pretty direct line taken for the village on the top of the hill. After climbing up a hill very much resembling the side of a house, the party under Col. Macpherson drew up to get wind, and found themselves about 200 yards from a large village, which was thought abandoned. Presently a few armed Kookies turned out, and somebody gave a holloa, and "let slip the dogs of war." The Kookies turned out sharp, knelt down, and delivered an ill-directed volley, and then remembered suddenly that very urgent private affairs required their immediate presence in the jungle below the village. The remarkable keenness displayed in dropping into the jungle showed how very urgent and important the business was. The Goorkhas scurried down into the village as fast as ever short legs could carry them, and finding the Kookies in such a terrible hurry to get away, they pushed them into the jungle with bullets. One dead body was left, and several of the retreating Kookies showed signs of distress, as they disappeared, such as would lead one to suppose that sitting down would be found by many of them a very difficult and delicate operation for some time to come. So this is the beginning of the end. There is one thing very patent to everybody: men with 45lbs. on their backs have little chance of catching Kookies in these jungles; they vanish into the jungle with the same nimbleness evinced by rats in slipping into holes when a cat is after them. A view was obtained a day or two ago into Cachar, but the Cachar Column was not seen. However, it is generally believed that the Cachar Column is a reality. The country we are now in is much more cultivated and open than any we have yet seen, and the population is probably in proportion to the cultivation. If all goes well, the Syloos may be settled by the middle of January, and then the Howlongs country will remain for the end of January and February, by which time I should imagine the Loshais will be inclined to cry "peccavimus;" they will find their crops and grain of the past year burnt, their villages ditto, and the time for preparing the ground for cultivation will have gone by, and the crops for next season will be lost, so they will have a couple of years before them which they may devote to reflection and the study of political and domestic economy, especially domestic. If, too, they can be prevailed upon to make a stand behind a stockade in considerable numbers, their raiding propensities will be subdued for some time no doubt. The prospect for the elephants here is good. No where in India could elephants be fed better or more easily; an unlimited supply of rice, and the jungle contains everything an elephant wants besides. The troops are pretty healthy, and the coolies improving, since they have been prevailed upon to cut down their baggage, and leave the greater part of it at Demagiri. The coolies, for some deluded reason, came from the Punjab to Calcutta, and on as far as Demagiri, bringing with them as much as from 14 to 18 seers of baggage of their own, and when the Government 20 seers was added, their loads became very considerable.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent*,

STATION TALK.

BENARES, Dec. 12.—Travelling from the southern part of India to any of the stations in the North-West or in Bengal is now much more comfortable and easy than it ever was. It is, indeed, an interesting spectacle to behold the passengers who arrive at the railway station, in Allahabad, by the trains coming from Jabalpur, and whose dress, manners, and language is so different from those among whom they come. From that city they disperse to various quarters of this presidency. Most of them no doubt come to Benares, as religious motives in the majority of cases are the main moving cause of their journeying. There is one remarkable feature of the people of the Bombay Presidency, which no one, making a careful observation and contrast, can fail to notice. They have more originality of and resemblance to, the ancient Hindoos of our old time, than the people of these provinces. Mahomedan conquest and reign seems to have produced very little effect on their dress, habits, and other things. The change which may be found is recent, and the result of their contact with Europeans. The gathering of those who came to bathe in the River Ganges, while the sun was under eclipse, was truly great and enormous. Crowds of pilgrims began to pour in from at least four days before the occurrence. Their number, however, went on increasing as the time approached nearer. By the evening of Monday all the roads were literally obstructed by the bands of Hindoos, composed of men and women, young and old, rich and poor of all castes bound to this holy city. They took up their quarters whatever they found it convenient, and when all the places available for that purpose had been actually thronged, they chose gardens in the suburbs, and even along the road, or under the shade of some tree, for their temporary accommodation. The greater part of these pilgrims consists of persons who are either villagers or illiterate, a fact which alone is a sufficient indication that those who undertake the trouble of such journey in the cold, are people who more or less labour under a mental darkness. The eclipse, as had been foretold by the famous Pandit Babu Deva Sastri of this city, commenced at thirteen minutes after seven, and continued till eight minutes after nine. The arrangement of the police for the safety and convenience of pilgrims, at and in the vicinity of the bank of the river, was highly creditable to the authorities to whom its management was entrusted. They had prepared, especially at Dasaswamedha ghat, two avenues (of poles driven into the ground, with a rope passing through the top of each) for passengers. One of these was exclusively intended for those who were going to, and the other for those who were returning from, the river. I am happy to say that the management being perfectly good, no life was lost, as is usually the case here on such occasions.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

DELHI, Dec. 19.—General Abbott, Agent for the Punjab and Delhi Railways, was here a few days ago to meet the principal merchants, in order to make enquiries as to the reason why the roads are now to some extent preferred to the rail. The Post-office is not the less in need of enquiry. It is said, that in many places the principal *mahajans* are compelled, in order to ensure the safety of their *hundis* and parcels, to pay monthly salaries to Post-office clerks, and so much for each packet safely delivered to the peons! Troops comes in every day now within the last few days. The 14th Hussars, H.M.'s 38th, 65th, 5th, and I think 46th, have come, and a few native Infantry and Cavalry regiments. Also another battery of Artillery.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

Dec. 21.—On the 18th inst, the 14 N.I. and 3rd Goorkhas arrived. On the 19th, a wing of the 92nd, with head quarters, arrived by rail from Jullundur, and marched off to their camp at Nagul, which is good eight miles from the railway station. On the 20th, the second wing of the 92nd came in and joined its head quarters in the 2nd division. A detachment also of the 109th arrived and went off into the same camp. To enable troops to move at once from the railway stations, elephants, camels, and carts are held in readiness on the spot, and it is wonderful to see how quickly all is loaded and the troops off to their camp. The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse under Colonel Watson marched into the camp of the 3rd division on the 20th. Col. Watson becomes the senior officer of his brigade. The whole of the troops in the 3rd Division (General Tombs') are realising the fact that this is a camp of exercise, for they parade twice a day for two or three hours, and the horses are already looking as if they felt it. An accident occurred in that division the other morning; only a gun upset, and the wheels went over the gunner's legs happily, without breaking them. The men of the 5th Fusiliers suffered a little at first, probably from the cold and fatigue of the first day; but they are all right now. Two companies of the 72nd Highlanders from Umballa came in to-day, and went off at once to Bussye, in the camp of the 3rd division. The Commander-in-Chief has been absent for a few days on "tour" about the country with the Quarter-master-General. His Excellency is expected back to-morrow. The names of competitors for the assault-of-arms are to be sent in before the 30th, and the men are to be selected on the 2nd January; the assault itself to come off on the 5th and 6th. Lord Mayo is expected here about the 7th. His coming depended on the state of the Prince of Wales; and as the Prince is happily in a fair way towards recovery, nothing will prevent the Viceroy taking a look at Lord Napier's big army. The aspect of the heavens at present

indicates rain being very near; the crops will rejoice; not so regiments who are encamped in ploughed fields, as many—indeed most of them—are. The real worry of the Camp will begin about the 8th, when bell tents will be served out to the troops, and the marching about begins.

Dec. 24.—To-day by the arrival of the 3rd Regiment N.I. from Meerut, and of the Rurki detachment of the 109th Regiment, both by rail, the force is complete. The 105th Regiment from Meerut, and the head quarters and seven companies of the 72nd Regiment from Umballa arrived yesterday, and a very pleasant march they must have had of it in a perfect hurricane of wind and rain, which began on the night of the 21st and went on with slight intermission till yesterday near midnight. The 20th Hussars from Umballa and E-F R.H.A. and E-19th R.A. from the Punjab marched into the camp of the second division on the 21st. As before observed, the troops composing the Camp of Exercise have now all arrived. The force consists of six batteries of Royal Artillery, three regiments of British cavalry, six regiments of British infantry, eight companies of sappers and miners, seven regiments of native cavalry, and twelve regiments of native infantry; and may thus be summarized:—Europeans, seven thousand; natives, eleven thousand; horses, five thousand; guns, fifty-four. The estimate of men and horses is, if anything under the mark. The force is divided into three divisions, which are again sub-divided into nine brigades; each division and brigade is commanded by a Major-General and a brigadier with full staff. The natives, cannot be dissuaded from the notion that something real is meant by all this gathering of troops, the more especially when they see that large stores of grain and fodder have been collected at various places. Is it likely, they argue, that the Sirkar would make all these preparations unless they meant something by it? Who ever heard of so many troops being assembled from various quarters merely for a show or a series of parades? We are to have two distinguished visitors on the 8th of next month—the Viceroy and the King of Siam. Tents in great numbers are to be seen arriving at the E.I.R. station for the Viceroyal camp; and considering the visit is only to last some two or three days, it does seem a piece of extravagance.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

Dec. 25.—We are resting on our oars, and doing it very well. To-morrow we buckle-to again—some brigades in the morning, and some in the afternoon, in order that the men's hats may not feel too tight for their heads, and that they may have had time to get over the other effects of having made it Christmas. The country is still very heavy and sticky, so that the two days' rest of Sunday and Christmas-day together comes rather opportunely, as we should have been almost forced to have knocked off work, which would have been a pity now that we have all got together for the express purpose of learning more about soldiering than can be picked up in well-kept cantonments, metalled roads, and smooth parade grounds. "I want none of your lawn parties," was the remark of one of our generals, who is quite of the right sort, to a young gentleman who adduced, "rough ground" as an excuse for something that was not done as well as it might have been. When the Viceroy comes we are to have one or two great field days. The second and third divisions will march northwards in the direction of Badlee ke Serai, close to which there is a fine plain. This will be pleasant enough for the first division, the ground being within a couple of miles of its camp, but it will be a day's outing for Generals McMurdo and Tombs' forces. They have had very bad times of it during this rainy weather, their camps being pitched in ploughed fields. It is about a ride of twenty miles round the three positions. The site of the first is greatly envied by the others. Pitched as it is just beyond the Delhi Ridge, the ground is, as a rule, undulating and grassy. The Head Quarter Camp is close by, and there are good roads to get into Delhi or else where; but the others are away in the wilds. The Third Division has a *kutchra* road of sorts leading to it, but number 2, with the exception of the railway embankment, is almost unget-at-able on wheels. The force for the Viceroy's inspection will, it is expected, be formed up in a sort of contiguous column of divisions; or rather, to make it clear to the uninitiated, each division formed in three lines—first line infantry, second line artillery, third line cavalry, and standing side by side. This will be very pretty to look at, and after her Majesty's representative has admired our soldierlike appearance we shall probably form in battle array. About the 12th or 13th proximo we shall go out on the war trial and stay out about a fortnight.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—Mr. D. Simson has been allowed to resign the Civil Service from the 21st instant. Mr. Simson arrived in this country in April 1846, and was, before he went on furlough, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

A STRIKING LESSON.—The Ameer of Cabul the other day gave General Daoud Shah a sound thrashing in Durbar for speculation. The Punjab paper wishes that some of our Government departments would follow the Ameer's good example in this respect.

PRESENTS FROM SHERE ALI.—The presents from the Ameer of Kabul to the British Governor have reached Peshawur. They are immense in quantity, says the *Punjab Times*, and will take the bullock train a fortnight to despatch, using all their available carts.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.—Colonel Pollock left Lahore on Wednesday, Dec. 27, for Shikarpoor, where his camp is collecting for his Seistan march. He is accompanied by Dr. Bellew. The march to Seistan will occupy about two months, and the journey from Seistan to Teheran as much.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' RULE.—The Government of India, in the Home Department, is said to have ruled that local governments should exercise the power of sanctioning retention of office by Unconvenanted Officers after they attain the age of sixty years, in cases where they think such necessary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., has been appointed to succeed Captain Holroyd as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Mr. Cordery is known to the literary world as the latest translator of Homer. Speaking of his qualifications for the office the *Punjab Times* says:—"If the Punjab Government were disposed to find a director outside the Educational Department they could not have selected an officer of greater accomplishments and higher literary reputation than Mr. Cordery."

A THEISTIC ANNUAL.—We understand that a Theistic annual is to be published on the occasion of the coming anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj. The annual will comprise theological essays in English and Bengali; devotional pieces in both the languages, prayers, hymns, and reflections; short historical sketches and anecdotes, with wholesome moral and religious tendencies. The contributions will come from different hands, and will bear the initials of the writers, all of whom have been long connected with the Brahmo Somaj. The editorship is undertaken by a gentleman who is well known to the Brahmo public, and who has the honour of enjoying their confidence.—*Indian Mirror*.

ACCIDENT AT MEEAN MEER.—We regret to hear of a rather serious accident at Meean Meer, by which two ladies, the Misses Hewson, have been severely injured. They were driving with another lady in a dog cart, when the horse shied, and being too sharply pulled up, ran the cart against the coping of a small bridge, throwing the ladies violently off. Miss Hewson had a double fracture of her left collar bone, and her sister had her right collar bone broken. Mrs. Gilbert, though much shaken, escaped with a few bruises.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 19.

A NEW WAY OF PRESERVING WOOD.—A new process has been discovered for the prevention of decay in wood, which it may be desirable to lay before our readers. As the result of a five years' experience, a paint is recommended, which at the same time possesses the advantage of being impervious to water. It is composed of 50 parts of tar, 500 parts of fine white sand, 4 parts of linseed oil, one part of the red oxide of copper in its native state, and finally, one part of sulphuric acid. In order to manufacture the paint from these materials, the tar, chalk, sand, and oil, are first heated in an iron kettle; the oxide and acid are then added with caution. The mass is very carefully mixed, and applied while hot. When thoroughly dry, the paint is as hard as stone.—*Indian Economist*.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.—The rice crops have been harvested generally throughout India, with the exception of Coorg. All through Central India, Oudh, and the Punjab anxiety is felt regarding the rubber crops, which have suffered in part for want of the usual winter showers. The weather in all these provinces is reported to be cloudy and unsettled. In British Burmah, Madras, and Bengal the crops are reported to be fair and promising, though in a portion of the Cuttack country between the Chilka Lake and the sea there has been extensive failure and some apprehension of distress exists. The cotton prospects continue to be discouraging in Khandeish, Nussick, and the Deccan, and to some extent in the Southern Malabar country. The accounts from other parts of Bombay are on the whole favourable. Cattle disease has appeared in the neighbourhood of Mundla and Jubbulpore, and in a limited area in the Punjab.—*Gazette of India*, Dec. 23.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PERSO-BELOOCH FRONTIER.—The following letter from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., dated 19th December, 1871, appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the Perso-Belooch Frontier, I am directed to convey to you the warm acknowledgments of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for the patience, firmness and ability which have characterised your proceedings in the discharge of the difficult duty entrusted to you. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that it is mainly to your tact and sound judgment that the satisfactory settlement of this important boundary is due. His Excellency in Council desires that you will convey to Captain Evan Smith and Captain B. Lovett, R.E., both of your staff, the thanks of the Government of India for the valuable assistance rendered to you. His Excellency in Council further desires that you will express to Quartermaster Sergeant Bower, R.E., and Mirza Hussun, your Moonshee, the high opinion entertained by the Government of India of the value of their services."

ASSAM.—It is rumoured, says a correspondent, that Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., will probably be placed at the head of the administration in Assam. Colonel Dalton was many years in the province, and he is said to be well acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of the various tribes. His services in the cause of literature and science, as an active member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and as author of the "Ethnology of the Hill Tribes of Chota Nagpore," are well known, and the bestowal of the Star of India is sufficient evidence that they have not been unappreciated by the State. The appointment of the gallant Colonel to the Chief Commissionership will not, we trust, cause irritation and heart-burning among civil military officers, as did that of the Hon. Ashley Eden to British Burmah. Colonel Agnew, Judicial Commissioner of Assam, who went home on two years' furlough, is expected to return to India without availing himself of the full period of his leave. His return will possibly increase the number of competitors already in the field for the Assam prize appointment.—*Bengal Times*, Dec. 23.

SIR ROBERT STEUART.—With reference to the *Englishman's* suggestions of "jobbery" in the nomination to the Chief Justiceship of these Provinces, we are in a position to state with confidence that Sir Robert Steuart never applied by himself, or through his friends, for the appointment; that he has not, and never had, any personal acquaintance with the Duke of Argyll, or with the authorities of the India Office; that on the contrary he is, and has been all his life, a Conservative, and in politics opposed to the present Government, a fact which was known to the Duke of Argyll when he made the appointment; that he was recommended for his high office by leading members of his profession on the Bench and at the Bar in England; and that in short the appointment was made entirely on professional and public grounds. Our readers and contemporaries, including the *Englishman*, may rely on the absolute accuracy of these statements, which, indeed, even understate the case in favour of the Chief Justice. Suffice it to say that he was not only a Queen's Counsel, but he was, and still is, a Bencher of his Inn,—Lincoln's Inn, certainly anything but an ignoble position for a barrister to hold.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 25.

AN EXPENSIVE MISSIONARY.—An instance of how expensive any missionary of a society can be is exemplified in the case of the Rev. A. Symonds, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Madras. This gentleman is stated by a contemporary to have not only enjoyed a plurality of incomes, but to have been almost useless in his vocation. He was a director of a life insurance company, principal of seminary for training native clergymen, chaplain to his Excellency the Governor of Madras, secretary to his own society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of course, with all these, a missionary. A contemporary thinks that Mr. Symonds is about to retire now, with, what is estimated, a large fortune. Our contemporary thinks that no missionary could have made it out of his slender pay and allowances, and that therefore the rev. gentleman must have been working more for filling his own pockets than for serving the ends of the society for which he was engaged. This may be a harsh estimate, but just before retiring, Mr. Symonds has been doing the grand tour of the Madras Presidency, accompanying Lord Napier's peregrinations, and the question is pertinently put, at whose expense was this sight-seeing performed? It is possible that we shall find as expensive employes of missionary societies, especially of our Church Societies, even in Bengal. We never did see the necessity of a secretary to any of our missionary societies out here, especially if he does no missionary work, and certainly if secretaries are so expensive as to require nearly double the pay of a poor, hardworking missionary, the sooner they are done away with the better.—*Delhi Gazette*.

AMEER KHAN'S APPEAL.—THE SENTENCE CONFIRMED.—Judgment was delivered this morning in Ameer Khan's appeal by the learned Chief Justice. After stating the charges on which Ameer Khan was tried, he referred to the objections taken by Mr. Anstey, and as regarded the third objection, he said that this point ought not to prevail, being already decided by various decisions of the High Court here, as well as at Bombay. As to the first of these objections, he was of opinion that the Code of Criminal Procedure gave jurisdiction to try the abetment of an offence to the Court within whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed; and as to the third objection, that Ameer Khan had already been convicted and punished under Regulation III. of 1818, he was of opinion that he could not agree with the ruling of Mr. Justice Phear, that that regulation constituted the Governor-General in Council a judicial tribunal. Such was not consistent with the tenor of the preamble and other parts of the regulation, and that therefore there had in no sense been a prior conviction for the same offences. The learned judge then went into the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and thought that the two charges had been made out against Ameer Khan, and that, therefore, the sentence of the lower Court ought to be confirmed. With regard to Tobarack Ali, one of the prisoners tried at the same time as Ameer Khan, the learned judge thought the case had been proved against him, and the sentence was confirmed as regards this prisoner also. The sentence of the lower Court with regard to Mobarack Ali, Haji Din Muhammad and Aminuddin, against whom the charges had not been proved, would be reversed. Mr. Justice L. S. Jackson and Mr. Justice Macpherson both concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice.—*Englishman*, Dec. 22.

THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The railway accounts for the first three quarters 1871, just published by the Government of India, show a sensible falling off in the total receipts as compared with those of the same period of the previous year. It is gratifying to find, however, that the falling-off is by no means so serious as might have been expected from the alarming statements that have been made on the subject, or as it would have been had the failure in the traffic on the East Indian line not been to some extent compensated by gains elsewhere. The actual figures for the nine months are £4,339,479, as against £4,571,389 in the corresponding nine months of 1870, the falling off being consequently £231,910, whereas on the East-Indian line alone the falling off is £320,543. It is further noticeable that the third quarter of the year showed a tendency in the traffic to revive, the falling off in that quarter being only about £36,000. The fourth quarter of the year will probably show at least as good a result as the fourth quarter of last year. We notice that, notwithstanding the serious interruption to its traffic from floods, the earnings of the Eastern Bengal line for the nine months are better than last year by nearly £36,000. The average receipts per mile are, however, only 26·4, against 28·3. But even this seems, under the circumstances, a favourable result. The receipts of the Calcutta and South-Eastern show a considerable improvement for the entire nine months, though a slight falling off in the third quarter alone, while a very marked increase is shown in the earnings of the G. I. P. Railway, which occurred chiefly in the third quarter.—*Englishman*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Rohilla, Potter, Liverpool; Ghazeeapore, McNoah, Liverpool.—21. Str. Yorkshire, Kennedy, London; Anne Royden, Nicholson, Liverpool; Arethusia, Lamont, Liverpool.—22. Str. Neera, Hanscom, Lisbon; Krishna, Jewett, Liverpool; Sumatra, Anderson, Suez; Green-Jacket, Krough, Liverpool; Glenorse, Stevenson, Liverpool; Alexandria, Joughier, Liverpool; Chinsurah, Wise, Liverpool; Camperdown, Rogers, Liverpool.—23. Str. Scindia, Law, London; Tecumseh, Bennet, Rio Janeiro; Cumeria, Brown, Liverpool.—24. Carrie Reed, Cowell, San Francisco; Harvester, Carver, Melbourne; Antoinette, Delaselle, Bordeaux; Shand, Routledge, Liverpool.—25. Str. Himalaya, James, Moulmein; Arrakan, Roegan, Adelaide.—26. Str. Arcturus, Smurden, Liverpool; Arcot, Day, Cocanada; Roodeo, Davis, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Str. Khedive.—21. Scindia.—22. Str. Moulmein, str. Mahratta.—23. Str. Scotia; Trevelyan, Golden Fleece, Carlisle Castle.—24. Naturalist, Buckinghamshire.—25. Str. Petersburg.—26. Chacabuco.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 26, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 10 to 98 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 14 to 99 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 14 to 99 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 4 to 110 8
5 per Cent., 66-67 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 3-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	352 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	555 to 557
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to 85
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	155 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	56 to 57
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to 168
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	330 to 340
Kamrath's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	90 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	345 to 350
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 82
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	575 to —
Throott Indigo ...	200 ...	70 to 71
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	18 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0 ...	—
Sugar ...	—	—
Rice ...	2 13 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 3 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.—The market has not altered, business having remained exceedingly quiet, and prices being without change.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.—Jute is firm, but no actual rise has taken place. Saltpetre is dull, but holders stand out for full prices. Rice is only in demand for the colonies. Linseed has been purchased to some extent for America at previous quotations. In Silk, some middling Jungypore has been sold at Rs. 12-5. The November bund may soon be expected in the market.

Madras.

THE CATTLE IN NADDEA.—A correspondent of a native paper says that in the district of Bhagairhat, in Nadda, three-fourths of the cattle have died from want of forage, all the grass having been destroyed by the floods.—*Englishman*, Dec. 23.

EARTHQUAKE AT PROME.—We learn from Prome that at 26 minutes past 10 on the night of the 12th December an earthquake, which lasted about ten seconds, was felt at Prome. The wave appeared to travel from north-east to south-west. The shocks were stated to be severe, and followed in quick succession, but no damage is reported in the town. The earthquake occurred on the night of the new moon. A letter received from Henzadah states that an earthquake was felt there about 11.30 on the night of the 12th December.—*Rangoon Mail*, Dec. 20.

AN ODD SUIT.—A most singular suit was lately filed in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, Bengal. An old Brahmin had a daughter for whom many suitors contended. The father, however, kept raising her dowry higher and higher, in the hope of getting as much as possible for her, until the girl, tired of waiting for an husband, eloped for nothing with a lover of her own choice. The father sued the young husband on the ground that he had caused him great pecuniary loss. The judge, however, was with the young people.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 25.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A soldier of the 21st Fusiliers committed suicide at Bangalore on Tuesday last, by shooting himself. The man ate a hearty breakfast, and seemed in good spirits. After finishing his meal he went to his room, took his rifle, and shot himself. When it was discovered he was lying on his bed, and he seems to have destroyed himself by placing the rifle to his head, and pulling the trigger with his right toe. Death must have been instantaneous, as the skull was blown completely off, and the brains were scattered about the room. The man had served fourteen years in the regiment, and had always borne a good character, and no motive has been discovered for the act.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 28.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—Colonel Fischer, Acting Superintending Engineer, 1st division, sent a letter to Government a short time ago, stating that as the north-east monsoon had failed in all the districts of his division, he thought it necessary to undertake relief works in many places. He recommended that in Ganjam the trunk road through the district should be completed. In the Vizagapatam district, the Colonel thought the trunk road should be completed from Tuni to Chicacole. It is also recommended that the Chilka Lake Canal should be extended to Gopalpore. The Government has ordered Colonel Fischer to make arrangements with the collectors of the districts to carry out the necessary works. Mr. Thornhill, acting second member of the Board of Revenue, is to go to the northern district to ascertain how matters stand with respect to the harvest prospects. Mr. Thornhill has been requested to go up in the steamer that leaves to-day.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.—M. Jansen, the celebrated French Astronomer, has, we learn from our contemporary the *South of India Observer*, been most successful. We are told that after a minute and careful inspection of the country, extending over eight days, and an investigation of the drift and current of the clouds, M. Jansen fixed upon the hill above the Dunsandle tea plantation, at Sholoor, as his station for observing. The Commissioner had a small hut erected for him on the spot he had chosen, and Captain Sargeant, of the Revenue Survey Department, was deputed to attend to M. Jansen. The proprietor of the estate near which M. Jansen had established his post of observation has all along been most courteous to the French Astronomer. Our contemporary adds, that there is a rumour that M. Jansen has determined from his observation that theory regarding the existence of matter, beyond the sun's atmosphere, is undoubtedly a fact.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS.—Should a cat (especially if it be a tom cat) cross the threshold of a house, and the youngest child in the house (boy or girl—it does not matter) sneeze at that instant—the eldest daughter must wish for a husband. If she refuse to wish by sundown, she must procure, at her own expense, a coconut—half of this she must give to the priests, and the other half to a newly married woman. The milk she may do what she likes with—the laws of the country not requiring her to account for this phenomenon. The origin of this custom is uncertain, as is that of the following:—Should a Namburi and a man of the low Pulyan caste, in turning a corner, happen to rub shoulders, and a dog bark at the instant, the Pulyan must stand upon his head for the rest of the day; should he, from age, infirmity, or disinclination, refuse to do this, he must walk

backwards to the nearest Sudra's shop and there purchase a measure of rice; this he may do what he likes with—he generally boils and eats it. The Namburi must climb up a cocoanut tree and there remain for the rest of the day to avoid further contamination. He is considered to be in luck if a heavy shower of rain comes on as this effectually cleanses him. The two following explain themselves:—Should a man fall ill, between the new and old moons, and he have no aunt, brother, or nephew, then his mother's brother's sister's son (if he be alive) must take a dose of physic. If a man fall ill at any other time he must take physic himself. Again, should a Numburi call upon a Numburi lady while her husband is out, he must leave his shoes at the threshold: should the husband return before the visitor has left, and disapprove of the visit, he substitutes his own shoes for those at the threshold and walks off. This is a sell for the visitor, as it is considered a point of honour for him to step into the husband's shoes. As a rule, Namburis are very careful to ascertain that the husbands of their lady friends are at home before they call upon them.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Str. Asia, —, Calcutta; str. Oriental, —, Bombay.—23. Str. Khedive, Steward, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—Mr. J. B. Spedding, Capt. L. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Hardon, Mrs. H. L. Turner, Mrs. Talloin and children.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. and Mrs. Munro.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. S. Atkinson, Mr. H. De Salis, Col. and Mrs. S. Elliott. For GALLE.—Mr. D. Hossack, Mr. M. Setty. For MELBOURNE.—Messrs. W. E. Taylor, J. D. Farmer, Badlock, W. C. Baldock, Lees, Griffin, Macguire, Taylor, Mackintosh, and Hayward, Mrs. Macguire. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and two children, Messrs. J. Macdonald, W. Hickey, and J. Elton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. M. Collins. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. French. For MALTA.—Messrs. J. Wyllie and Scrales. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. R. and C. Tronp. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. W. Logan, Mrs. J. Mackintosh and two infants, Mrs. R. C. Lavie, Miss Anley. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Beddoe.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Java, —, Pondicherry.—23. Str. Khedive, Steward, —.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Campbell and two children. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Duffield and three children. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Lieut. col. W. Barber. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Elwood. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, three Misses Bradley, Rev. J. and Mrs. Hutcheon and three children. For GALLE.—Mr. H. Davis, Mr. T. Thomson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Meeks.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 27, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	2 03
Credit to 6 months	...	...	2 04 to 2 03-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	1859	...	10½ to 11 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4 per cent.	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	1842-43	...	½ to 1 dis.
Ditto	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

DEATH OF MR. J. STEWART.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Stewart, the able Telegraph Superintendent of the G.I.P. Railway Company, who died at Callian of typhoid fever, at the premature age of thirty years. Mr. Stewart was much esteemed by all who knew him.

ASSEERGHUR BARRACKS.—We have been informed that the local Sanitary Commissioner at Bombay has recommended to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that a new site should be selected at Asseerghur for the construction of a barrack for European soldiers, and that the old one, which has of late proved injurious to the health of the troops since the outbreak of cholera there, should be destroyed. The new building is to be a two-storied one, and to be constructed with every regard to sanitation, and sufficiently commodious to afford accommodation to 5,000 soldiers

at a time. The cook-rooms and the latrines, unlike those of the old barrack, are to be quite independent of the main building. The above mentioned proposition is said to have been approved of by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.—*Indian Daily News*.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on Tuesday evening at the village of Penn, on the mainland, resulting in the death by drowning of Mr. Walter Williamson, a promising young man who had just completed his twenty-first year, eldest son of Mr. George Williamson, of the Custom's Preventive Service, Mazagon. Young Mr. Williamson, along with a few companions, went across the harbour on a shooting excursion, to spend their Christmas holidays, and on the evening of Tuesday he went into a tank at the village of Penn to bathe. Whilst swimming about he was seized with cramp, and sunk before assistance could be rendered. Two of his comrades at once started for Bombay, and on their arrival yesterday morning brought the sad intelligence to his disconsolate parents. The father at once set off for the scene of the occurrence, and every effort was made to recover the body—with what success we have not heard. This melancholy event has cast quite a gloom over Mazagon, where the deceased youth was well known, and of which place his father is one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants.—*Times of India*, Dec. 30.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WOOD, I.N.—At a special meeting of the principal officers of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the 11th inst., the following graceful tribute was recorded regarding the death of Captain John Wood, the Sind agent of the company:—"The agent wishes to record, with feelings of deepest regret, the death, in London, on the 13th November, of Captain John Wood, agent in Sind, of this company. The agent, in recording this event, feels it a melancholy but pleasing duty to place on record the highest possible tribute to the memory of this lamented officer, whose devotion to the service of the company for a period of ten years has been most manifest. Captain Wood's early career in the Indian Navy was, the agent believes, marked by the same devotion to the service, and that the world at large has benefited greatly by the accurate surveys executed by him on the Indian Coast and in the Red Sea, and by his enterprising explorations in Asia up to the sources of the river Oxus. The agent laments the loss of a coadjutor, whose stern discipline, tempered with kindness and consideration, raised the Company's Indus Steam Flotilla to a high standard of excellence, and who conducted the affairs of the Sind Railway with admirable discretion. In the demise of this officer the company has sustained a loss which will be long felt and lamented. Resolved that the meeting, concurring in the sentiments contained in the agent's memorandum, direct that the same be recorded."—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 22.

BEYOND THE SCINDE FRONTIER.—Native advices state that when the Shah Gazee was deputed by the Khan to assume the reins of power in Lus Beyla, on the depositions of the ex-Jam, he took four wives with him to that place. On his instalment in office he contracted a union with a girl of the *Gorguch* tribe. When dissensions arose between Ali Khan Jamote and the Shah Gazee, and the former meditated an attack on Beyla, the Shah Gazee resolved on slaying his wives, so as to prevent their falling into the hands of Ali Khan Jamote, in the event of a reverse; the Shah Gazee was about putting his intentions into effect, and was on the point of entering his seraglio for the purpose, when he was met by his Dewan, Mungneeram, whom he informed of the desperate resolve he had made, and his reasons for making it. The Shah Gazee said that he was going to give battle to Ali Khan Jamote, and that the issue of the contest was doubtful; that should a reverse befall his arms, his wives would be at the mercy of the *Noomrias*, the tribe in hostility with him; the Shah Gazee measured others by his own bushel, for he adduced instances of the cruelties practised by him and his men on the *Noomria* women when they fell into his hands. The Dewan thereupon strongly advised the Shah Gazee to desist from carrying out the desperate resolve he had made, and informed him that on going on an expedition against an enemy he should hope for the best, and not to think of death, but of victory, and that he should go with a cheerful and stout heart. The Shah Gazee listened to the advice of his Dewan, locked the door of the gate of the compound in which the seraglio was situated, and proceeded on his expedition, with a force consisting of about 250 men of all arms, accompanied by the Dewan. The expedition proved a successful one, and the Shah Gazee had the satisfaction to return consoled with the reflection that he had spared the lives of his wives.—On Thursday last the natives in the town of Kurrachee were in a state of excitement on hearing that the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla was a passenger in the steamer which arrived from Bombay on that day. Those who had business connections with Beyla and Soonmeanee, and such as were natives of those places, flocked in large numbers to the bund to receive the Jam with all due *clat*. They, however, were wofully disappointed, and had to return wiser, though sadder men. The rumour about the Jam's return originated from a paragraph which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, stating that the Jam had been sent from Bombay to Ahmednuggur; the name of the latter place was translated "*ap ka nuggur*," meaning the Jam's own "*nuggur*," or country.—*Sindian*, Dec. 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.—25. Alabama, Gilliat, Calcutta.—27. Prince Waldimar, Edgar, Hong Kong.—28. England's Glory, Moon, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two infants, Major L'Estrange (remained at Adeu by order), Mr. Geddes, Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Mr. D. Griffin, Ensign Cleveland, Mrs. A. Yorke, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Mr. J. and Master Morgan, Mrs. Oakes, Lieut. Boileau, Mrs. Derry, Mr. W. E. Jenkins, Mr. O. L. Melitus, Mr. and Mrs. Tudbull, Mr. J. H. Barton, Mrs. Langham and two children, Mr. A. J. Mayer, Mr. A. Mayer, Mr. J. Brooksby, Mr. W. Whitlock, Mr. C. P. Higgins, Mr. B. Blood, Col. and Mrs. Pogson, and Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Fosbery, Mr. U. V. Manuell, Mr. and Mrs. Monro and child, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Bolst, Major and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. Gerlack, Mr. J. S. Biggs, Mr. G. R. Long, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. A. McKenzie, Mr. C. Tweedy. From SUZ.—Mr. W. Lang, Mr. McFadyen, Mr. Melitus, Mr. C. Polites, and Miss Savage.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23. Str. Indus, Greaves, Adon and Suez; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—24. City of Amoy, Swan, Galle; Lloyd, Robinson, Moulmein. 26. Str. Abbotsford, Paterson, Liverpool, via Carwar.—27. Str. Chrysolite, Cruickshank, Rangoon.—28. British Princess, Stewart, Liverpool; Cordillera, Berry, Calcutta.—29. Str. Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert, Jeddah and Hoodeida; str. Xantho, Cole, Liverpool.—30. Mail str. Hindostan, Roskell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Lock and two infants, Mrs. Shepherd and child, Mr. James, Mr. Lockyer, Mr. J. Hayward, Capt. Maclean. For BRINDISI.—Col. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Dennistown, Mr. Channington, Capt. Sale, R.E., Mr. Hancock, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Vickers, Mr. Morin. For SUZ.—Professor Respighi, Mrs. Roskell, Lieut. Turner.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. P. Macfadyen, Mr. E. J. Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Nilock, Mr. A. Dent, Mr. W. J. Blydenburgh, Mr. A. Robinson, Surg. major and Mrs. S. Clark and child, Messrs. E. Dent, F. M. Youd, MacMiken, Witchello, and C. C. Coy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. Pope, Mr. J. Hayward, Lieut. Turner, Mr. T. Adams, Lieut. Knox, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Roche. For SUZ.—Mr. J. Maclean, M.P., Gen. Salisbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Whitworth.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 0 15-16d. to 2s. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 45)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 per share
Coorga Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Freder Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Freder Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1350
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 675
Ditto, New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 96 1/2
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 96 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	...	" 102 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	" 102 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 110 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-5
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	...	...	per Tolah. 16-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-10-8
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—The market for Piece goods remains steady, and a fair business has been done. In Yarns prices are unchanged. Metals continue firm, and in other kinds of imports no material change is observable.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Cotton: Prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per candy lower in old Cotton, but the prices of new Cotton remain steady. A limited business has been done in the week. The purchases for export aggregate about 2,800 candies, of which 1,400 candies were of old Cotton and 1,200 candies of new Cotton.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—EXCHANGE: The market closes dull, at 1s. 11 7-16d. for sight Bank Bills on London. The rate on Calcutta is slightly lower. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, F. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah, in the 2nd grade. Dec. 21.

BENSON, W. R., to be mag. and coll. of Jounpore, from the date on which he is relieved of the judgeship of Allahabad by Mr. Ricketts. Dec. 23. CAMPBELL—CHEYNE.—Messrs. C. Campbell, C.E., and C. Cheyne, C.E., made over and received charge respectively of the office of supt. engr., Indore State Railway, on the forenoon of Nov. 28.

CHARLES, J. G., to be an asst. to the mags. and colls. of Bhaugulpore and Purneah. Dec. 22.

CORNELL, M.A., to be a mag. of police for the town of Calcutta, but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Mymensingh, during the absence on leave of W. J. Money, c.s.i. Dec. 15.

DARLING, W. C., asst. superint., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as superint., 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 25, v. Bence, proc. on priv. leave.

DAVIES, Lieut. col. F. J., N.I., exec. engr., 1st grade, having returned from leave on private affairs to Europe, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Barrackpore div. No. 415, Dec. 26.

FORBES, W. A., C.B., to offic. as comr. of the Agra div., from the date he was relieved by Mr. Shakespear. Dec. 23.

GARDNER, D. M., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore, from the date on which he is relieved of the mag. and collectorship by Mr. Benson. Dec. 23.

GIBSON.—The services of Lieut. E. E. Gibson, boundary settlement officer, Bundelcund, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. Dec. 23. [effect from Dec. 4.]

GRAVES, F., to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. superint. of police, with GRAVES, Lieut. F. L., R.A., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab in the irrigation branch. Dec. 23.

LATOCHE, J. J. D., B.A., asst. settlement officer of Allypore, to be settlement officer of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. Dec. 23.

LOBB, S., M.A., to be principal of the Kishnagur College. Dec. 23.

LOWES, E. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dinagore, in the 1st grade, during the abs. on special deputation of Mr. W. LeF. Robinson. Dec. 21.

McKELVEY, T., asst. supt., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt., 3rd grade, with effect from July 12, v. Mr. Finch, offic. in the 3rd grade.

OLDHAM, R.A., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the Cossaye div. on Dec. 16. Dec. 21.

RICKETTS, G. H. M., C.B., to be dist. and sess. judge of Allahabad, from the date of the expiry of the priv. leave granted to him by the notice in the rev. dept., No. 1,770A, dated Nov. 14. No. 1,776A.

ROBERTS, J. B., to be superint. of stamps and stationery. Dec. 20.

ST. JOHN, Capt. O. B., R.E., is app. to offic. as director of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from Sept. 11, during the abs. on furl. of Major R. M. Smith, R.E., or till further orders.

SLADEN, Major E. B., Madras staff corps, is reapp. to the British Burmah comn. as a dep. com. of the 2nd grade. Dec. 23.

WALTER, Capt. C. K. M., having returned from leave of abs., is reposted to the political agency of the Eastern States of Rajpootana. He resumed charge of his office from Capt. P. W. Powlett on the forenoon of Nov. 23rd.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. R. Lea to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Tezpor.

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Ranchee, viz.:—

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey.

Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter.

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey to be also sec. to the committee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, N.W.P.

(Government Gazette, N.W.P., Dec. 23.)

Capt. F. W. Chatterton, offic. junior asst. comr., Kumaon, is reapp. as offic. asst. comr., Jhansi, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Capt. G. E. Reade.

With effect from Sept. 13 last, the date on which Major A. H. Bramley proceeded on sick leave:—

Capt. H. N. Noble, 3rd grade, dist. superint., to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Waddington, 4th grade, dist. superint., to offic. in the 3rd grade.

Local lieut. R. J. Young, 5th grade, dist. superint., to offic. in the 4th grade.

MILITARY.

BALDERSTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 4, making the following appointment:—Lieut. A. B. Balderston, 109th foot, to offic. as adjt. to the detached half batt., v. Webb.

BUSHBY—McNAIR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27 last, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. M. Bushby, 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. J. McNair. Capt. J. McNair to offic. as 2nd wing subalt.

COLGAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 24, app. Capt. J. Fitz. G. Colgan, 18th N.I., offic. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., temp., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. W. H. Browne, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

CORSE-SCOTT.—The services of Lieut. A. J. Corse-Scott, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. of N.I., are placed at the disp. of the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce.

HIVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 17, app. Lieut. G. A. Hives, 92nd foot, to act as qrmr., v. qrmr. Mr. J. Bignell, proceeded on leave, with effect from the 7th idem.

HOGGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, making the following special app., consequent on the rejoining from furl. of Lieut. C. S. Hogge, 24th N.I., 2nd wing subalt., with effect from the 26th idem.:—Lieut. C. S. Hogge, 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

HORE.—The following order is confd.:—Lahore div. order, dated Oct. 18 last, app. Capt. F. S. Hore, 39th foot, to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., Lahore div., with effect from Oct. 18 last, and pending arrival of Major Hunter's successor.

JOHNSTON.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to permit Lieut. R. H. Johnston, 70th foot, to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Dec. 4.

MCNEILL.—The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confd.:—Mooltan brigade order, dated Nov. 15 last, app. Col. D. McNeill, R.A., to the temp. command of the brig., v. Brig. gen. Kaye, C.B., proc. on leave.

PEARCE, Capt. G. R., adjt. of the Bhopal batt., to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Lieut. col. Cross, on leave to England. Dec. 23.

RICHMOND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 6, app. Lieut. G. M. Richmond to offic. as qrmr., v. Bryant, dec., with effect from Dec. 2.

ROBERTS.—G.O.C.C., dated Nov. 28, p. 641, directing 2nd Capt. W. A. Roberts, R.A., to proc. to Malta, is cancl.; and he will proc. to England, having been app. adjt. to a brig. at Woolwich.

ROSS, Major T. G., 14th Bengal cav., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, during the abs. of Capt. Mitford on furl., dated Dec. 4 last.

STEDMAN—WALLERSTEIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 17, making the following apps. on the departure of Major C. MacFarlane, wing officer, 24th N.I., to Europe, on furlough:—Lieut. E. Stedman, adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

STROUD, Lieut. C., unattached, is transf. from Barrackpore to Dinapore, for general duty, at his own request. Dec.

SWETE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 10, app. Lieut. C. D. Swete, 1st wing subaltern, 29th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date of Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck's app. as Fort adjt. Attock.

THOMPSON.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. W. F. Thompson, of the 108th foot, to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission. Dec. 8.

WARREN.—The services of Capt. F. G. E. Warren, of the R.A., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign department for special duty.

WEBB, Lieut. W. H., to be adjt., v. Schmidt, prom., subject to confirmation by H.R.H. the Field-marshal C. in C. Dec. 4.

15TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, making the following apps., consequent on the return from furl. of Major J. Angelo, 2nd. squad. officer:—Major J. Angelo, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer.

Capt. E. D. H. Vibart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.
Capt. R. Atkins, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

21ST NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order, dated Dec. 1, making the following appts. consequent on the return from leave of Capt. J. M. Stewart, offic. 2nd in com.:—Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce to offic. as adjt.
Lieut. W. Harris to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

23RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order, dated Dec. 1, making the following temp. appts., consequent on the arrival of Major H. Fellowes, staff corps, app. to offic. as wing officer:—

Major H. Fellowes, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. A. D. Anderson, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as wing officer.
Lieut. H. Paterson, qrmr. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as adjt.
Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 1st wing sub. and offic. adjt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Majors T. B. Harrison and W. H. Smith. Dec. 20, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Capt. F. H. Jenkins, F. J. Ripley, and R. M. Sewell. Dec. 20, 1871.

The following proms. are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864 para. 69:—

Brevet—To be Captains.

Lieuts. A. W. R. Becher, gen. list, cav., and F. A. Darley, Bengal staff corps. Dec. 20, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col. are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2:—

Lieut. cols. W. Southey, Madras staff corps; H. R. Drew, Bengal staff corps; and C. H. Abdy, Madras staff corps. Dec. 22, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieut. J. B. Yule. Dec. 22, 1871.

LOCAL RANK.

Head-quarters, Camp Delhi, Dec. 16.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. W. L. Yonge, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 19, 1870.

Lieut. C. F. Glass, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 9, 1871.

Lieut. M. H. Saward, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 9, 1871.

CAMP OF EXERCISE—REDISTRIBUTION OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

With reference to G.O.C.C. Oct. 26 to Nov. 20, the following redistribution of the companies of sappers and miners at the camp of exercise will have effect from Dec. 13 until further notice:—

No. 2 company, attached to the 1st div.

No. 4 company, attached to the 2nd div.

No. 8 company, attached to the 3rd div.

No. 6, 9, and 10 to be in reserve, and receive orders from army headquarters.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut. J. Davidson, 2nd squad. sub. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his duties of 2nd squad. sub., during the period Capt. Anderson may offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, or until further orders, v. Capt. Bertie, app. to the 1st cav.

Lieut. C. C. Egerton, offic. 1st squad. sub. on prob., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, during the period Capt. Bertie may offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 1st cav., v. Lieut. Davidson.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Capt. P. C. Rynd, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to be comdt., v. Major T. Queen, dec.

Capt. G. N. Saunders, wing officer, and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 2nd inf., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Capt. Rynd, prom.

Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, wing officer 4th inf., to be wing officer, v. Capt. Saunders.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Capt. Mackinnon, app. to the 3rd inf.

Lieut. A. I. Shepherd, 2nd wing sub. and offic. adjt. 3rd inf., to be adjt., v. Capt. Hawes.

MEDICAL.

CRAWFORD.—Depy. insp. gen. of hospitals T. Crawford, M.D., is posted on arrival to the Sirhind Circle, v. Depy. insp. gen. of hospitals W. Munro, M.D., C.B., whose tour of service will shortly expire. Dec. 23.

DEVLIN.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Nov. 18, directing Staff asst. H. W. Devlin, at present attached to No. 5 battery, 22nd brig. R.A., Rest camp, Meean Meer, to take over, from Staff surg. J. Munday, med. charge of that brig., and proceed with it to Allahabad, and to return to Meean Meer on the completion of this duty.

EADES.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 21, directing Asst. surg. L. E. Eades to make over charge of the head quarters of the 16th N.I. to the civil surg., Moradabad, and proceed to Cawnpore, and assume med. charge of the 10th N.I.

EDDOWES.—Deolee station order confd., dated March 14, 1871, app. Surg. W. Eddowes, Deolee irreg. force, to the med. charge of the 14th Bengal cav., as a temp. measure, v. Surg. B. Kendall, proceeding on furl.

ELGEE.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Nov. 20, app. staff asst. surg. W. Elgee to the med. charge of No. 2 baty. 13th brig. R.A., on its arrival in India, and directing the med. officer who will arrive with the baty. to proc. to Allahabad.

GOVAN, Surg. G. M., M.D., med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, from the date specified. Dec. 20.

MCCONNELL, Asst. surg. J. F. P., M.D., to be professor of pathology in the Medical College, and resident physician to the college hospital. No. 1,147, Dec. 15.

MC EWEN.—Umritsur station order confd., dated Oct. 27, directing Asst. surg. McEwen, M.B., in med. charge of No. 5 baty. 24th brig. R.A., and detachment 92nd Highlanders, to assume med. charge of the garrison cells and of the detachment 24th Punjab N.I., in addition to his other duties.

PENBERTON, Dr. G. B., offic. civil surg. of Almorah, to offic. as superint. and med. officer of the jail at that station, and to be invested with the necessary powers, with effect from Nov. 24.

SEGRAVE.—Saugor station order confd., dated Nov. 27, app. Staff asst. surg. R. G. Segrave to the med. charge of the garrison cells, v. Pope, proc. on leave on m.c.

SMITH.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Dec. 7, attaching Capt. E. D. Smith, gen. list, inf., returned from furl., to the 13th N.I., for duty.

STEVENS, Asst. surg. R. H., M.D., to be resident surg. to the med. coll. hosp. Dec. 15.

SUTHERLAND.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Dec. 2 last, directing Surg. P. W. Sutherland to proceed to Cawnpore, and assume med. charge of the 10th N.I.

TOTHILL.—Oude div. order confd., dated Nov. 15 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. H. H. Tothill to do duty with the 1-17th foot, as a temporary measure.

WILSON.—The following order is confd.:—Meerut div. order, dated Nov. 11 last, directing Staff asst. surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., to do duty temporarily with the 105th foot at Meerut.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B., appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival from England on Nov. 2 at Bombay, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., who has proceeded to England. Dr. Inglis is directed to relieve Staff Surg. major J. A. W. Thomson, M.D., of the medical superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, which is constituted a dep. inspector general's charge, the latter officer proceeding to Calcutta to assume the medical superintendence of the Presidency Circle, which will thenceforward constitute a staff surg. major's charge.

Surg. major H. B. Hassard, 1st batt. 19th foot, at present offic. as dep. insp. gen., Presidency Circle, will, on being relieved, revert to regtl. duty.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Fort William, Nov. 16.—By notification No. 3,206, dated Sept. 16, holders of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 were allowed the option, to Nov. 15 inclusive, of transferring the amount of their holdings, to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five millions of rupees, to the Transfer Loan, 1872.

The amount actually so transferred is as follows:—

	Ra.
In London	3,19,02,300
In India (approximately)	10,06,97,700

Total (approximately) 13,26,00,000

In anticipation of the advertised date of discharge (Jan. 16, 1872), the Governor general in Council is pleased to authorise the immediate encashment of any of the outstanding notes of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 that may be presented, duly receipted, at either of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, together with interest to date of discharge, and, in addition thereto, half the interest that would have accrued between that date and Jan. 15, 1872 (inclusive), had such notes not been discharged before maturity.

By order of H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council.

RULES REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, AND POSTING OF POLICE OFFICERS BELOW THE GRADE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Nov. 13.—The following rules, most of which correspond to those which have been found to work well in Oude, are promulgated for the guidance of magistrates and police officers. They supersede the rules regarding promotion of police officers contained in police circular No. 4 of 1870, paragraph 7:—

1. The district superintendent will make all appointments and promotions up to and including the grade of head constable; but the magistrate of the district may place a veto on any appointment or promotion.

2. Nominations to the grade of sub-inspector will be made by the district superintendent, but such nominations will require the formal sanction of the magistrate of the district before the actual appointment is made.

3. When there is a vacancy in the grade of inspector, a nomination will be sent by the district superintendent to the magistrate of the district, who will record his approval or disapproval; and, if he disapproves, will make another nomination of a police officer for the promotion. The magistrate will then submit the nomination or nominations to the Commissioner, who will forward them, with his opinion, to the Inspector general. The Inspector general will ordinarily appoint, or submit for appointment by Government in the usual manner, any person nominated as above and approved by the Commissioner, unless he sees special objection, in which case he will record his objections and submit the case for the orders of Government.

4. District superintendents may suspend, reduce, or dismiss, any officer under the grade of head constable, subject to the veto of the magistrate of the district, and also subject to the present rules regarding appeals.

5. Officers of higher grade may be suspended under the same conditions as above; but if they are reduced or dismissed, the sentence shall not be carried out without the approval of the magistrate of the district in the case of a head constable, and of both the magistrate of the district and the Inspector general in the case of officers of higher grades. After approval as above, there will be no appeal; but in case either the Inspector general or Commissioner consider that a special injustice has been done, they may represent the case for the orders of Government.

6. Magistrates of all grades shall be at liberty to record their opinion that any police officer has deserved reward or punishment for his conduct in any case or cases tried by them, and magistrates other than the magistrate of the district shall submit such recommendations to the magistrate of the district. The magistrate of the district may also record an opinion as above in regard to the conduct of any police officer in any other duty coming under his notice or reported to him.

The magistrate of the district may direct the entry of such recommendation in the character-book kept by the superintendent of police. A similar order may be passed by the Commissioner of the division.

7. In case punishment is recommended, the superintendent of police will either punish or submit to the magistrate of the district or Commissioner (when the Commissioner has recommended punishment) his reasons for not doing so. If the magistrate of the district or Commissioner deem the reasons unsatisfactory, the district superintendent shall

carry out such punishment as the magistrate or Commissioner may direct. An appeal from the order of the magistrate shall lie to the Commissioner of the division only. District superintendents retain the power of inflicting minor punishment on their own motion, subject to the present rules regarding appeals in such cases.

8. In making promotions or recommendations for promotion, the district superintendent shall have full and due regard to the recommendations entered in the character-book as above directed. If men well recommended are passed over in favour of others of whom the magistrate does not approve, the magistrate may require the district superintendent to submit the name of a person so recommended. The district superintendent may request that the order may be submitted for the sanction of the Commissioner, who will finally decide.

9. Police officers will ordinarily be considered to be attached to the districts and divisions in which they are now serving, and will be locally promoted.

10. Except temporarily on emergency, or for detective or other inquiries, no police officer will be removed from any district to another in the same division without the consent of the magistrate of the district in which he is serving, or the order of the Commissioner of the division in which he is serving or the order of the Commissioner of the division in which he is serving or the order of Government.

11. The magistrate will have a veto on transfers of police officers from one place to another within the district, and should take care that local efficiency is not sacrificed by frequent transfers.

12. The Inspector general is requested to submit a scheme showing the number of inspectors of each grade to be attached to each division, and the number of sub-inspectors of each grade to each district. He is also requested to revise the present rules regarding qualifications for police offices, appeals from orders in the Police Department and other cognate subjects, to incorporate with them the rules now published, and to submit the whole for the consideration of Government.

H. L. HARRISON,

Offic. junior Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Simla, Oct. 25.—Read a letter:—

From the Comptroller general, No. 789, dated Oct. 4, inquiring whether certain items of revenue and charge which, from their inclusion in accounts current between departments could not be adjusted in the year to which they appertained, should be adjusted in the following year as revenue and charge of the later year, or be adjusted outside the finance and revenue accounts through the head of "Government."

Resolution.—The Comptroller general very properly does not advise an adjustment outside the finance and revenue accounts through the head of "Government;" but the existence of any doubt on the subject after so many years' experience of the budget system; and some recent instances of the retention of final payments under suspense of other debt heads, pending removal of technical objections to the payments, render it desirable to restate the rules which should be implicitly observed for the future.

2. The head "Government" should be strictly confined to its use as a closing head; it should not be employed to relieve other heads of account though writes-off from those heads; and adjustment of items of revenue and charge, which date since the introduction of the new system of accounts in 1865-66, should on no account be made to "Government," or be kept out of the revenue and finance accounts.

3. Actual revenue or charge which, for any reason, may not have been recorded as such in the accounts of the year to which it relates, should be so recorded in the earliest accounts that are open, and the record should be scrupulously made the moment that a final adjustment is practicable.

4. Final adjustments have often been retarded by erroneous or defective procedure, and, in correction of such, the following rules should be observed:—

I.—Money indisputably payable under rule, contract, operation of law, or other obligation, should be paid even in the absence of budget provision, and should be adjusted against the proper grant of the year, even when sanction to an additional grant may be deferred from any cause. Financial Order No. 5,024, dated November 13, 1869. Financial Notification No. 1,274 dated Feb. 22, 1870.

II.—A final payment of charge by a treasury or a disbursing officer should be recorded against the grant, even when the officer who made the disbursement, or the authority that ordered it, is held responsible for the amount owing to defect of vouchers, or of budget provision, or of competent sanction, or to other cause; the amount, while charged against the proper grant, being held in an objection statement against the officer who is responsible.

III.—The adjustment of a charge against the proper grant under the two preceding rules is not to annul or impair the responsibility of any officer who may be accountable for securing competent sanction or obtaining proper budget provision for the expenditure, nor do the rules now prescribed dispense with the obligation to obtain budget provision before payment for any charge which, in the absence of budget provision, the authority who may order its disbursement is incompetent to sanction.

IV.—Owing to non-receipt in sufficient time (by the department or presidency which has to make the final adjustment) of the accounts current for the last month of the year between Governments or departments, and between presidency and presidency, items of charge or receipt remain over for adjustment in the following year. But the number of such postponed items should be reduced as much as possible by the transmission of vouchers of receipts and final payments in anticipation of the complete account current for the last month of the year.

5. Errors of classification of revenue or charge in the monthly accounts may, during the progress of the year, be corrected by transfer debits and credits in the accounts of succeeding months, but no such correction of errors in the accounts of one year should be attempted in those of a following year. When once the account for a year has been closed, errors in it, if affecting revenue or charge heads exclusively, are past amendment, and they should be simply noted in the appropriation audit report. The accounts of a province or department for any year are not, however, to be considered as finally closed until the closure of the accounts at the central office of the Comptroller general.

6. If a receipt or charge appertaining to general revenue has been wrongly adjusted in any year under a debt head, the error may be corrected in any later year by debit to allowances and refunds if general revenue has to pay to a debt account; or by credit to the appropriate head of receipts if it has to receive from a debt account.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Military and Public Works Departments, the several Local Governments, the Comptroller general, and the several Accountants general and Deputy Accountants general in independent charge. RIVERS THOMPSON.

Offic. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Under instructions from her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that an officer of the British Medical Service in India, who may be holding an administrative office tenable for five years, if compelled by ill health to return to England, can only receive from the Indian Government under which he is serving permission to return home for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London.

2. The leave which will be there granted to him on the recommendation of such medical board will not exceed six months from the date of his departure from India, and if, on arrival in England, the state of his health is such as to render it unlikely that he will be fit to return to his duties within the abovementioned period, he will be replaced on the Indian establishment by an efficient officer.

OFFICERS—ARRIVALS—LEAVE.

In supersession of the orders marginally noted,* and with view to stop the practice which now prevails of officers soliciting, contrary to regulation,† the cancelment in G.O. of unexpired periods of leave, the following rules are published for guidance:—

1. In the case of officers returning from Europe or the colonies, the G.G.O. announcing their arrival in India virtually cancels all unexpired portions of furlough. No separate reports to the Adjutant general required.

2. Officers rejoining from local leave before due date, or from furlough in India (whether such furlough has expired or not), will report, as heretofore, the date of return to duty; and transmitting authorities will certify to the accuracy of such reports.

3. Officers who, whilst on leave, may be ordered on court-martial, court of inquiry, committee of adjustment, board of examination, or other duty, will report the period of such employment, vouched by copies of orders conveying and dissolving the court, committee or board, or by certificate from the President of the same; in either case to be in duplicate.

4. The foregoing paras. apply also to officers of the British (formerly of the Indian) Army under Indian pension rules. The reports referred to will be forwarded to the adjutant-general, for transmission to the Military Department, Calcutta, where service for pension is recorded.

5. In regard to British officers, the monthly returns and pay abstracts of regiments will show dates of return from leave, and will be sufficient authority for the pay department; and when a British officer on leave is employed as mentioned in para. 3, a copy of orders or certificate as therein indicated should accompany the regimental pay abstracts. No reports to adjutant general being required.

LEAVE—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for general information:—

"In reply to your letter, No. 349H, dated the 17th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the furlough rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must therefore obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of her Majesty's British troops holding no staff appointment.

"2. But the principle laid down in G.G.O. No. 22, dated January 6, 1870 (without the addendum notified in G.G.O. No. 54 of 1871), and in para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 627, dated June 17, 1870, is applicable to such officers, the three years' service required being reckoned, in the case of those who are completing their first tour of service in India, from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country."

OFFICERS—ARRIVALS—LEAVE—RETURNS.

In supersession of the orders marginally noted, the C. in C. directs that, in the case of a captain and subaltern of the Bengal army who may vacate his regimental appointment by proceeding on ordinary furlough, leave, or leave on medical certificate, or by overstaying his leave, he will continue to be returned on the rolls of his corps as an attached officer; and will, without the issue of any further orders, rejoin it on return from such furlough or leave, unless he is meanwhile promoted to substantive field rank, or his services be otherwise employed.

2. This ruling applies also to officers doing duty with native regiments, and to officers permitted to study at the Roorkee College; it being the wish of the C. in C. that officers shall invariably return to their old regiments, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

3. Officers of the Bengal Presidency returning from England via Bombay, en route to this command, are to report themselves, on arrival at Allahabad or Mooltan, to the officers commanding at those stations; who will, as a temporary arrangement, appoint those of substantive field rank, only, to do duty at the station, submitting a report of the same for the further orders of the C. in C.

4. The brigade major at Bombay is requested to point out this order to all officers arriving for the Bengal Presidency.

5. Officers who arrive at Calcutta from England will report themselves as heretofore to the general officer commanding the presidency district, who will act, with respect to field officers, as directed in paragraph 3.

6. The above order does not affect officers of her Majesty's British service, or those returning to appointments on the staff; nor is it to interfere in any way with the provisions of G.O. 265 of 1868.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Bhaugulpore. Surg. C. J. Jackson to officiate as sanitary commissioner of Bengal.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Hooghly:—Mr. E. M. Money and Baboo Ashootosh Ghose.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Lieutenant governor has abolished, with effect from Jan. 1, the northern and southern Cuttack divisions, and to form one division of public works in Orissa, to be designated the Cuttack division.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—Dr. Sarkies Michael Shircore is appointed under Article 3 of the Rules for the Examination of Candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service and the Police and Opium Departments, to conduct the medical examination of the candidates who may wish to appear at the examinations to be held under the above rules in January and February next.

RATES OF PENSION.—In order to prevent any doubt on the point, it is notified for general information that the provisions of the 3rd clause of para. 61 of the despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, published in G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, which extended the military regulations by the addition of two rates of pension, viz., £600 after 35 years' and £750 after 38 years' service, are applicable to all officers now in, or who may hereafter enter, the Indian Staff Corps.

ADVANCES TO EUROPEAN DETACHMENTS.—In cancelment of previous orders (para. 7 of clause 114 of Army Circular of Aug. 1, 1870, published in G.G.O. No. 1,163 of Dec. 15, 1870), H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, advances will no longer be issued to detachments of European troops returning to England; but that on their arrival in that country they will be settled with for the period of their voyage by the War Office; the disbursements on account being charged to the Indian revenues. In order to ensure the prompt settlement of claims against the men at the port of disembarkation on account of any loss or damage of ship-stores, &c., the officer in command of the detachment, if not in possession of sufficient public money, will be provided with the necessary funds by an accountant on the spot; the recoveries from the men of the sums paid on their behalf being made by the War Office. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. G. Davies, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st class deputy commissioner, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Mr. H. S. Thompson, 1st subordinate judge of Hooghly, and in charge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly and Serampore, for fifteen days, from Dec. 9; Mr. Thompson is authorised to make over charge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly and Serampore to the clerk of those Courts. Dr. E. C. Bonsley, civil surgeon of Rajshahy, for twelve days, from Dec. 23. Mr. C. H. Roberts, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellie division, for eighteen months, under Financial Department notification No. 542, dated June 21, 1864, with effect from Dec. 20, 1871. The Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, M.A., chaplain of Howrah, has two months' privilege leave, from Jan. 2, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. L. Ellaby, No. 1 battery 6th brigade, R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. J. J. McCarthy, M.D., 1st battalion, 5th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. H. W. Pride, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. T. Drewe, 55th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Paymaster H. Burke, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. (Local major) H. Brown, 58th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. S. H. Algar, 3rd battalion 60th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and adjt. A. H. Bircham, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Ensign R. M. Smyth, 63rd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. F. Macbean, 92nd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. Marquis (staff corps), commandant 17th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. Duffin, 2nd in command and wing officer, 4th N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah and Ootacamund, from Nov. 22, 1871, to May 22, 1872. Major G. J. Pasley, wing officer 34th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private

* Circular No. 34, E of 1863, G.O. No. 301 of 1868, G.O. No. 107 of 1870.

† Mily. Reg. p. 339, art 24.

affairs. Major A. H. Bramley, to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from Sept. 13, 1871, under the rules of 1854. Major W. C. Mitchell, wing officer 4th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Capt. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting 6th Bengal cav., preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Major W. C. Mitchell, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer 4th N.I., for two years, with effect from Dec. 11, the date of his departure in the steamship *City of Oxford*. H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. G. H. Daly, M.D., of the medical department, to officiate as principal medical storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough of Surg. major D. McDonald. Lieut. W. H. Browne, of the Bengal staff corps, qmr. 18th (The Alipore) regiment of N.I., for two years. Brig. gen. E. Kaye, C.B., of the R.A., commanding at Mooltan, for two years, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 952 of 1861. Capt. C. W. Hawes, of the Bengal staff corps, fort adjutant, Attock, for two years. Major J. Graham, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. C. J. Hughes, of the Bengal staff corps, garrison quartermaster Fort William, was permitted to proceed to sea on urgent private affairs, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 9, inclusive. The leave granted to Col. E. Kaye, R.A. in G.O.C.C. Nov. 1, 1866, is cancelled, as no portion of it was taken by that officer.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. F. A. Wilson, Bengal staff corps, tutor and guardian to the Nawab of Jowrah, has passed, with great credit, the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Indian Treaties, prescribed for officers entering political employ. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 6th Nov.:—Asst. surg. W. E. Riordan, R.A.; Asst. surg. W. H. McNamara, M.D., 106th foot; Asst. apothecary H. D'Lacy, 1st battalion 11th foot. The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on Dec. 4, 1871, the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. 734 of 1864:—High Proficiency in Oordoo: Asst. surg. A. Brebner, M.B., 55th foot. Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. C. F. Massy, Bengal staff corps. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Ensign C. W. Muir, 1st batt., 6th foot; Lieut. C. Barton, 2nd batt., 19th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Dec. 4:—Asst. apoth. J. Houlder, 5th Lancers; Lieut. E. M. Larminie, R.E.; Lieut. col. J. Davis, 37th foot; Staff asst. surg. W. H. Climo, M.D., doing duty 37th foot; Hospital apprentices E. R. Grant, ditto; Private J. Jone, ditto; Private J. Sullivan, ditto; Ensign F. M. Maycock, 58th foot; Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas, 92nd foot; Ensign J. S. D'Aguilar, 96th foot; Lieut. J. Matthews, barrack department. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Dec. 4, 1871:—Staff asst. surg. H. Scott, M.D., doing duty with R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Ramsay, 4th hussars; Ensign D. J. Hawkins, 105th foot; Ensign W. E. Hilliard, 105th foot; Private R. Herrick, 105th foot; Corporal P. Faber, 109th foot; Private P. Sinnott, 109th foot. Mr. T. Allen, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indore State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Nov. 4, 1871. Mr. W. A. Bell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indore State Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard (date of notification Dec. 23). Mr. D. Joscelyne, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on Nov. 13, 1871.

Madras.

MILITARY.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their ret. from Europe:—Surg. J. Bilderbeck, med. dept., supt. Central Jail, Rajahmundry; arrived at Madras on Dec. 13.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. T. Chapman, inf. gen. list; arrived at Madras on Dec. 18.

PROMOTIONS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 26.)

The following proms. are made:—

Majors G. B. Roberts and A. J. Bruce to be lieut. cols., from Dec. 20 last, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Capt. E. D. Gompertz to be major, from Dec. 20, having completed twenty years' service.

Lieut. R. Bullock, capt. in staff corps, cadre 9th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Carr, dec., dated July 24 last.

REMOVALS, &c.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Dec. 10.)

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major J. V. Morris, staff corps, to do general duty, Madras.

Capt. H. F. deLousada, staff corps, to 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I.

Lieut. M. H. Wratisslaw, from 1st wing subalt. 22nd N.I. to adjt. 22nd N.I., with effect from date of departure of Capt. Munro.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. R. Shelly, from offic. qmr. 22nd N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 22nd N.I., with effect from date of departure of Capt. Munro.

Capt. E. H. R. Chambers, from att. 26th N.I. to att. 5th N.I.

Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 13.—The following removals and appts. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 35th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 9th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Pringle, from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 9th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 35th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. H. Pirith, staff corps, to offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 35th N.I.

Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, from offic. 2nd in comd. 9th N.I., to general duty, Cannanore.

Major J. R. S. Henderson, staff corps, to gen. duty, Vizianagram.

Major N. Swanston, staff corps, to gen. duty, Mercara.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept.:—

Lieut. and Acting Dep. comy. J. Craig to be dep. comy.; Ensign and Acting Asst. comy. W. Battinson to be asst. comy.; and Troop Qmr. W. Burton to be dep. asst. comy., from Dec. 12, v. Capt. and Dep. comy. J. Tomlinson, pensioned.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADVANCE OF PAY TO NATIVE REGIMENTS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Madras, Dec. 27.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that the Government has been pleased to sanction the advance of two months' pay, authorised by paragraph 23 page 39 of the Pay Code, for native regiments embarking for foreign service, being made at the stations from which the corps proceeds to the port from which they are to embark, on the clear understanding that the families of the men receiving such advances proceed direct to the village or station selected for their residence.

2. In the event of a further advance, under special or exceptional circumstances, being considered necessary to cover actual expenditure for such movement to the places chosen for residence, commanding officers will submit a full report of such circumstances with an application for a further advance for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and Government.

3. Whenever advances are sanctioned under paragraph 2 of this order, commandants will recover the amounts from the pay of men to whom the families belong by monthly instalments.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed in the Hindustani language (in December):—Higher Standard: Ensign F. W. Snell, 76th regt.; First Class Assist. apoth. R. Roberts, 6-5th brigade R.A. Lower Standard: Assist. surg. F. W. L. Hodder, 45th regt.; Major F. C. D'E. Barclay, 2nd batt. 24th foot; Capt. W. B. Logan, 2nd batt. 24th foot; Lieut. R. B. Giles, 76th foot; Asst. surg. A. A. Stewart, 76th foot.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during December, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. C. West, staff corps, to embark from Madras. Major M. K. Bourne, staff corps, officiating wing officer 6th regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Bombay. Surg. major F. L. Clementson, Indian Medical Department, for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, staff corps, district superintendent of police, Bengal, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Calcutta, on the furlough to Europe granted to him on Nov. 28.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ACKWORTH, H. A., supernum. asst. coll., and sub mag., 2nd class, in the Ahmednuggur dist., is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class in that district.

ANDERSON, G. W., to be 1st asst. coll. of Broach, v. Sheppard, cont. to act as 1st asst. coll. of Khandeish.

BLATHWAYT, C. G., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, v. Jardine, cont. to act as 1st asst. coll. of Canara.

BRITTEN, Major T. E., railway mag. at Bhosawal, in the Khandeish collectorate, having returned to his duties on Dec. 1, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave for three mo. granted to him from Oct. 1 is cancelled.

GRIERSON, Capt. J., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Rutnagherry, from Capt. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., on Dec. 6.

LAKE, C., marshal of the common jail of Bombay, is app. to act as supt. of the common jail of Bombay until further orders.

MAJOR, T., has been app. to act as general manager, Government Customs Warehouse Dept., Bombay, during abs. of Mr. J. Story, on m.c.

PARSONS—BIRDWOOD.—Messrs. H. J. Parsons and H. M. Birdwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and session judge of the Rutnagherry district on Dec. 11, and on the same day Mr. H. M. Birdwood made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

RAMSAY, W., 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, acted as coll. and mag. of that dist., in add. to his own duties, from Nov. 14 to Nov. 23, 1871, during the abs. of Mr. T. C. Hope on priv. leave.

SALMON, W. N., to act as coll. and mag. of Colaba, v. Ovals.

SPRING, G. B., to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Major.

STEELE, C. E., has been app. supy. dep. coll. in Sind, v. Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, transf. to the Goozerat Survey.

TURNER, Lieut. S. G. D., is perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D. on account of ill-health, from Dec. 1, and his servs. are placed at the disp. of the Mil. Dept. from that date.

WAKE.—With reference to G.O. No. 672, dated Oct. 10, Capt. A. J. Wake, R.A., is app. a supy. 3rd class comy. of ordnance.

WALLACE, Major R. R., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, to act as Sindee translator to Govt. in Sind, during absence of Lieut. col. W. Southey, on leave. Dec. 15.

WALKER, J. W., to be supy. asst. coll. of Ahmedabad.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. T. J., R.E., resumed charge of the office of exec. engr., Deesa and Aboo, from Capt. J. Grierson, on the afternoon of Nov. 22.
 WROUGHTON, R. C., is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Dec. 20.
 YOUNG, W. E., to act as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Spring.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22.—No. 41.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Mr. D. Robertson is app. acting sub conductor of the marine store-keeper's dept., from Nov. 1 inclusive, v. Jeewanjee Dorabjee.

No. 42.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Lieut. G. B. Hewett having returned to duty from sick leave, was app. to the command of H.M.'s steamvessel *Dalhousie*, from May 18, v. Campbell, absent on m.c., who reverts to the command of his former vessel, the *Hugh Rose*.

Capt. A. Campbell, on sick leave, is app. to the temporary command of H.M.'s gunboat *Hugh Rose*, from May 18.

Consequent on the absence of Capt. Campbell on m.c., Capt. W. Guthrie to be acting comdr. of the gunboat *Hugh Rose*, from May 18.

Dec. 13.—No. 43.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Mr. M. Fisher, acting 1st officer of the *Dalhousie*, was app. to act as 1st officer of the *Comet*, from Oct. 24 inclusive, the date on which he joined that vessel, v. Gaskin, dec. This appointment to be substantive *pro tem*.

MILITARY.

BLEW—MALLABY.—The C. in C. is pleased to order the following transfer:—Capt. G. E. Blew, S.C., from offic. 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I., to offic. 17th wing subalt. 14th N.I. Major R. Mallaby, S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Poona.

MACLACHLAN, Lieut. K. F., 9th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed and join B duty, for duty.

HERVEY, Ensign G. B., 83rd regt., having completed his examination for promotion, will join the detach. of his regt. at Bombay, travelling expeditiously by rail.

MEDICAL.

COLSTON, Surg., gen. duty, Poona, is directed to proceed forthwith to Seeror, at the public expense, and receive med. charge of the Poona Horse from Asst. surg. Wall, as a tempy. measure.

MACONACHIE.—The services of Asst. surg. G. A. Maconachie, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Education dept. Dec. 19. Asst. surg. Maconachie is app. to act as ophthalmic surgeon during Dr. Sylvester's absence from the appointment. Asst. surg. Maconachie will also act as professor of ophthalmic medicine and surgery, and professor of comparative anatomy in the Grant Medical College, during Dr. Sylvester's absence from the appointment. Dec. 20.

WALL, Asst. surg., on being relieved by Surg. Colston, is directed forthwith to proceed to Poona for gen. duty.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 725 of Nov. 11, the undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for garrison instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on Dec. 1, or as soon after as practicable. The officers from out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Capt. A. R. Heyland, 1st L.C.; Ensigns A. T. Morison, 2nd foot (1st batt.); H. W. Ricketts, 56th foot; Lieut. E. H. Thurlow, 60th foot (3rd batt.), Poona.

Lieut. R. H. Hicks, 3rd hussars; Cornet W. F. Hamilton, 15th hussars; Lieuts. G. F. J. L. Russell, 49th foot; E. T. Dickson, 49th foot; H. A. Wilson, 59th foot; W. A. Callaghan, 66th foot; E. A. Barclay, 108th foot, Mhow.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. Dracup, Hoozoor deputy collector, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS—PASSAGE—GUARDS AND ESCORTS.—Under instructions from Government, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when the strength of troops in garrison may admit, native troops returning from escort or other duty shall, on the score of economy, as a rule proceed by route march. The commanding officer who issues the order directing the return of the party will however, decide, with regard to the troops being wanted quickly or otherwise, as to the mode of travelling to be adopted.

HOME STAFF COLLEGE.—The following Horse Guards' G.O. is declared applicable to India:—The following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in July, 1872:—1. The campaign of 1814, in France. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country, that of Champagne in detail. 2. The general principles of war. Text-books:—Jomini, "L'Art de la Guerre;" Hamley, "Operations of War."

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ORDERS.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the C. in C. is pleased to authorise the discontinuance of the practice of submitting to H.E. for confirmation, division, district, or station orders relating to the postings and movements of individuals of the Subordinate Medical Department. Orders of this nature will in future be issued by divisional and station authorities, on the recommendation of the deputy inspector generals of hospitals of circles, an attested copy being invariably furnished to the deputy inspector general of hospitals, in view to the same being attached as a voucher to bills for pay, travelling charges, &c.

TAMPERING WITH ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.—There being reason to believe that preparations containing copperas, or other destructive agents, are sometimes employed by British soldiers for the purpose of polishing their pouches, attention is directed to para. 604 of the Queen's Regulations, a strict adherence to which is enjoined upon all officers in command. Any damage arising from the use of unauthorised materials must be made good at the expense of the soldier in whose charge the injured articles may be.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Dec.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major Weihe being about to proceed on privilege leave, Surg. major Batty, the next senior medical officer, will receive charge of the office of the deputy inspector general of hospitals, Indian troops; Surg. major Weihe has privilege leave for ten days, from Dec. 24. Capt. A. R. T. McRae has a further extension of leave from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, the date of his return to duty. Lieut. H. M. Murphy, R.E., from Dec. 6.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COMPETITION.—The following return is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—Return showing the figure of merit obtained up to Oct. 31, 1871, by regiments practising in the annual course of musketry for 1871 and 1872:—56th Foot: 149 men have completed the course; figure of merit, 75.68; number of marksmen, 9; best shooting company—letter of A; figure of merit, 87.37. 59th Foot: 87 men have completed the course; figure of merit, 127.30; number of marksmen, 14; best shooting company—letter of B; figure of merit, 127.30. 108th Foot: 77 have completed the course; figure of merit, 148.67; number of marksmen, 31; best shooting company—letter of E; figure of merit, 148.67. Rifle Brigade, 3rd batt.: 117 men have completed the course; figure of merit, 145.04; number of marksmen, 34; best shooting company—letter of D; figure of merit, 146.68. Best shots in 1st period, 150 to 300 yards, Lance corporal C. Golding, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, 67 points; in 2nd period, 400 to 600 yards, Serg. G. Osman, 56th foot, 60 points; in 3rd period, 650 to 800 yards, Private T. Bushell, 108th foot, and Serg. G. Smith, 59th foot, 47 points; in presidency, 400 to 800 yards, Private T. Bushell, 108th foot, 89 points; in officers, 400 to 800 yards, Lieut. the Right Hon. J. C. Amherst, 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade, 58 points.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 9.

15th Hussars.—Capt. D. Ricardo retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Jan. 10.

14th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Atkinson to be supernum., on being app. adj. 4th West York regt. militia; Dec. 2, 1871.

37th Foot.—C. H. Des Vœux, India cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign More-Molyneux, prom.; Jan. 10.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. col. B. T. Gilpin retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; J. H. Bowhill, India cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign Macwhirter, retired; Jan. 10.

109th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. J. London, from Royal Military College, to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign Wyllly, prom.; Jan. 10.

BREVET.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Jan. 10, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Jan. 9:—

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Howden, from 76th foot, to be lieut., v. J. B. Stradling, who exchanges.

76th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Stradling, from 60th foot, to be lieut., v. J. D. Howden, who exchanges.

89th Foot.—The promotion of Ensign Boyle on Nov. 1, 1871, has been cancelled. Ensign J. Boyle to be lieut., by purch., v. J. B. Ribton, who retires.

Jan. 12.

3rd Hussars.—Gen. Sir G. H. Lockwood, K.C.B., from col. 12th lancers, to be col., v. Gen. H. A. Hankey, removed to 1st drag. guards; Jan. 1.

92nd Foot.—Major gen. G. Staunton to be col., v. Lieut. gen. J. Campbell, dec.; Dec. 29, 1871.

Jan. 16.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Shaw, C.B., to be col., v. E. Maberly, C.B., retired upon full pay; Jan. 17. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. W. J. Bolton, C.M.G., to be lieut. col., v. G. H. J. A. Fraser, placed upon the supernum. list; Dec. 23, 1871. Capt. and Brevet major F. Close, upon the supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Sinclair to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Shaw, prom.; Jan. 17. 2nd Capt. G. A. Crawford, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. T. A. De Moleyns to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Bolton, C.M.G., prom.; 2nd Capt. J. B. Richardson to be capt., v. H. J. Alderson, placed upon the supernum. list; Dec. 23, 1871. 2nd Capt. W. H. Wardell, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. F. J. G. Hill to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Sinclair, prom.; 2nd Capt. W. H. Izod to be capt., v. L. P. Walsh, who has been perm. to retire from the service on an annuity; 2nd Capt. C. R. Buckle (late Madras) to be capt., v. C. E. Watson, retired from the service on a pension; Jan. 17. Lieut. T. B. Tyler to be 2nd capt., v. De Moleyns, prom.; Lieut. C. E. B. Leacock to be 2nd capt., v. Richardson, prom.; Dec. 23, 1871. Lieut. M. F. H. McCausland to be 2nd capt., v. Hill, prom.; Lieut. S. Simpson to be 2nd capt., v. Izod,

prom.; Lieut. R. Smyth-Thompson (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Buckle, prom.; Lieut. F. C. H. Hallett has been perm. to retire from the service on an annuity; Lieut. G. C. Davie has been perm. to retire from the service on an annuity; Lieut. H. B. R. Harvey has been perm. to retire from the service on an annuity; Lieut. A. B. Cunningham (late Bengal) has been perm. to resign his commission; Jan. 17. Lieut. C. S. Graham has been placed upon the seconded list; Nov. 25, 1871.

3rd Foot.—Surg. J. L. Jameson, having completed 20 years full pay service, to be surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 27, 1870; Dec. 15, 1871.

83rd Foot.—The name of the lieut. who was app. to an ensigncy on April 18, 1867, is W. Cooke-Collis, not W. C. Collis, as hitherto stated.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. O. Selby retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Jan. 17.

BREVET.

Col. E. Maberly, c.b., retired full pay, R.A., to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Jan. 17.

Capt. C. E. Watson, royal (late Madras) art., retired on a pension, to have the hon. rank of major; Jan. 17.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, late R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; Dec. 4, 1871.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Jan. 17, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Jan. 16, 1872:—

2nd Foot.—Capt. H. B. Philipps to be major, by purch., v. J. C. Weir, who retires; Lieut. R. Bleazby to be capt., by purch., v. Philipps; Ensign M. Cust to be lieut., by purch., v. Bleazby.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. N. Welman to be capt., by purch., v. W. L. Beatlie, who retires. The promotion of Ensign Wood, on Nov. 1, 1871, has been cancelled. Ensign M. C. Wood to be lieut., by purch., v. Welman.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—At Dera Ghazi Khan, Dec. 22, wife of Captain W. Barron, dep. supt. of revenue survey, N.W. Frontier, son.

BOROOAH—At Gowhaty, Assam, Dec. 10, wife of Baboo Lakshmilal Borooah, son.

BREAREY—At Madras, Dec. 23, wife of J. E. Brearey, daughter.

DANIELL—At Ahmednuggur, Dec. 24, Mrs. Henry Daniell, daughter.

FITZHUGH—At Edwardesabad, Dec. 14, wife of Captain FitzHugh, 4th Sikh inf., son.

FOX—At Kutea, Shahabad, Dec. 13, wife of Michael Fox, daughter.

GREEN—At Lahore, Dec. 13, wife of A. D. Green, station master, daughter.

HENDERSON—At Dum Dum, Dec. 21, wife of Capt. F. Henderson, 107th regt., son.

HUNT—At Lanowlee, Dec. 28, wife of W. Hunt, station master G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

INGLIS—At Allahabad, Dec. 25, wife of George Inglis, daughter.

JOHN—At Bandora, Dec. 27, wife of Harry John, son.

LAIDMAN—At Jounpore, Dec. 22, wife of G. J. Laidman, C.S., son.

LATHAM—At Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 8, wife of Capt. H. Latham, R.A., son.

LAWSON—At "The Brae," Chinchpooily, Dec. 25, wife of H. W. G. Lawson, son.

LOCH—At Bareilly, Dec. 15, wife of Dr. Loch, officg. civil surg., son.

LOCKLEY—Dec. 26, wife of J. Lockley, Superintendent Bombay Police, daughter.

LYALL—At Allahabad, Dec. 22, wife of C. J. Lyall, C.S., daughter.

MILLER—At South Wynaad, Dec. 14, wife of S. A. Miller, son.

NEWPORT—At Sholapoor, Dec. 14, wife of Major W. H. Newport, Bombay S.C., daughter.

PELLEW—At Calcutta, Dec. 23, Mrs. F. H. Pellew, son.

PORTER—At Agra, Dec. 12, wife of J. C. Porter, daughter.

PRICE—At Midnapore, Dec. 20, wife of J. C. Price, Bengal C.S., daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Meean Meer, Dec. 21, wife of R. Richardson, daughter.

SHARPLEY—At Shewhur, Tirhoot, wife of W. Sharpley, daughter.

SOUTHON—At Seetapore, Dec. 18, wife of J. Southon, P.W.D., daughter.

STORMONT—At Broach, Dec. 22, wife of A. Stormont, Cotton Department, daughter.

STREET—At Prome, Dec. 1, wife of Capt. C. W. Street, Madras S.C., son.

SUTTON—At Castle Park, Calcutta, Dec. 22, wife of H. Sutton, son.

SYKES—At Calcutta, wife of A. L. Sykes, son.

THOMPSON—At Madras, Dec. 19, wife of E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College, son.

WILLIS—Dec. 26, wife of Sergeant major Willis, son.

WYMAN—At Calcutta, Dec. 24, wife of F. Wyman, son.

YOUNG—At Cuddalore, Dec. 21, wife of Capt. T. H. B. Young, Madras S.C., daughter, who survived her birth but a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

CRESS—WALKER.—At Goobbi, Dec. 21, Charles Cress, pleader, to Rachael R. Walker.

HUTCHINSON—JOHNSON.—At Bhosawul, Dec. 23, Ralph Hutchinson, G.I.P. Railway, to Miss S. Johnson, daughter of G. Johnson, of Bromley, Kent.

GREY—KIERULF.—At Madras, W. Grey, of the Madras Bank, to Ellen J., daughter of Apothecary W. K. Kierulf, of the Military Female Asylum.

GUINNESS—WHITE.—At Kidderpore, Dec. 18, A. R. F. Guinness, to Eleanor A., daughter of A. H. White, engr., Calcutta.

PARRICK—FLEMING.—At St. John's Church, Meerut, Dec. 20, H. J. P. Parrick, to Mary E. Fleming.

PERROT—MEYER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, Jules Perrot, C.E., to Christine, daughter of the late C. Meyer.

STURROCK—DOBIE.—At Raugoon, Dec. 7, John Sturrock, M.S.C., to Regina M., daughter of Col. G. S. Dobie, comdt. 14th M.N.I.

WILSON—HUGHES.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Dec. 22, David Wilson, H.M.'s Customs Preventive Service, to Katharine A., daughter of the late Lawrence Hughes, of Dublin.

DEATHS.

CAMPIER—At Goruckpore, Dec. 21, Herbert E., son of James Campier, aged 2. [D'Castellas, aged 66.]

D'CASTELLAS—At Ermore, Dec. 20, Louisa, widow of the late George D'Souza—At Perambore, Dec. 9, Bartholomew D'Souza, aged 55.

FLEMING—At Howrah, Dec. 25, D. R. Fleming, late of Glasgow, aged 22.

FREEMAN—At Bandora Hill, Dec. 25, John D. Freeman, shipping master, Bombay, aged 53. [engr., Bengal.]

HUME—At Calcutta, Dec. 21, Mary, wife of Lieut. col. Hume, offic. supt.

JERVIS—At Byculla, Dec. 27, Matilda, daughter of T. Jervis, aged 7.

JOHNSON—At Chunar, Dec. 26, Grace R., daughter of W. Johnson, Army Commissariat Department, aged 2.

LEONARD—On Dec. 17, Major James Leonard, ordnance dept., aged 64.

McLOSKEY—At Hingolee, Deccan, Dec. 23, Pensioned sub conductor D. McLosky, of the ordnance dept., aged 75.

NICOLAY—On board the *Viceroy*, off Madras, Dec. 13, W. F. Nicolay, son of Capt. T. Nicolay, Madras fusiliers, aged 27.

PANTON—At Dera Ismail Khan, Dec. 11, Jane, wife of J. C. Panton, aged 61. [aged 36.]

ROGERS—At Howrah, Dec. 20, G. D. Rogers, late supt. Caledonia Dock, SHARPLEY—At Shewur, Tirhoot, Dec. 10, Jessie, daughter of W. Sharpley.

STEWART—At Callian, Dec. 23, John Stewart, telegraph supt., G.I.P. Railway Company, aged 30.

Official Papers.

PUBLIC WORKS GRANT FOR 1872-73.

The Governor-general in Council having had under consideration the question of the amount that can be allotted from ordinary revenues for expenditure on Imperial public works during 1872-73, has decided that the grant for this purpose shall be fixed at two millions sterling, being £388,000 less than the grant of 1871-72. The financial prospects for next year renders this reduction necessary. It will have to be carried out in the manner most advantageous to the public interests. It having been decided that the estimates and accounts of the Irrigation Branch of the Department shall, from the 1st April next, be separated from those of the general branch of the Public Works Department, it is necessary that the grants for the two departments, including establishment and tools and plant, should be likewise kept distinct. In this view, the ordinary grant for the ensuing official year is distributed as follows:—

	1872-73.	1871-72.
Public Works	£1,330,000	£1,690,896
Agricultural	670,000	697,104

Total £2,000,000 ... £2,388,000

For extraordinary irrigation works the aggregate of the demands submitted by Government and Administration amounts to 24 millions sterling. But as these demands have been heretofore invariably over-estimated, the Governor-general in Council considers that one million sterling will be sufficient to meet all probable demands on account of these works for 1872-73, and the total grant for the year for extraordinary irrigation works will accordingly be limited to that amount. If, during the course of the year, it should appear that a larger sum from loan funds can with advantage be spent, the Government of India will be prepared to consider the propriety of making extra grants. In addition to the irrigation works extraordinary, there will be the charge for the construction of State Railways, and probably the bridge over the Hooghly River, the allotments for which will be determined hereafter. The total grant to be distributed in these orders amounts to three millions sterling, viz.:—

Public Works, ordinary	£1,130,000
Agricultural—	
Ordinary	£670,000
Extraordinary	1,000,000
	1,670,000

Total £3,000,000

IRRIGATION IN ORISSA.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to H.E. the Governor general of India in Council.

London, July 27, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have received and perused with interest the papers transmitted by your Excellency's Despatch No. 35, of March 6 last, relative to the irrigation works in Orissa, which has recently come into the possession of your Government by purchase from the late East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company.

2. Among the papers is a comprehensive review of the whole scheme by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Bengal, which seems on moderate data, and according to which the estate and prospects of the works are much more satisfactory than had been previously supposed. The amount already expended on them is stated at 117 lakhs, and the amount required to complete them is estimated at about 160 lakhs more; but the total net revenue is expected eventually to be at least 4½ lakhs, or 16 per cent. on the outlay; and both such experience as had already been afforded by the works themselves and analogous experience elsewhere warrant the belief that this is not an extravagant estimate.

3. I am glad, therefore, to observe that your Excellency in Council is now satisfied of the expediency of prosecuting the works gradually to conclusion, and that, besides according formal sanction to a considerable amount of past expenditure, and conditional authorisation to a further outlay of Rs. 22,38,400, for which my sanction is required, you have issued instructions for the careful preparation of plans and estimates for the remaining portions of the scheme. Executive operations should, in my opinion, be pushed on henceforward as fast as possible, consistently with due regard to the danger of an excessive rise in the price of labour, and to the disposition shown by the cultivators to avail themselves of the new facilities offered for irrigation and navigation.

4. The estimates just adverted to, amounting to Rs. 22,38,400, are hereby sanctioned. ARGYLL.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF SUPREME GOVERNMENT TO THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

6. "The estimates comprised in the second and third sections of the high level canal, provisionally sanctioned by us, are in round numbers:—

Weirs across the River Brahmince	Rs. 4,92,000
Main canal, second section, thirteen miles... ..	4,62,400
Weirs across the Byturnee	2,24,000
Main canal, third section	7,60,000
Distributaries on second section	2,00,000
Ditto on third ditto	1,00,000

Total Rs. 22,38,400

"The area which will be brought within reach of irrigation by these works, as stated in the Chief Engineer's reports, amounts to 230,000 acres, of which the estimates now sanctioned provide for distributive works capable of supplying 150,000 acres.

7. "Your Grace will observe that we continue to be still impressed with the necessity which exists of special legislation with the object of securing more completely to the Government a return from these great works."

MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is published for general information:—

No. 432.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, dated Simla, Oct. 31, 1871.

[GENERAL.]

Read—

A Memorandum, dated Sept. 23, by the Officiating Inspector general of Forests, asking for permission to print, for circulation to forest officers, a manual of directions for the use of common medicines, and the treatment of some of the most common diseases.

Read also—

A Memorandum, dated Oct. 2, on the above, by the Secretary in this department, suggesting the advisability of compiling and printing for general use by officers whose duties compel them to reside very frequently beyond the reach of medical aid—*e.g.*, officers in the Customs, Opium, Forests, Public Works, and other departments—a simple, brief, and concise medical *vaide mecum*.

OBSERVATIONS.—A simple and concise popular work on medicine suited to the wants of non-professional persons in this country has long been wanted. To the many officers of the forest, survey, customs, opium, and other departments who are scattered over India in situations far removed from medical advice, simple instructions for the treatment of accidents, of diseases, and especially of those tropical diseases which are most common, and which require early treatment, would, it is believed, prove of much service, not only for their own use, but also for the use of their families and establishments. Such a work could not take the place of proper medical advice, nor is it proposed that it should be resorted to where such advice can be obtained, but, in the absence of such assistance, much might be done, and probably many lives might be saved, if a manual, well suited to the circumstances, accompanied by a small medicine chest, were placed in the hands of all those who have no other guide.

2. Such a work, however, to be really useful, must be extremely simple and concise. It must contain no technical terms, and it should deal with as few remedies as possible. With this object, all the medicines recommended as absolutely essential should first be enumerated, their action explained, and the proper doses, both for adults and children, stated. (Small medicine boxes will be hereafter distributed, arranged expressly with reference to this first chapter.) In the next chapter, the symptoms of the chief diseases, and the treatment which is best suited to each, should be described. A third chapter should be devoted to the diagnosis and cure of accidents; and a fourth should contain general instructions for preserving health, especially in those circumstances of exposure and of residence in unhealthy localities which so frequently attach to the performance of duty.

RESOLUTION.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council has resolved to offer a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best manual of this kind (special regard being had to brevity and simplicity) which shall be submitted on or before Oct. 15, 1872. Manuscripts should be sent to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, superscribed "Manual of Family Medicine for India." A sealed envelope should accompany each, the outside bearing a motto, and containing within the name of the author. The work will be the property of the Government, and will be published with any additions or omissions that Government may deem necessary at the public expense, bearing the author's name.

Home.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the course of his speech at Brighton on Monday last Mr. Fawcett made the following remarks:—

"Before I conclude these remarks, I am anxious for a few moments to direct your attention to a subject which is unhappily seldom alluded to at a political meeting. You probably may have been struck with the fact, which has certainly produced a most painful impression upon my mind, that in the numberless speeches which, during the recess, have been delivered by ministers and by statesmen of high authority, not one single moment's consideration has been vouchsafed to India. The representative of our great dependency in the House of Commons recently met his constituents at Elgin. Although he apparently had time to say many strange and grotesque things about every conceivable subject under the sun, he could not condescend to give a moment's attention to India. The most trumpery question that was ever brought before Parliament, a wrangle about the purchase of a picture, a squabble about the making of a road through St. James's-park, a quarrel about the claims of rival architects, seem to excite more attention in Parliament than the welfare of 180,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects. Constituencies, it is said, take no interest in the subject; let me emphatically warn you that if we continue to do in the future that which has been done in the past, the day is not far distant when the Indian question will disturb every English home from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End. We have so mismanaged the affairs of that country that her finances are in a state of chronic confusion; our extravagance and our bungling have been such that taxation is rapidly increasing, debt is already accumulating; and each year deficits succeed each other with unerring regularity. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Bright, in one of the finest speeches which even that great orator ever delivered, bitterly condemned our administration of India, because, he said, we permitted £32,000,000 to be annually spent, and we had piled up a debt of £60,000,000. During the fourteen years that have elapsed since that time, the annual expenditure has increased from £32,000,000 to £53,800,000, and the debt, instead of being £60,000,000, is £180,000,000. Of this amount, about £80,000,000 has been spent in public works. These have been so ill devised and so extravagantly constructed, that, upon the aggregate outlay, the returns are insufficient to pay the interest upon the money borrowed, and a considerable portion of the money has been altogether lost. Unless the English people bring some pressure to bear upon their Government, there is no chance of arresting this career of reckless prodigality; and if it is persisted in we shall find, when it is too late to retrieve the errors of the past, that we are involved in one of the greatest disasters that ever befel our country. If expenditure in India goes on at its present rate, it will soon be necessary to raise five or ten millions of additional taxation in that country, and I have never yet found an Indian statesman who has been able to suggest how this increased revenue could be obtained without producing an amount of discontent which would make the most prudent tremble for the loyalty of the Indian people. You are probably aware that a select committee sat during the whole of last session upon Indian Finance. As yet we have scarcely passed the threshold of our inquiry; but if you will take the trouble to read the evidence which has been given, you will find that it contains disclosures which cast a serious blemish upon the reputation of our country. The India-office in Victoria-street is a costly establishment maintained by Indian taxpayers. We have assumed the responsibility of, to a great extent, governing India in this country, and yet her affairs are wilfully and habitually neglected by successive Cabinets. A high official in his evidence stated that whenever the interests of India and England are supposed to be in conflict our Government always allows the former country to go to the wall. All kinds of charges are thrown upon India which she ought not to bear. The official to whom I have first alluded, when referring to the fact that India was compelled to share the loss involved in some disastrous telegraph speculation into which the English Government had entered, said that if the Indian Government were an individual A, and the English Government an individual B, that the conduct of B to A would be considered uncommonly sharp practice, to which A would not submit if he had the power to help it. But I can quote the opinion of one whose authority will, perhaps, come more home to you. You are aware that Mr. Laing once held the highest financial office in India, and he has publicly declared that Indian finance is constantly being sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards, and to the exigencies of English estimates. Can any one who cares for the reputation of our country consent to remain passive while such an imputation rests upon our national honour? The people of India, it is true, have not votes; they cannot bring as much pressure to bear upon Parliament as can be brought by one of our great railway companies; but, with some confidence, I believe that I shall not be misinterpreting your wishes if, as your representative, I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenceless and powerless. As a

constituency you will never have reason to regret that you have expressed a desire that the English Parliament should not be less solicitous for the welfare of the Indian people than it is for the welfare of the English nation."

Miscellaneous.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £336,200; to Bombay, £150,000, and to Madras, £13,800. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 22 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 24 per cent. Those above in full.

THE LOSS OF THE "DELAWARE."—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *Delaware*, which was wrecked on the Scilly Islands on December 28, has been held at Liverpool, before Mr. Raffles, stipendiary magistrate, assisted by Captain Harris and Mr. Robert Galloway, engineer and surveyor to the Board of Trade, as nautical assessors. Captain Charles John Fisher said he commanded the *Delaware* both before and after she was lengthened. The lengthening of the ship had no prejudicial effect upon either her sailing or steering qualities. This concluded the evidence, and Mr. Raffles said that, as there was no one before the court, no judgment would be pronounced. A report has been forwarded to the Board of Trade, declaring that the late master of the vessel shaped a course far too near the Scilly coasts for the safety of such a ship, especially in tempestuous weather.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief screw steamship *Euphrates*, Capt. Curme, arrived at Spithead on Jan. 8 from Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, and next morning steamed into Portsmouth Harbour to disembark the 38th Regt. of Infantry and other troops she had brought home, as follows:—Col. J. Elliott, R.A.; Col. S. Heming, 38th; Major Vance, 38th; Captains, 38th—Eyre, Hurford (with Mrs. Hurford and five children), Sherlock Barron, Sir N. W. D. Pringie, Beal, T. W. Smith; Quartermaster Slattery, and Mrs. Slattery and three children. Lieuts., 38th—Connor, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, Rudman, Thunder (Adjt.), and Crofton. Ensigns, 38th—Olive and Hackett; 38th—eight Staff sergeants, 591 men, 29 women, and 46 children. Various corps—Capt. M. Tweedie, R.A.; Assist.-Surgeon Clifton, R.A.; Capt. Gavegan, 49th; Capt. F. W. Ward, R.A.; Capt. A. Harness, R.A.; Capt. R. M. Briscoe, 15th Hussars; Capt. G. T. Gillies, R.A.; Capt. W. Lousdale, 1st-17th; Capt. R. S. Mackenzie, R.A.; Lieut. A. B. Davies, R.A.; Lieut. F. M. Robinson, R.A.; Lieut. A. M. Pinhey, R.A.; Assist.-Surg. J. J. Crean, 1st-6th. Invalids,—Capt. G. W. Borradaile, R.H.A., Mrs. Borradaile, and three children; Cornet Bolton, 18th Hussars. Lieuts. Morgan and Murphy, R.E., were left behind at Malta. Public Works Department.—Conductor Grace; Lieut. Empson, R.N.; Assist.-Surg. Adretts, R.N.; Lieut. W. P. Browne, Medical Staff Corps. 196 non-commissioned officers and men from various corps, with 17 women and 39 children. The troops were forwarded per rail to their several destinations, the 38th Regt. going on by special train to Dover, where the regiment will for the present be stationed—the time-expired men to the general depot at Chichester, and the invalids to the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Netley.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief steamship *Crocodile*, Capt. George H. Parkin, was appointed to sail from Portsmouth on Jan. 12, for Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, with Royal Artillery and draughts of other corps on board, but after the pilot was on board to navigate her out of the harbour to Spithead, and the order had been given for the engines to "go ahead" from alongside the jetty where she had been berthed, it was found that something was so far the matter with the engines that the ship could not be started. It was believed by the engineer officers belonging to the dockyard and to the ship that some floating substance had got into and choked the Kingston valve inlet of the centrifugal condensing pump. The ship in consequence was placed in dock during the afternoon, with the troops on board, but it is expected that she will be taken out again this day's tide and started on her voyage. Supposing that it is really nothing more than a piece of wood, or any other substance, that has got into the Kingston valve of the inlet pipe to the condensers, there remains the fact that one of the largest and most expensive of all our troop-ships had to be put through the expense of docking, and the commencement of the voyage deferred, with upwards of a thousand people on board, because no means could be brought forward by the dockyard authorities to save such a waste of time and of money. A diver was certainly sent down while the ship lay alongside the dockyard, but as he was merely a "seaman" diver from the *Excellent*, he knew nothing of the valve mechanism of the bottom of the ship, and therefore did not discover the fault. The next day, however, the ship was undocked, after clearing the choked valve inlet, and after testing the working of her machinery at Spithead, she sailed for Queenstown, Malta, and Bombay. Her Majesty's Indian troop-relief steamship *Euphrates*, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, will sail from Portsmouth for Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, on Feb. 6, with the 69th

Infantry and draughts from other corps, and will call in at Queenstown to receive other draughts there from Dublin and the Curragh. She will sail from Queenstown on Feb. 10, is due at Port Said on the 25th, Suez the 29th, and Bombay on March 15. She will leave Bombay for England again, with invalids, on April 1, and return, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, calling at Bepore, Mauritius, and Simon's Town for military and naval invalids or time-expired men. She may be expected to arrive at Spithead about June 4. Her Majesty's Indian troop-relief steamship *Malabar*, Capt. Sholto Douglas, will embark draughts at Portsmouth and sail on Jan. 24, for Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, calling in at Queenstown, and sailing thence on the 28th inst. She is due at Port Said on the 13th proximo, and at Bombay on March 3. She will leave Bombay on her homeward voyage on March 20, arriving at Suez on April 4, and leaving Port Said on April 8, and will arrive at Spithead on April 23.

India Office.

Jan. 20, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Hawes, Staff Corps; Cond. J. E. Grace, Public Works Department; Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. Browne, Staff Corps; Veterinary surg. G. Kettlewell; Surg. major D. McDonald.

Madras Estab.—Major O. F. Smithers, Staff Corps; Major J. S. Tighe, Staff Corps; Surg. major C. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. B. Jacob, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. F. Lester, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. Roche.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. N. J. Grant, 6 mo.; Capt. E. K. F. Fortescue, 6 mo.; Capt. G. G. Young, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. Buttye, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. D. Magrath, 6 mo.; Surg. J. Dougall, 4 mo.; Lieut. C. W. Blenkin, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major T. J. Holland, c.b., 6 mo.; Major H. F. Bolton, 6 mo.; Major M. R. Haig, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. M. J. Moore; Capt. F. E. Wiggins, Inf.; Sub conductor J. Brown; Col. J. E. Gastrell, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major W. G. Morris, Cav.; Capt. A. T. Fraser.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. J. Vibart, Staff Corps; Col. C. M. Barrow, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—The wife of H. A. R. Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, who survived his birth only twelve hours, at Ryde, Jan. 11.

PATTERSON—The wife of Lieut. Colonel Patterson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Weston-super-Mare, Jan. 13.

STEWART—The wife of J. D. Stewart, Commander P. and O. Company's Service, of a son, at Bitterne, near Southampton, Jan. 12.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONALD—MORLEY—Colonel James Horsburgh Macdonald, late of the Bengal Artillery, 1st Surrey Rifles, to Charlotte, daughter of James Morley, at St. Paul's, Herne-hill, Jan. 17.

McKEE—JEFFERY—Robert A., son of the Rev. J. McKee, D.D., Trenan-drum, Madras Presidency, to Mary, daughter of John Jeffery, at Northampton, Jan. 9.

RICHARDS—STOKES—William H. Richards, son of the late Lieut. Colonel Henry Richards, to Florence A. E., daughter of Captain Antony B. C. Stokes, late 53rd Regiment, at Haverfordwest, Jan. 9.

THOMPSON—SHAW—Frederick Thompson, to Selina J., widow of James Shaw, 10th Bengal Cavalry, at Tanbridge Wells, Jan. 16.

WOOLLEY—ELLIS—J. Woolley, son of the late Dr. J. Woolley, Bengal Army, to Sarah M., daughter of R. S. Ellis, at Willingham, Cambs., Jan. 16.

DEATHS.

GISBORNE—John Gisborne, late of the H.E.I.C.S. Maritime Service, at Instow, near Devon, aged 77.

LANGLEY—Edward A. Langley, late of the Madras Cavalry, at Hammer-smith, Dec. 19, 1871.

MALDEN—Percival D. Malden, late Captain Bombay Staff Corps, at Bournemouth, aged 29, Jan. 16.

STEAD—Joseph R. Stead, late Commander P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Service, at Canterbury, Jan. 15.

TURNBULL—Sarah, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Turnbull, Bombay Horse Artillery, at Brompton, Jan. 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Zulette, Maulmain; Abergeldie, Rangoon.—13. Agamemnon, Cocanada; West Ridge, Calcutta; str. Stephenson, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—14. Whittington, Bombay; Ajax, Madras; Bertram Rigby, Calcutta; Schleswig, Calcutta; Summer Cloud, Maulmain; Glenesk, Calcutta; White Adler, Calcutta.—15. Eliza A. Kenney, Calcutta; Winchester, Calcutta; Buenos Ayres, Akyab.—16. Norma, Calcutta; Oxford, Calcutta; Stratton Audley, Calcutta, Horsa, Rangoon.—17. Riversdale, Rangoon; Morning Star, Calcutta; Gainsborough, Calcutta; Candahar, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw str. Strathelyde, via Suez Canal, Jan. 17.—At GRAVESEND.—From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson and child, Mrs. Hoyle and three children, Miss Hoyle, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. A. Green.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Vermont, Calcutta.—14. H.M.'s str. Crocodile, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Peshawar, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—15. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; Marmion, Calcutta.—16. Bengal, Aden; Sir John Mandeville, Bombay; John Elliott, Aden.—17. Sanspareil, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, Jan. 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. R. Nisbet, Mrs. J. Smith, Capt. J. C. Stewart, Mr. J. Sandeman, Capt. Samuels, Capt. Aislabie, Major James, Dr. Booth, Mr. C. H. Hall and infant, Mr. E. A. Tanqueray, Mrs. Hughes Hallett. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Mansell, Capt. Sapartus, Miss Cobb, Mr. T. Lang. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. G. Maudley, Miss R. Porter. For Ceylon.—Mr. Liesching, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Dure, Mr. A. L. Powisgock.

Per str. Ceylon, Jan. 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. V. Irwin, Dr. O. Donel, Mrs. Impey and two infants, Mr. C. D. Bentley, Major W. H. Boynton, Dr. McDowell, Capt. and Mrs. Ransford, Mr. Blackett, Mr. H. B. Alexander, Col. Hyde. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Ransome, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tooth and son.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Palawon, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 17, 10 N., 25 W.
Orissa, Greenock to Bombay, Dec. 21.
Lord of the Isles, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 16, 8 N., 25 W.
Roopanel, Calcutta to London, Nov. 3, 10 S., 89 E.
Richard Rylands, Calcutta to Hull, Nov. 25, 32 S., 29 E.
James L. Bogart, Bombay to London, Dec. 18, 20 N., 37 W.
St. Magnus, London to Calcutta, Dec. 9.
Helen Scott, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 14, 7 N., 24 W.
Isabella Croom, London to Bombay, Dec. 13.
Western Bride, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 12, 10 N., 27 W.
Carnajah, Rangoon to Liverpool, Nov. 5, 15 E., 81 E.
Haddington, Calcutta to London, Nov. 15, 23 S., 52 E.
Western Belle, Liverpool to Bombay, 20 days out, 10 N., 22 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The magistrates granted, on Jan. 9. a survey by Board of Trade surveyors on the Coringa, Ross, from Shields to Bombay, which put into Weymouth Roads on Dec. 21 through stress of weather; portions of two former crews have been sent to gaol for refusal of duty, &c., and now a third crew shipped has declined to proceed in the vessel, and will be brought before the magistrates on Jan. 10.

Advices from Weymouth of Jan. 10 state that six seamen had been landed that day from the Inkerman, of Liverpool, for Calcutta, lying in the Portland Roads, and were to be taken before the magistrates for refusal of duty, &c.

The Culzean, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which put into Greenock on Dec. 25, stated to be making water, has been examined, and found perfectly tight; the report of her leaking is said to have originated from the fact of the cargo of salt having become saturated with water and melted.

The Queen of the Lakes, from Greenock to Bombay, which put into Queenstown on Jan. 8 with damage, had experienced violent S.W. gales in the Channel, during which she laboured heavily and made six inches water per hour, and had decks completely swept, &c.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Brook, Mrs. Jackson Williams and infant, Col. and Mrs. Farington and infant, Mr. F. Bourdillon, Miss O'Hallaran, Mr. F. Taylor, Miss Dale, and Mr. E. Rivington.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. B. Hodgson, Capt. O. M. Graham, Mr. Sander, and Mr. Maxwell.

ADEN to BOMBAY.—Mr. Tanqueray.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Melville.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Two Messrs. Powell.

FEBRUARY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. Forbes, Gen. Turner, two Misses Turner, Mr. C. Tye, Capt. Hon. G. C. Napier, Mr. S. B. Cary, and Miss L. Calcraft.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. J. C. Little.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major R. S. Graves, Major Steward, Mrs. Ashley, and Lieut. Col. Sellen.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Daniel, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Gordon, Col. S. Stafford, Col. L. Hire, Gen. Sir H. Ord and Secretary, Lady Ord, Mr. E. Elias, Mrs. Combe, Col. and Mrs. Agnew, Capt. F. E. Wiggins, and Col. MacLagan.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Martin, two Misses Niven, and Mr. Armstrong.

Suez to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and Capt. Maxwell.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Kirk.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 1.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 26.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-24	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1833-34	99½ 100	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½ 97	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	96½ 97	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		101½ 102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		97½ 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		97½ 98
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		105½ 106

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Columbo	1 dte.	1 dte.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	111½		
India 5 per cent.	106½		
India 4 per cent.	97		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	99 to 99		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	102½ to 103½		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	102½ to 103½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	102½ to 103½		
" " " 1859	102½ to 103½		
" " " 1863	102½ to 103½		
" " " 1864	102½ to 103½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	102½ to 103½		
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103½		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	102½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent. for account	102½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	102½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888	102½ to 103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	102½ to 103½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	23s. to 25s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)	22s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½	
Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½	
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	104½ to 105½	x.d.
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110	
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	107 to 108	
East Indian	100	1½ to 1½ pm. x.d.	
G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	1½ to 1½ pm. x.d.	
Ditto (new)	12	91 to 93	
Ditto	6	105 to 106	
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	98 to 100	
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	96 to 98	
Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102	
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105	
Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100		
Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all		
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100		
BANKS.			
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Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15½	
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25½ to 26½	
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86	
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46 to 47	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	162 to 164	
British Australian	all	8½ to 9½	
British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 12	
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10½ to 10½	
China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 9½	
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Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	5 to 6	
Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12	
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MISCELLANEOUS.			
Anglo-Indian Tea Company	all	1 to 1½ pm.	
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6½ to 7	
New	4	1½ to 1½	
Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16	
Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15	
East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.	
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103	
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P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	50 to 52	
Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par	

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T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 8th January, 1872.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Jan. 8; Agra and Madras, Jan. 6; Calcutta, Jan. 5. This is the first mail which has left Bombay under the new system on a Monday. It is proverbially hard to please everybody, and the Bombay people are not the more reconciled to the inconveniences of the new arrangement because, according to the Indian Postmaster-general, Friday and Saturday are convenient days of departure from Calcutta and Madras. Mr. Hogg hopes that the Bombay merchants will submit to a necessary evil inflicted on them for the general good, and reminds them that last year they did acquiesce in the arrangement to which they now again demur. In reply, they virtually deny the alleged acquiescence, and point out the peculiar hardships to which they are henceforth exposed. The inevitable pressure of work at the last moment will oblige them either to work all through Sunday or to leave much of their business over to the following week. In Bombay, unlike Calcutta, the chief firms dispense as a rule with brokers, doing all the shipping business themselves. With the mail closing at two P.M. on Monday, the banks must, for their own sakes, refuse to take bills after noon. Even by working on Sundays, the Bombay merchants will never get all their shipping documents and market reports complete in good time. "In a word," they say through their Chamber of Commerce, "the new arrangement, while it will certainly have the effect of turning Sunday into a regular business day, will even then not enable Bombay merchants to get through their current business with that order and despatch which are the first conditions of all well-conducted business." The choice seems indeed to lie between working on Sundays at Bombay, if the mail leaves on Monday, and losing part of the Saturday half-holiday at Calcutta, if the mail started a day later. Surely it would be possible in this matter to please Bombay without much annoying Calcutta. Even then however we should expect to hear a cry of suffering from Australia, which, it seems, is already complaining of the delay in forwarding the Australian mails to England.

THE news brought by the mail from the Loshai Expedition dates down to New Year's-day from the Left or Bouchier's Column, and only to the 25th December from the Right or Brownlow's Column. At the latter date Colonel Macpherson was to rejoin General Brownlow, from a spot on the second range eastward of Vanoonah's village. By that time Colonel Macpherson had destroyed three villages, one of which is marked in the map as Lalpoetal. Two days earlier Major Macintyre had returned to camp after destroying two villages, one of which was stockaded, besides rice-granaries reckoned to hold about 8,000 maunds; to say nothing of the "gayals," pigs, and poultry, which were no doubt converted to the use of our troops. The rice being in husk could not be readily turned to their account. The Kookies on these occasions appear to flee at once in wholesome dread of the little Ghoorkas who generally lead the attack. One of the villages thus burnt contained 118 houses, "all new and clean." In a four days' raid Major Macintyre seems to have burnt 192 dwelling houses, with fifty-eight granaries containing 150 tons of rice.

On Christmas-day General Bouchier was still encamped in a Kolell village. He, too, had been engaged in destroying villages and granaries, and the same process was repeated on the 25th, when, after "a little opposition," and the wounding of three sepoys, the village was burned, and one dead Loshai brought into camp. If the Loshais cannot save their villages, they send their scouts to prowl about the British camp, and try to pick off unwary sentries. In this, however, they do not seem to have succeeded. Some days before then a large body of them fell suddenly on a small escort of Ghoorkas, one of whom was killed before help came from the camp. On the 27th December General Bouchier had gone further up the Tipai, and encamped on the Toweeboon, "a fine open spot," where he purposed forming a depot for supplies. On his way thither his troops had burnt another village with its surrounding granaries. On their way through the jungle they were worried with "sharpshooters," who managed, it seems, to wound a sapper and a coolie before the jungle could be cleared. For three miles beyond camp the country was reconnoitred, but no traces of an enemy were to be seen. The weather was reported fine but very cold, the troops and coolies were in excellent health, and all the wounded doing well. The road so far had been very difficult, but was being got ready for the passage of elephants. The force remaining at Tipai Mukh was 400 strong. On the 29th the same General took 200 of the 42nd to Kolell and the other villages burnt on the 23rd, in order to help the Survey Department and to show the Loshais that he could go where he liked. Some of these however fired on his advance, slightly wounding one of his men. Soon afterwards some of Poiboy's messengers met him with the Kolell people. They owned to having suffered heavily both in life and property, and offered terms which the General was considering when he sent his last telegram. No more fighting had taken place to the 1st January, when General Bouchier's camp was pitched in latitude 21 deg. 6m. 40s.; longitude 93 deg. 7m. 30s. One of the 44th had died of his wounds. The whole of his loss up to date was three killed, fourteen wounded. The wounded were sent back on the 31st December to Tipai Mukh. Envoys from Poiboy and other chiefs had arrived in camp bearing presents of elephant-tusks. All in camp were still well, and road-making went on steadily.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of the 28th from Calcutta, General Bouchier on the 21st attacked and occupied a village

called Jeesa, the property of Savoongo's son, situated ten miles west of Syloo. Sakmoon village was strongly stockaded, but was reduced at 1,000 yards by Hill's guns. Three hundred horses were captured. The little girl Winchester has been given up to our ally, Sookpilal, and is expected in camp.

In the Delhi Camp of Exercise the real work of the gathering had begun. On the 4th January the 2nd and 3rd Divisions went into their bell-tents, leaving most of their baggage in the standing camps. Not more than fifteen camels are allowed for 120 officers, the complement of a whole Division, while two carry all the cooking-pots of a single regiment. On the 5th the 2nd Division was to march to Gharonda on the Jumna. According to the plan of the campaign, this division under General M'Murdo, with Fraser's Cavalry Brigade, were to take up a line from Badli-ke-Serai on the Kurnal road to Yeroda on the Jumna, while the remainder of the forces under General Francis would move against it from Alipore. Surveys of the surrounding country were being steadily pushed forward by the Quarter-Master General's Staff. Lord Napier himself has been ubiquitous, but his chief interest was centered on the work of his own special service, the Engineers. Among other tasks, the Sappers and Miners have thrown a pontoon bridge under his eyes across the Jumna in little more than an hour, at a point where it is 330 feet broad. The scene of the manoeuvres embraces a good deal of cultivated ground, from which the troops are to be warned off as from "deep water."

At the last meeting of the Viceregal Council, Mr. G. Campbell demanded and obtained a fortnight's delay in the further consideration of Mr. F. Stephen's Oath and Declaration Bill, which provides certain oaths and forms of declaration suitable to all kinds of Indian beliefs. Mr. Campbell laughs to scorn the idea of a "solemn declaration" as a substitute for native oaths. If he would tell his hearers what forms of oath would infallibly bind the natives in a court of justice, he would deserve the thanks of all who have to deal with Indian witnesses.

FROM the latest telegram we learn that the report that Seetapore and Benares were to cease being stations for European troops is unfounded, that an envoy from the King of Bokhara has arrived at Calcutta, and that the Kooka outbreak has been entirely suppressed. Thirty-nine persons have been executed.

LORD MAYO's intended visit to Orissa has doubtless some connection with the disclosures lately published in the *Bengal Government Gazette* concerning the arbitrary proceedings of the Orissa zemindars. Mr. Campbell at any rate, who is to meet his Lordship in Orissa, has openly denounced the landholders of that province as "a specially unscrupulous and incorrigible set of men, in dealing with whom strong measures are absolutely necessary." The Indian ryot is a patient animal, but the oppression to which he is subject in Orissa appears to exceed anything hitherto recorded of the Bengal zemindars. In one collectorate, that of Balasore, nine landholders are shown to exact eleven illegal cesses from their much-enduring ryots. Among these are telegraph rates, rates to cover the sums paid by the zemindars in support of Government schools, and on account of income-tax, and a tax to defray the cost of establishments for collecting the rents. Besides these there are seventeen occasional imposts; one on account of supplies for troops moving in the district, another for the zemindar's travelling expenses on his own estate, a third for the keep of his horses and elephants, a fourth for the wedding expenses of his son or daughter, a fifth for his own expenses on pilgrimage, and so on. Again, on his return from a pilgrimage, each ryot has to pay for a handful of the sacred food he brings back with him. Then there is the Jama Besi or enhanced rent whenever the zemindar wants money, and the Magna, a special levy raised to meet any sudden demand on the zemindar. We are also assured that some of the zemindars force their ryots to sell them rice, cloth, and other things, often at 30 per cent. below market prices; and when the poor wretch can be squeezed no further, his master forces him to labour for nothing. According to Mr. Campbell the remissions of revenue made by Government during the great Orissa famine never reached the ryot. Such appear to be the blessed fruits of the Permanent Settlement as hitherto applied in Orissa without due care to enforce the conditions laid down by Lord Cornwallis for guarding the interests of the weaker side. If this is the way in which the land-

holders of Orissa observe their share of the bargain made in 1789, we are not surprised to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has pledged himself to use against them all the powers entrusted to him by law, and to bring their estates under the direct control of his Government. In such a move his Honour will be well supported by the Viceroy himself, nor will the good wishes of the India Office fail, we imagine, to encourage them both in the campaign against so rampant an evil.

THE question of buying Pondicherry and the other French possessions in India from their present owners has lately been brought forward by Colonel Laurie, a retired officer of Madras Artillery, who some years ago wrote the history of the Second Burmese War. The gist of his arguments has since been reproduced by more than one Indian journal, including the *Madras Times*, from which we quoted last week. That there is some force in them, we do not deny. Under certain conditions a hostile power seated in Pondicherry might cause some anxiety to the dwellers in Madras, and even become the centre of undesirable intrigues against our rule. It is also true enough that these patches of foreign territory, small as they are, take away from the apparent completeness of our Indian Empire, and involve some small addition to our Indian outlay in order to prevent smuggling and such like frauds on the Indian revenue. If the French are willing to part on moderate terms with the ten thousand square miles they still retain, it might perhaps be politic to close the bargain; but are they willing to sell at all, still more to sell at what we should think a reasonable price? How much could India just now afford to pay for this little Naboth's Vineyard? Would the satisfaction of enclosing it in our own ring-fence be worth the outlay? We may be in error, but for our part we see no reason to calculate on the readiness of a people like the French to part, even for a good round sum of money, with the last remnants of their old Indian colonies. If French India were never so profitless a possession, its masters might still prefer the barren honour of retaining what they won in brighter days to the pecuniary advantage of selling it to a wealthy purchaser. The purchase of Goa would in various ways tend more to our advantage than the purchase of Pondicherry; but we have not heard that the Portuguese are willing to part with Goa. As for the mischief that such bits of foreign ground might cause us in the event of war, that is a question which hardly deserves considering. If France or Portugal went to war with England, Goa and Pondicherry would have to change masters long before either of them could render us the slightest harm.

WE have given elsewhere the Duke of Argyll's reply to the memorials lately received at the India Office from the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester and other large towns. The memorialists had complained of the continued exclusion of eminent English merchants from the home Council of India, in spite of the pledges offered last year by the Ministry to the supporters of Mr. Graves's motion. They took particular umbrage at the late appointment of Sir Henry Maine, "who, though a gentleman of undoubted ability, they believe has never had any connection with commerce," and they called on her Majesty's Government to take early measures for placing on the Indian Council "a due proportion of members having a practical acquaintance with trade." His Grace in reply avows his hearty concurrence in the wish expressed by Mr. Gladstone, that the varied elements of the old East India Board should be introduced into the present Council, and pleads the appointment of Sir H. Maine in proof of his readiness to carry out Mr. Gladstone's views. To our thinking indeed such an appointment needs no defence; but whether it was likely to satisfy the particular cravings of Manchester and Liverpool, is quite another question. They asked for more merchants in the council-room of the India Office, and the Government has given them an "eminent man who did not belong to the Indian services, but who combined great general attainments and a high reputation at home with fresh knowledge of the most difficult and urgent questions of legislation in India." A true statesman, in short, of the highest mark has been added to the home council of the Indian Minister, but that is in effect the very grievance of which the memorialists complained. They had expressed "their grave disappointment" at the preference of one so gifted to somebody "having a practical acquaintance with trade." Let us hope that Manchester will be better

pleased with the sop now offered it in the person of Sir Louis Malet, "whose long and able services at the Board of Trade, and whose intimate acquaintance with commercial questions, are well-known to the commercial classes of this country."

THE First Annual Report of the National Indian Association shows the gratifying progress already made by a society first organised at Bristol in June 1870, for the purpose of helping the natives of India to improve themselves in accordance with the latest results of Western experience. It might perhaps be objected that the improvement should begin at home; but the special items of the society's programme have a fairly practical look, and native Indian reformers will no doubt be thankful for any aid they can receive from England in their uphill fight against old use and wont. The special aims of the Association are to promote the education of the masses, the education and improvement of the women, sanitary and prison reforms, and to encourage native Indians in this country by means of friendly intercourse in studying such of our institutions as may benefit theirs. All this it undertakes on the principle of strict non-interference with India's social and religious customs. With a view to improve the women of India, large boxes of needlework, books, pictures, and other such presents, have been forwarded to Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Ahmedabad, and a few other places. An Industrial School has, with the Society's aid, already been established at Ranchi, in Chota Nagpore, and a grant of money has been assigned towards the infants' school which Baboo Sasipada Banerjee is by this time setting up in Barahanagar. At the beginning of last year the Committee started a monthly journal, which has been the means of diffusing much useful information and bringing fresh subscriptions to their treasury. Many of the contributors have been native gentlemen. One of these, for instance, Baboo Woomesh Chandar Sen, gives an interesting account of his own labours in the cause of social progress among the Koles of Ranchi. A good many pages are filled with accounts of Mr. Banerjee's appearances in Birmingham, London, Leeds, and several other places, where he discoursed to good effect on the need of educating the masses, raising the social state of Indian women, and founding industrial schools and reformatories. As an illustration of the futile penal system now in vogue, Mr. Banerjee quoted the case of a boy of fourteen who, only two days after he had been flogged for a petty theft, was brought up again and punished for a like offence. "What shall I do?" he said, in answer to the magistrate's questions; "I have nothing to eat; my friends will not take me in; the Court will whip me, and turn me out into the streets."

THE name of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, one of the great Parsee merchants of Bombay, has long been noted as that of one of her foremost benefactors. His latest known act of almsgiving, the present of £200 for the use of our English poor, as a thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, does equal honour to the donor's loyalty and his munificence. Mr. Readymoney's London agents consulted his Royal Highness as to the best way of laying out the money, and in accordance with the spirit of the Prince's suggestion the whole amount has been handed over to the London Fever Hospital.

SOME of our readers will have noticed with regret the death of the Hon. Walter Coningsby Erskine, Earl of Kellie, at Cannes, on the 15th of this month. The deceased nobleman, who was born in 1810, entered the Bengal Army in 1827, and rose to be a major in the old 73rd Native Infantry. As a captain of that regiment he served during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, and shared in the crowning victory of Sobraon. Not long afterwards Capt. Erskine exchanged his regimental duties for civil employ, and rose to be a Commissioner for the Jubbulpore Division. In this capacity Major Erskine did the Government such useful service during the Mutiny that he was honoured with the thanks of the Viceroy in Council and the ribbon of a C.B. Shortly before his death the late Earl published without his name a succinct and interesting account of the Mutiny and after events in the Saugor and Nerbudda Provinces. In 1861 Colonel Erskine resigned the Service, and came home to succeed in 1866 to the Earldom of Kellie, on the death of the former Earl of Mar and Kellie. His claim to the Earldom of Mar also was still unsettled at his death. Lord Kellie sat in Parliament as a Scotch peer, and always took a kindly interest in the welfare of the service to which he had belonged

for more than thirty years. In the last days of the last session his voice was heard insisting on the right of the old Indian officers to compensation for their bonuses on the terms already secured by statute to the rest of the British army.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Hon. W. C. Erskine, Earl of Kellie, formerly of the Bengal Army, at Cannes, Jan. 16. [He served through the Sutlej Campaign, and did the Government further valuable service during the Mutiny of 1857.] General Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, at Earl Bank, Perth, aged 89, Jan. 20. H. T. Owen, Esq., formerly of the Bengal C.S., at Tunbridge-wells, Jan. 22. R. Crofton, Esq., Pension Establishment, formerly a lieutenant in the Bengal N.I., aged 70, Dec. 27. Mr. W. J. Haverly, Chief Inspector of Musketry's Office, at Rockcliff, Simla, aged 31, Dec. 27.

MADRAS.—Mr. A. B. Chatelier, 1st class inspector Madras Police, Suttimungalum, at Coimbatore, Dec. 28. Major J. J. Muir, cadre 4th M.N.I., at Bangalore, Dec. 28.

BOMBAY.—Surg. W. K. Fogarty, M.N.C.S., at Mazagon, Jan. 4. Mr. J. Story, general manager of H.M.'s Bonded Warehouses, Bombay, at sea, on board the str. *Redewater*, Nov. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Massilia*, Jan. 15.—From BOMBAY.—Sir C. Scotland, Lieut. col. Miles, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Stamford, Mr. and Mrs. Carter. From CEYLON.—Rev. W. F. Creaney. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Arnold, Hunter, Gallian, and Wellesley, Mr. McElevie and two daughters, Mr. Dabost, Mr. and Mrs. Dinning, Mr. Dinning, jun., Mr. Santer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wanted a copy of the Indian *Pioneer* for the 24th November, 1871; to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. "Mir Zulfikar Ali's" interesting letter must stand over till next week.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

IN one of his recent letters the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* tells a story of a Bengal Mohammedan who, on obtaining a remission of income-tax overcharged to him, forwarded most of the surplus to the kind missionary by whose means the remission had been procured. Mr. Glyn, a former magistrate of Bareilly, writing to the same journal, caps the story with "a yet more striking instance of gratitude in a Hindu of the Upper Provinces." Many years ago the magistrate in question procured the pardon and release of some Hindu prisoners who had been doomed to imprisonment for life on account of a rising in which they had taken a prominent part. One day Mr. Glyn, who had meanwhile been removed to Meerut, was surprised to see a messenger from Bareilly appear before him with "a bag of Pillibheet rice sent by the head dealer of the bazaar, one of the released Hindu prisoners, as a thank-offering for his deliverance," and every two years the same thank-offering reached him during the man's lifetime.

That such instances of gratitude are by no means rare in India, can only be doubted by those whose knowledge of native character is confined either to its lowest specimens, or to hearsay gathered from onesided or untrustworthy witnesses. The natives of India, said Mountstuart Elphinstone, "are often accused of want of gratitude, but it does not appear that those who have made the charge have done much to inspire such a sentiment." Mr. Elliot, the Mysore planter, tells a good story to the point:—

Years ago, and when there were only four planters on one side of the province, the treasury ran dry, and we could not therefore obtain cash for the bills we had presented for payment. To me the matter was nothing, for I simply sent into the villages round about and borrowed from my native neighbours. But, when I visited a friend some twelve miles off, I found him disconsolate, and without a rupee to pay his coolies with. I told him I had no difficulty in obtaining money. "Here," he answered, "the disobliging, ungrateful beasts won't lend me a farthing." "Did you ever lend them one when they wanted money?" I asked. "Well, no," he answered, evidently staggered, "I never did." ("Experiences of a Planter," vol. I., p. 93.)

Are there not many of our countrymen in India who, like Mr. Elliot's friend, look out for unreasonable returns for kindness never shown? Even if gratitude were no more than "a lively sense of favours to come," its source would still be traceable to favours received. One good turn will beget another, but

gratitude for nothing is a virtue unknown on this earth, however ardently some people appear to believe in its existence. Complaints of ingratitude generally issue from the lips of those who place an extravagant value on their own merits, and expect all the world to judge with their own eyes. The higher their opinion of themselves, the more keenly do they resent the manifest blindness of the outside crowd to the light shed forth upon it by their presence. No one gifted with less than super-human virtue could ever rise to the full height of their demands on other people's gratitude. These are they who complain most loudly of the thankless conduct of children, friends, or servants, as if the fault in such cases lay as a thing of course on any side but their own. In India this kind of feeling often deepens the dark views which too many Englishmen are prone to form of the native character. Ignorance and race-prejudice lead them into strange mistakes and unfair generalisations. They judge the whole garden by a few of its poorest fruits, and even these they probably misjudge. Their reading of native character is about as accurate as that which an uninformed foreigner might give of Englishmen after a short stay among the slums of Portsmouth or in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. Every good or harmless trait of Hindu feeling or practice has thus been widely misunderstood. Ward, the pious Serampore missionary, was not ashamed to speak of the Hindus as "destitute of generosity, patriotism, and gratitude; as disobedient to parents, grossly impure, false, litigious, cruel, treacherous, covetous, ostentatious, destitute of compassion." A picture less true on the whole to fact it would not have been easy to draw, and yet, in spite of the very different testimony borne by such men as Malcolm, Elphinstone, Warren Hastings, Munro, Heber, the Abbé Dubois, Sir H. Edwards, libels of this stupid sort have gained but too wide a currency among our countrymen. So thorough indeed is the average Englishman's intolerance of Indian ways, that what in his own country he would deem a mere phrase of polished courtesy becomes in a Hindu mouth a lie; and a poetic figure of speech from your Hindu servant stamps him as a rogue or a cur.

With special regard to the virtue of gratitude, not a few have argued after Ward himself that such a sentiment can have no place in the hearts of a people whose language has no name for the sentiment itself. We might as well argue that the feeling of ennui is unknown in England, because the name for it has been borrowed from France. Even if it were literally true that the Hindus have no word to express gratitude or thanks, what could that signify so long as they had the feeling itself and knew how to express it in some intelligible way? In point of fact they have words enough, whether of home or foreign birth, to convey the required meaning, if the gestures used by them for the same purpose needed the further emphasis of uttered speech. Could anything be prettier or more expressive than the way in which a native will raise his joined hands to his head, or bow his head to the ground in token of the gratitude his countrymen are accused of never feeling? Their very religion, and they are among the most religious people in the world, tends to encourage the practice of this particular virtue. The old Hindu literature furnishes ample evidence on the same side. Expressions of praise and thankfulness to the Gods swarm throughout the Vedas. In Kālidāsa's "Messenger Cloud" are some lines which, translated literally, run thus: "Even a low man, when his friend comes to him for assistance, will not turn away his face in consideration of former likeness: how therefore should the exalted act thus!" Another old Indian poem, as translated by Mr. Griffith of Benares College, treats of ingratitude as the most unpardonable of all sins. For every other sinner, even for him who sheds the blood of a Brahman, some hope of forgiveness remains possible;

But never can the thankless man
Be pardoned for his crime;
Disgrace and shame shall hunt his name
Through life and endless time.

That the virtue whose opposite is thus denounced may be found in all parts of India by those who care to look for it, is a fact which no unprejudiced observer can deny. During his

long residence in Mysore Mr. Elliot found his Indian neighbours just as ready to serve him as he was to serve them. Whatever they lacked in words was amply compensated by their deeds. If he lent them money, gave them medicine, or did them any other kindness, however trifling, they were sure to requite him in various ways. The bottle of medicine would be returned full of honey, the neighbour's cattle would be sent to plough up his garden, the straw for thatching his house would be offered him as a free gift. And such experiences have occurred elsewhere to everyone who has given the natives of India fair play. How many English men and women owed their lives during the Mutiny to the gratitude of those they had in some way befriended? Who has not heard some tale of grateful affection displayed towards this or that English officer by the people among whom he had dwelt and done good for years?

But indeed we are ashamed to argue further against the utterly groundless notion that the Hindus as a people know nothing of gratitude. It is possible of course that some races like some individuals may be wholly wanting in a virtue which tends so much to sweeten life. But to this category the Hindu belongs even less than the Englishman, and the Anglo-Indian whose experience leads him to so unjust a conclusion must be among the most unfortunate or the least discerning of men.

Correspondence.

OUR LAWS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The editor of a leading London journal lately remarked that, whatever the shortcomings of our Administration in India had been, we had at all events given the natives good laws. His Calcutta correspondent has shown us how much, since 1858, we have been indebted for our laws to the legal member of Council, and how little inclination his colleagues have shown to interfere with him.

If we can believe in the excellence of these laws we must pronounce our legislative successes to be marvellous. How can one man, unacquainted with the language, habits, customs, and ancient laws of one hundred and fifty millions of souls of various nationalities and creeds, prepare at short notice laws adapted to their wants?

In England upwards of six hundred legislators carefully discuss every proposed law. The House of Lords afterwards, assisted by the most eminent members of her Majesty's Privy Council, strike out every objectionable clause. Hundreds of newspapers ventilate throughout the country the anticipated effect of the new enactment, and few laws are passed without the concurrence of public opinion. How different is the course pursued in India. A lawyer is sent out from England, to reside part of the year at Calcutta and part at Simla, to prepare the newest fashion of law for divers nations and creeds who date back their own laws, some twelve, some nineteen, and some thirty-three centuries!

Do the natives love us for our interference with their ancient laws? I leave Mr. Nassau Lees and others to describe how the Mahomedans dislike our conceited attempts to legislate for them. The Hindoos have few advocates. They depend upon their own *vis inertiae* to frustrate our ill-timed innovations. Many of them charitably look upon us as insane, and appeal from the Philips of the present day to the Philips sober of the future.

There are two great divisions of legislation, which it will be well to discuss separately:—

1st. The Criminal Laws.

2nd. The Civil Laws.

1st. Our Criminal Laws. It is very easy to compile a Criminal Code, but very difficult to compile one which shall guide magistrates and judges in inflicting deterrent, but not Draconic punishment. Our Anglo-Saxon roughness and vanity disable us from compiling a good Criminal Code—roughness, because we inflict Draconic punishments for offences against our commercial susceptibilities; vanity, because we refuse to believe that other nations require scales of punishments different from our own. Our proceedings against crime in India, when effective, have usually been quite independent of the common law

—non-regulation is the term used. For instances, Sleeman's proceedings against the Thugs, Sir Charles Napier's proceedings against the hill tribes, Outram's management of the Bheels, Nicholson's and Herbert Edwards's action against the offenders trans-Indus. When the Mutiny broke out, we were obliged to override the Criminal Law. We dared not fill our jails; we had to flog and fine instead.

Some Englishmen, I believe, boast of our Indian Penal Code as the best existing in the world. Its chief author was Macaulay, and his original Code contains some curious illustrations of the way he went to work. What is criminal trespass? This is a crime which has puzzled hundreds of magistrates. Macaulay, it is said, went to a review at Dum-Dum, and his carriage took up an excellent position. Stocqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, noticing this, got on the top of the carriage. Macaulay insisted on Stocqueler's dismounting. Stocqueler refused. Macaulay went home, and noted in his Penal Code that it was criminal trespass to remain on the top of a carriage when the owner had ordered the trespasser to descend. The punishment afterwards enacted was one month's imprisonment or fine, or both. *Experientia docet*.

A few years ago a distinguished officer of Government, a magistrate in charge of a district, tried a girl for bigamy under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, and her parents for aiding and abetting the same. The girl was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and her parents were also very severely punished. The girl's first husband had heartlessly deserted her; and her parents, in order to prevent her prostituting herself, had married her again, with the full consent of their relations and neighbours of the same caste. The Commissioner referred the case to the Judicial Commissioner, who ordered the release of the parents, but ruled that the sentence on the girl was legal, though he reduced the imprisonment from five years to one month.

The Penal Code is therefore solely responsible for the one month's imprisonment of that innocent girl in a felon's jail. Under Section 497 of the same Code the girl could not have been punished even had she, without going through the marriage ceremony, prostituted herself to a dozen men. It is no easy matter to secure chastity on the part of young widows in the tropics, and we have acknowledged this difficulty in the agitation for legalising widow marriages. T.

(To be continued.)

NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks in reply to Mr. E. H. Palmer's letter in your issue of the 16th of January. He states that he has read your report of my lecture on "The Princes of India" with "considerable astonishment." I can assure him that the feeling is a reciprocal one, and that he cannot be more astonished at my opinions than I am at those which he has expressed in your columns. He gravely informs your readers that it is impossible to form a sound judgment upon the subject of my lecture without an intimate personal knowledge of the natives of India, and a perfect familiarity with "their language, habits, and modes of thought." If what he says be true, the Duke of Argyll is wholly unfit to be Secretary of State for India; and no member of Parliament who has not resided in that country, should venture to deliver a speech on any question of Indian policy. But the absurdity of his statement is self-evident. To determine whether a particular act is moral or immoral, just or unjust, it is only necessary to become acquainted with the facts; and a knowledge of these may be as easily acquired in England as in India. The utmost familiarity with native ideas or languages could not make black white, or alter the moral character of a transaction which violates the fundamental principles of morality. I contend, in opposition to Mr. Palmer, that a man may possess great local knowledge of India, and yet from the narrowness of his mind, or from some defect in his moral sense, be infinitely less able to recognise the claims of justice than personal strangers to India, like Mr. Bright or Professor Fawcett.

Mr. Palmer rightly assumes that I denounced Lord Dalhousie's policy in Oudh. My language was strong, but I nevertheless feel that it was not strong enough to stigmatise, as I could have desired, the moral turpitude of a policy which, at the time, excited the burning indignation of the greatest of our Parliamentary orators. But the annexation of Oudh was only

incidental to my subject. I said: "We remember what arguments for annexation these great sticklers for morality based upon the profligacy of the ex-King of Oudh, and upon the state of anarchy into which his territories had fallen, through misgovernment and our own neglect; but they forgot that the rights of a nation do not depend upon the personal character of its sovereign, and that in setting an example of flagrant contempt for the binding obligation of treaties they offered an enormous provocation to retaliation." Is Mr. Palmer able to refute this line of argument? He has based his defence of the annexation of Oudh on the bad personal character of the King. He, however, cannot allege that either the King or his predecessors were wanting in good faith to the British government, because General Low declared that "in regard to their external relations with us, their conduct has been remarkably irreproachable," and further because that gallant officer cites a number of notable instances in which they proved "really active and most useful allies to us." Neither the Royal family nor the people of Oudh were responsible for the misconduct of their sovereign; and history will, I believe, record the fact that the rebellion which the violent annexation of that kingdom provoked, was as patriotic as any ever fought in Poland or Italy. Mr. Palmer also brings forward a charge of misgovernment against the authorities at Lucknow. Does he know that the state of affairs in Bengal was at least as bad as that which Lord Dalhousie made the pretext for swallowing up the Kingdom of Oudh? About the same time Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Halliday sketched this lively picture of Bengal: "The village police are in a permanent state of starvation; they are all thieves and robbers of necessity, or leagued with thieves and robbers, in so much that, when any one is robbed in a village, it is most probable that the first one suspected will be the village watchman." Can the Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge give a worse account of Oudh than Sir Frederick Halliday gave of "The Augean Stable" of Bengal?

Mr. Palmer somewhat unfortunately refers to the authority of the late General Sir William Sleeman. To him also I would make my appeal. Before the annexation he wrote as follows: "Lord Dalhousie and I have different views, I fear. If he wishes anything that I do not think right and honest, I resign, and leave it to be done by others. I desire a strict adherence to solemn engagements, whether made with white faces or black. *We have no right to annex or confiscate Oude*; we have a right, under the Treaty of 1837, to take the management of it, but not to appropriate its revenues to ourselves. We can do this with honour to our Government and benefit to the people. To confiscate would be dishonest and dishonourable. To annex would be to give the people a government almost as bad as their own, if we put our screw upon them." It will thus be seen, that although Mr. Palmer has no scruples as to the annexation of Oudh, General Sleeman was haunted by many. I am, of course, glad that Mr. Palmer agrees with me in thinking that the Nawab of Tonk ought not to be convicted and punished without trial; and although, without a shadow of reason, he has thought it seemly to impute interested motives to those who believe that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal is equally entitled to the benefit of an impartial investigation, and that in his case—as in others—the Indian Government ought not to be the sole judge in its own cause, I am yet of opinion that the public will insist upon the same measure of justice being meted out to both these Princes. I, of course, do not suppose that this view will be shared by those who are unable to see that what is morally wrong in England cannot be politically right in India, or who endeavour to conceal the weakness of their own cause by casting unfounded imputations on their opponents.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

7, Adam-street, Adelphi,

F. W. CHESSON.

Jan. 19, 1872.

BATHING IN THE GANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have received a letter written by a Brahman in India of good standing, who has been made a Companion of the Star of India by Government for his services, the purport of which I trust you will consider worthy of publication in your pages.

My correspondent observes that, in your *Mail* of the 23rd ult., he read an interesting account of the great gathering of people which took place at Benares towards the close of last year, on the occasion of the Eclipse. And—present himself—

he makes some pertinent remarks with reference to the scenes which he then witnessed, and which no doubt always occur upon such occasions.

Notwithstanding, he says, some wise precautionary measures which were taken by the magistrate of Benares, many dead bodies of pilgrims were found floating "near Rajghat and below Ramnuggur." "Some women and children were also missed;" and he goes on to explain that, although no doubt many of these casualties are to be attributed to accidental circumstances, such as drowning from overcrowding, others are the result of premeditated violence. The object of the bathing in the Ganges being, he observes, the cleansing from sin, the worst characters among the Hindoos are invariably to be found collected at these meetings, which, besides, afford them an excellent opportunity of carrying on unobserved in that vast crowd their nefarious practices. The Ghats of Kasi and Praag then, he says, swarm with human beings "like millions of bees sticking on one leaf;" and amidst these the cold-blooded professional murderer mixes, and selecting some woman whose jewellery promises a sufficient reward for his pains, watches his opportunity, and, in the confusion that ensues on the water, pulls her under and drowns her; or, in a still more crafty manner, concealing his head in one of those earthen ghurrahs which, being used for funeral and domestic purposes, are so often to be seen floating in the Ganges, he "treads water" in mid-stream not far from a group of women, when, suddenly diving, he seizes one of them by the legs and pulls her beneath the surface.

Such occurrences, indeed, as these seem quite possible in the hubbub and confusion which always attends these festivals; moreover, that they do really occur admits of proof. During a past year several persons of the Dhoomera Jut caste were caught and duly executed for this very practice.

My Brahman correspondent, although he can produce no panacea which will do away with these ills, makes a suggestion which I think is worthy of some consideration; and I shall be happy if, through your means, it meet the eyes of the authorities at the India Office.

"Let some more stringent police action be initiated," he virtually says—"let men be stationed in small boats at intervals along the line of bathers, furnished with ropes, swimming belts, &c.; let police stations be placed along the banks—in short, interfere actively." And the expense of this, it may be asked, who is to pay for it? "Tax each pilgrim, each bather," is the reply—a tax of four annas or sixpence a head would be readily levied and cheerfully paid, and a very large and important revenue would accrue to Government thereby. Although the income-tax is detested in India, my informant opines that no such ill-feeling would be excited by the impost in question.

It may be remarked indeed, that hardly one individual of the many millions who annually assemble on the banks of the Ganges to perform the rites customary at the eclipse of the moon comes empty handed, and the great majority of pilgrims give a large portion of their substance, as a preliminary necessity, to the Poojans and other Brahmanical priests, who, as it were, preside over them; all therefore must have money. Nor should it be forgotten that though my correspondent's suggestion may be a good one, it is not original. Yet this makes it, I think, only the more valuable. The Mahommedan rulers of India inflicted a tax and derived a revenue in the very way he indicates.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CENTURION.

London, Jan. 24, 1872.

Notices of Books.

The Story of Gautama Buddha and his Creed. An Epic, by Richard Phillips. Longmans and Co. 1871.

In thirteen cantos of rhymed heroic verse, cut up into stanzas of eight lines each, Mr. Phillips has wrought out a careful study of the life and teachings of Sákya Múni, or Gautama Bhudda, the semi-mythical founder of a "religion which, after more than 2,000 years, is still professed by 455,000,000 of human beings." If it was a bold conception to spin an epic out of the mass of bewildering legends which no Eastern scholar has hitherto digested into a full biography, Mr. Phillips may claim at least the merit of producing a volume of flowing, clear, and very readable verse, in which we are presented with a comprehensive and fairly truthlike picture of a very remark-

able man. Whether his reading of Buddha's mental growth and religious philosophy be altogether or essentially correct, we may leave the disputants as to the true meaning of "Nirvân" to settle between them. It is enough for us if the author has thrown the results of his own ponderings into an artistic and pleasing shape. From this point of view we may commend the book alike to those who know something of the Buddhistic legends, and to those who have any leisure or desire to learn something about them. In its pure diction and quiet, but varied flow Mr. Phillips's verse recalls that of Mr. Morris, himself an artist moulded in the school of Chaucer and Keats. A single specimen, taken almost at random from the fifth canto, will show what we mean:—

He would sit often raising not his eye
To see who gazed at him or passed him by,
While his free thought went out beyond the bars
Of time and sense, and soared among the stars,
Or dived into the hidden deeps below,
Or went like lightning, flashing to and fro,
Or peered into the blank of death, or strained
To grasp the Unknown and the Unattained.

In vain he sought the starting point and goal—
The whence and whither of the human soul:
In vain he strove to pierce the clouded night
Where God is hidden; for tho' He be light,
In thickest clouds He wraps Himself about,
And man by searching cannot find him out.
The journeying stars were silent overhead,
And silent still lay the unconscious dead.

But not alone in sitting thus apart,
And parleying with his own mind and heart,
Did he seek truth; where raged the war of words,
And arguments flew out like deathful swords,
He hung not back; but oftentimes would rush
Into the thickest of the fight and push
Men on to strife, regardless of all scath,
That he might prove the groundwork of their faith.

Recreations of an Indian Official. By Lieut. Colonel G. B. Malleson. Longmans and Co. 1872.

The author of the Red Pamphlet and the "French in India" has here put together a series of biographical essays, all but one of which have already appeared in print. The longest paper, that on Lord Lawrence, will not be new to readers of "Blackwood," but its own merits and the interest always attaching to the subject of it fully justify its reproduction. Few records of a successful career offer so healthy a stimulant to the enquiring reader as does that of the only Bengal Civilian, except Hastings, who ever rose to be an actual Governor-General of India. Colonel Malleson's biography of the "Saviour of India" might make of itself a separate volume, both for its length and fulness of treatment. It not only gives us every important detail bearing on his Lordship's memorable career, from the day when young Lawrence agreed to enter Haileybury instead of going out to India as a military cadet down to the last hours of his Viceroyalty; but in the third part of the memoir it deals at sufficient length with all the moot points of his Viceregal career. In Colonel Malleson his Lordship has found a warm but discerning eulogist; and no one who reads the chapter appropriately called "The Trial" will fail to estimate aright the immense debt our country owes to the man who dared stake the last remnants of English power in the Punjab on the one supreme object of retaking Delhi in good time. After all we have heard whispered against Lord Lawrence, the fact remains that but for his unwearied efforts and urgent counsels the whole Punjab was on the point of rising against us, when Nicholson's arrival before Delhi assured the swift doom of the rebel stronghold. Full of interest also is the sketch of Akbar, the Moghul Alfred; and the story of Madhajee Sindia, founder of the house that now rules in Gwalior, carries us back to some of the most romantic scenes and critical events in later Indian history. Had Madhajee lived but ten years longer, our fight for empire in India would no doubt have proved much harder than it did. In reading the author's excellent memoir of Sir Vincent Eyre, we are reminded of the very important part which one of the heroes of the Afghan War played, as a major of artillery, in crushing rebellion in Bahar during that year of trial, 1857. But for Eyre's masterly boldness at the right moment Arrah would have fallen, the relief of Lucknow been sorely endangered, and Bengal itself given up to revolt. Another hero of that eventful time has been worthily commemorated in Colonel Malleson's biography

of Sir Bartle Frere. These "Recreations of an Indian Official" should afford some hours of pleasant reading to all who care for well-written episodes in the wonderful story of English rule over India.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

"KEEPING UP THE CREDIT OF A REGIMENT."

The *Madras Athenæum* remarks that there is one way still remaining in which the visits of great men prove to be inflictions, as the class which suffers from them is almost as helpless to protect its own interests as the poor coolies were in the brave days of old. The sufferers will not even grumble as the coolies did. Like that bore of a Spartan boy who was always having a fox gnawing at his stomach they are too proud to complain; they grin and bear it, they even reject sympathy when offered, but among themselves, have we not just heard them swear! We hope we shall not lay ourselves open to an action for libel under explanation 2 of 499 XXI. Penal Code by thus letting the cat out of the bag concerning the subalterns of British regiments, for they constitute the class of victims to which we refer. At any rate we can plead the first exception in our own behalf, for we do but publish the imputation for the public good. Have we not often heard "Here is that (adjective or past participle) Big Wig coming to the station, and of course the Colonel will make us give him a dinner (or ball or as the case may be); infernal shame! The (expletive) old (substantive) takes all the credit and gets all the returns, and he ought to pay for it; he can afford it and we cannot," shooting of discourse *ad libitum* and growls about duns and every sort of out-at-elbows misery. And such victimisations sometimes come thick and threefold and the results are. . . Does anybody really need to be told what the results in many cases must be? It has come to be a conventional notion, Lord knows how, that regiments must entertain, and also that they must do it in style, Lord knows why, and so Ensign Jones, son of a poor parson, and Ensign Smith, son of a half-pay officer, and Ensign Robinson, son of a bank clerk, are taxed to furnish plate and other ostentations that would do credit to noblemen, and viands and liquors fit for a Lord Mayor's feast. It is in vain that her Majesty's regulations strive hard to protect the youngsters from such victimisation. Conventionalism is stronger than Queen's regulations and insists upon the sacrifice. And yet it is grossly inconsistent in conventionalism to demand performances so absurdly out of proportion to the humble wages which subalterns receive. Of course we know that the notion originated in the fact of there being many men with ample private means serving as regimental officers, and so indeed the notion would not have been a bad one, provided those men of ample private means bore all the disproportionate cost; we have known instances in which they did so. But it does not alter the injustice of taxing poor A because rich B can afford it, and under Mr. Cardwell's new system the Army will ere long be all poor A's. When such is the case they will be able to take care of themselves; but now, during the transition state, we want some help to save the poor as from being fleeced, from being forced wilfully into debt, sometimes into discreditable courses, often into ruin. We should like to persuade conventionalism that the "keeping up the credit of the regiment," which in this connection means the personal vanity of the C. O., does not justify picking subalterns' pockets; that the maxim that it is right to be just before being generous is specially applicable when it is other people's money you are dealing with; that social enjoyment is no way dependent on extravagance or ostentation; and that neither ostentation nor even enjoyment is worth purchasing at the risk of serious injury to others.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

The *Madras Times* holds that the position of officers pensioned has been growing worse and worse for many years past, until it has practically come to this, that the word pension sounds as an absurdity in the ears of all officers between twenty and thirty years' service. They cannot afford to accept the inadequate pensions offered; consequently, and to the serious embarrassment of the State which has provided no outlet for senility, they hang on to India in the desperate hope of some day obtaining Colonel's allowances and the highest prize of their profession. The great majority of these old officers are married men, commonly with large families to boot. To ask them to retire upon pensions of two or three hundred a-year when they may draw three or four times the amount of such annuities by remaining in the country is an absurdity too palpable to need further explanation. Its results are self-evident in the vast number of unemployed officers, and officers unsuitably employed, now cumbering the lists of the Staff Corps and Indian Army. It has from time to time been proposed to restore the old bonus system by which retirement was facilitated and promotion quickened; but the abolition of purchase in the British Army, has completely put this idea out of the question. If any inducement to retirement is contemplated, it must assume the

form of increased pension to render it effective, and on the whole we cannot see that the Indian officers are demanding aught but strict justice in asking that the money value of their pensions in 1871 should be assimilated to those of nearly a century ago. There is no question, we understand, about the desirableness of opening a channel for retirement. The officers themselves crave it, and the government in India has many times vainly expressed similar ideas on the subject to the Government in London. The Secretary of State and his Council are to be credited with the obstinacy which stops the way, but why the obstinacy should exist is an enigma to every one. The existent policy of compelling officers entitled to pension to remain in India, whether they will or no, can only be considered one of a stupid and senseless nature. No economy is gained by it, for it would be cheaper to pay an unemployed officer or one employed unsuitably for his rank £500 a-year in England than £1,000 or upwards out here; nor can we believe that it in any way tends to promote the general efficiency of the army, since it must evidently create much discontent among men upon whom the proper discipline of the army mainly depends. These officers observe with such feelings as they may ameliorations made to suit the times in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Services; the Indian Military service alone is left out in the cold, nor is even a reason compassionately assigned why it should be treated with more indifference than any other. And in another phase of the question this poverty of pension acts, we should say, most injuriously on the service. Married officers of the Indian army, and their name is legion, knowing that the pensions they may at any time be obliged to accept through illness, &c., are utterly inadequate to support their position as officers and gentlemen in society at home, must of necessity save what little they can from their Indian pay and allowances to meet the evil day; whereby furlough is put out of the question for most of them, and opportunities of rubbing off the rust of Indian life in the great world denied where much needed.

THE CONDUCT OF THE LOSHAI CAMPAIGN.

The *Englishman* is not among those who would maintain that if a woman have done that, for doing which a man would deserve death, she should be spared on account of her sex. But it does hold that no necessity short of self-preservation, if even that, can justify a civilised people in deliberately destroying innocent women or children, not only innocent but incapable of wrong. To take the worst view of the crime of the Loshais, they have plundered and taken the lives of women and children, as well as of men, wrongly. Does the fact that an ignorant and savage people have done this justify us in doing the same? Would even the fact that civilised people like ourselves had done it justify us in perpetrating similar atrocities? We are told that the Government had deliberately considered all this before they sanctioned the expedition. We are sorry to hear it; for if they knew that no offensive measures were likely to be effectual but the deliberate destruction of non-combatant and unoffending women and children, they should have finally decided upon that defensive policy which they so long hesitated to abandon, and the worst objections to which were costliness and inconvenience. The case of a besieged city in European warfare is wholly irrelevant. The granaries destroyed by our expeditionary force were not in besieged cities, but in abandoned villages. It is certainly not within the code of European military ethics to destroy all the food found in a country marched through, whether private or public property, whether intended to sustain and prolong the defence of combatants or not, and the least humane of European Powers would hesitate to destroy grain under any circumstances, where it was morally certain that a mixed population would in consequence have to starve even after submission. Were the Loshais so situated that the grain destroyed could be replaced by them on the conclusion of peace, and that its destruction merely meant the loss of so much property, the case would be very different. It might then be quite justifiable to destroy it to induce submission, for the Loshais would themselves be responsible for any distress that might take place up to the time of their submission. But this is not the case. The Loshais have not the means of importing food; and the course that is being pursued, if carried beyond a certain point, must seal their fate, whether they submit or not, unless, as we said before, the Government is going to supply them with food. If the latter course is contemplated, it might probably have been found less expensive to arrange for the protection of the grain, which was after all merely a question of expense, than it will be to purchase and carry to the spot a year's food for its owners.

The *Friend of India* remarks that we have sent out a well-equipped expedition, and we are asked that the men shall show themselves to the enemy and then come back without having effected anything. We are satisfied that the Government will not send any such absurd order to the officers engaged in the expedition, and we hope that Englishmen will rate at what it is worth that humanitarian—not humane—cry which would paralyse the troops at the very moment when the orders of the Government and the wishes of the people here are being literally carried out. Better that we should afterwards send a hundred thousand pounds' worth of food to the frontier and distribute it to the vanquished than that

we should now hesitate to destroy the stores. There will be suffering, we are aware; if there was not it would not be war, and if it was carried out in a mere spirit of retaliation it would be open to reprobation. But it is not carried out in any such spirit. The officers of the expedition, like the troops of the expedition, have no grudge to satisfy, no affront or disaster to avenge. They can hardly be expected, either, to care much for the Cachar planters. They are simply sent out to do a certain thing, and they are doing it in the only way in which it can be done. The Government may safely trust to the common sense of the country that this fact will be clearly seen and recognised. The cry is the same old thing that has assailed every soldier in modern times. Let it be disregarded, so long as the duty is being carried out without vindictiveness. Any spirit of that kind would deserve reprobation; any refusal to grant quarter in one single case where it is sought for would be murder; but the destruction of stores, in dealing with a savage people who run from their villages, is an absolute necessity of the position, and to leave the stores undestroyed would be an astounding folly, and would make of our expedition a laughing stock for the world. We should like to see the critics of the officers placed in the same position that those officers occupy. To stand still were ruin; to overtake the tribes is impossible if they choose to run; to destroy their stores is to elicit an outburst of the silliest sentiment that ever came from tongue or pen.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN, CAMP TIPAI MOOKH, Dec. 26.—Since my last letter events have been progressing rapidly, and the news from the front has become somewhat more interesting than the dry record of road-making and commissariat arrangements, which has formed the staple topic of conversation since the commencement of the expedition. The day before yesterday we had reports of heavy firing having been heard for some hours up the river, but we only got the details last night. In my last letter I mentioned that a point had been reached from which the village of Kholell could be discerned. The next day, 22nd, the position was reconnoitred, and the road found to run down the ridge of the hill towards the junction of the Towee Boom and the Tipai, distant about six miles from the general's camp. From this point a steep ridge rises up from the river, on the top of which is perched Kholell, overhanging the confluence of the streams. Nothing certain had been ascertained regarding the temper and intentions of the Kholell men, and the civil officers were anxious to conciliate them so as to secure their services as guides; orders were in consequence given to the regiments not to fire unless attacked. The road down to the river lay through the same sort of country which I have described in my previous letters—dense forest and bamboo jungle. When the force, consisting of detachments of the 22nd and 44th, had got some way down, intelligence was received that the Loshais were assembling in large numbers below. As the head of the column debouched on the river, they came suddenly on a large stone dam built across the stream, flanked by a watercourse and picket house, and occupied by a party of about forty Loshais, who, without waiting to fire a shot, raised a fearful yell and bolted, followed closely by sepoy, who, in obedience to orders, refrained from pulling a trigger on them. The chase was continued for about half a mile, during which the Tipai was crossed three times in water waist deep; and, on turning a corner, the savages were found all drawn up on a sand-bank, and amongst them a *muntiri* of Impanu, by name Mora. I may as well explain for the benefit of your up-country readers that *muntiris* are, under the chiefs, the head men amongst the Loshais, and are employed as envoys and plenipotentiaries by the Loshai potentates. The above-named dignitary is well known in Cachar, and had just returned from a diplomatic errand to the general's camp, where he had smoked the calumet and drunk the rum of peace with the civil officer. On seeing him, a *palaver* ensued, the Tipai separating the parties. The Loshais were informed that there was no intention on our part to harm them if they promised to be good little savages and not to do any mischief, and that much fire-water would be bestowed on them in the event of so desirable a consummation; but if they proved naughty and fired guns at us, then unpleasant consequences for themselves would inevitably ensue. What result the negotiations would have led to no one knows, for when our men commenced wading across the river towards them, they all ran off and disappeared in the forest, and with them Mora—so much confidence did these simple children of nature repose in our promises! That night the force encamped in the Tipai river beneath the Kholell ~~boom~~ or clearances. The next morning, the 23rd, the force started in light marching order. A steep ascent of 3,000 feet brought them right up into the *jhooms*; and as the advanced guard emerged from the forest into the open space cleared for cultivation, they were received with a volley which shot down Colonel Robertson's police orderly at his side. First blood for the Loshais. The party of the enemy consisted of about thirty men ensconced behind a *jhoom* house, who, after delivering their fire, ran off into the jungle, leaving a trail of blood

behind them, which the force followed up. The tactics of these people are simple enough. To lie in wait in the jungle with their muskets laid on a rest, covering a spot which must be passed in single file,—to fire one or two shots before they are discovered, and then dive down the hillside through creepers and bamboos impenetrable to the heavily-laden soldier, seem to be their sole idea of warfare. As for standing up before our men, they never attempt it. After this little encounter, the men swarmed up the *jhooms* as fast as possible, burning all the granaries, there being no means of removing the grain. One man of the 22nd was shot through both thighs. At 11 A.M. the first village was reached. The enemy had evidently only just cleared out before the 22nd came in. The village was fired, and the force moved on; by noon village No. 2 was reached, but escaped the fate of No. 1, as it seemed to offer a good site for the camp. A halt was called, and a space cleared for the wounded, who were left here under a guard; orders being sent back to the camp to move up. After a slight pause the force again moved on, and a tremendous burst up-hill of 1,000 feet brought them to the chief village, which the 44th took at a rush, two of the Gurkhas being shot dead. The village was burnt to the ground; all these villages were full of corn and live-stock, pigs, fowls, pigeons, &c. All this immovable property was destroyed, and the greatest possible amount of mischief done, after which the force returned to village No. 2, well satisfied with their day's work, thoroughly tired, but they were doomed not to get any rest that night, for the enemy kept creeping up the hill to get a shot at the camp, and the sentries were not slow in replying. Only one casualty resulted from this desultory firing, one coolie being wounded. The next day, Sunday, the neighbourhood of the village and the front of the picquets was cleared of jungle, so that the Loshais will find the amusement of taking pot-shots all night, rather a hazardous one to indulge in. After making all ship-shape the General, who does not seem to know what fatigue means, started on the pleasant Sabbath amusement of village and granary-burning. He had with him Colonel Nuthall and Captain Robertson of the 44th, with 60 Gurkhas; the 22nd, under Major Stafford, being meanwhile sent back to the former camp on the Tipai to keep open the road and escort baggage and provisions. After trudging along for a mile, fresh *jhooms* were reached, the advance was fired into, but no damage was done, and the village was taken at a rush by Robertson, who had rather a narrow escape, his scabbard being struck by a bullet. The village with all its granaries was soon in a blaze, and the party returned to camp. They were left unmolested that night, as the Loshais apparently had had enough of it. Our total loss in the two days amounted to killed, two sepoy of the 44th; wounded, four sepoy of the 22nd, one constable severely, and one coolie. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as they succeeded in carrying off their wounded, owing to the denseness of the jungle; the blood tracks, however, show that it must have been considerable. The general impression in camp seems to be that the Loshais will never make a regular fight, as with every advantage of position and knowledge of the ground they ought to have made a much better stand at each village. This fight with the Kholell men will certainly complicate matters in a political point of view, as we calculated on having their assistance to communicate with the other tribes. There seems to be little doubt but that all the Loshai tribes have agreed to sink their mutual differences, and are making *cause commune* against the invaders, in which case they will array vast numbers of men against us; but if they are of no better stamp than the braves of Kholell, they ought easily to be disposed of. It is rather early in the day, however, to come to any conclusion about their future behaviour, and we do not yet know what they will do behind stockades. The Artillery are still at Tipai Mookh, greatly to their disgust. Up to the present, guns do not appear to have been required, but no one can tell what is before us, and if Sookpilall turns round and takes the field, they may yet have a chance of putting in a word. A declaration of war by Sookpilall would be most opportune at this moment, as a silver claret jug and cup (what an appropriate present for a naked savage!) are now on their way up. On the jug is a complimentary inscription testifying to his unswerving fidelity and the esteem in which he is held by the British Government, and although this somewhat detracts from the selling value of the article, still it can be disposed of as old silver and a saving effected, which is not to be despised in these economical times.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

CAMP, DELHI, *New Year's Day*.—We are gradually getting into form. As much instruction and real work have been crammed into the last fortnight as are attempted in many winter seasons of the ordinary run of divisional and brigade field days, and we certainly can work together in very different form to that in which we started, and no doubt shall be much straighter when we leave off altogether than we are now. The ablest theorist is non-plussed when made to work out his problems with real men and things to legislate for. It is said that the great strategist, Colonel C. Chesney, Royal Engineers, who on paper can prove most succinctly that Wellington lost Waterloo, and is constantly in print as author of the most able papers on the art of war, cannot, and never could, command a couple of companies of Sappers in the field. W. E. Grace could not

make his wonderful scores at cricket without practice, so while there is no obliging foe to give us a chance of practising the real thing, these camps are invaluable, if only to make men think a bit for themselves. No man with any self-respect can bear feeling he is looked on by his juniors as "a duffer" for having been found wanting when called upon at a critical moment. Questions of the kind are tabooed as much as possible at messes, but the field-officer who, through not taking the ordinary precautions and making the necessary dispositions of the portion of the force under his command, is ignominiously worsted, *must* feel small. All who mean business ought to feel thankful that they have the chance of picking up useful "wrinkles," as no amount of study without experience can pull a man through. Generals of divisions have not been able to restrain their ardour any longer, and divisional field-days are gradually taking the place of brigade parades. As might have been anticipated, the claim to victory between contending forces is ever a subject of argument—the attacking party making it out quite clearly that they turned the flank, drew the enemy out of his stronghold, and then rolled him up; and the defenders proving equally satisfactorily that not one of the attacking lot is alive! that they are blown off the face of the earth, having exposed themselves to a fire that must have swept them away! The *Umpire Rules*, a copy of which is enclosed, in case they may not have been published, are excellent, but it ought to be laid down clearly how many rounds a battery must fire into an advancing line (not column) before the attack reaches the guns for the latter to have annihilated the former. The keenest Cavalry soldier will hardly uphold the idea that his regiment in column can sustain six rounds of Artillery at decent range before they are over the guns, without being knocked into little bits. It is a very different thing if Cavalry can manage to conceal themselves, so that they pounce on a battery before it can discharge more than a round from each gun. Umpires are especially selected men, as a rule, but it is hard to be altogether without bias, and the Artillery Umpire naturally has a leaning towards his peculiar arm, and believes in it, and *vice versa*. From what we have seen, however, it is plain that few have appreciated what guns and rifles can do now-a-days. Squadrons, companies, and batteries, that complacently post themselves on eminences, a lovely cock-shot for the enterprising gunner, would very soon slip behind the dip of the hill if there was something in front of the blank cartridge. Of course in these cases a little lead, and the pretty projectiles now in use, would get everybody into their places quicker than any amount of instruction and explanation possibly can. When a man is told that practice can be made at 2,500 yards, he cannot possibly realise the great fact till he gets on a vast plain, and is shown an object a mile and a-half off! When he has quite taken that in he will be more wary next time he is directed to "draw out" the force supposed to be occupying such a village. Prisoners are made indiscriminately. If a man cannot account for himself, and the "examining party" is not satisfied whether he is friendly, or come out to spy the nakedness of the land, the individual is detained—a trooper lays hold of his bridle, and his life is not worth a moment's purchase if he tries to escape. An A. D. C. and a near relative of the "highest personage in the land" of Lud were collared and obliged to submit! A field officer from Cork, having fought till he was overpowered, and at last obliged to succumb and surrender himself to a subaltern, made a harrowing appeal to his followers in the following language—"Well, now, ye spalpeens, d'ye see the plighth yer commandher is in, bad scan to ye!" A new sorting and disposition of the forces is arranged. General McMurdo, with his division and Fraser's cavalry brigade, is to hold a line of country from Badlee (about four miles on the Kurnaul road) to Yeroda, a village on the Jumna, three miles from the Delhi Ridge, against the remainder of the forces under General Francis, who attacks from Allipore. The arrangements at present are of the sketchiest, but everything will settle down very soon. The country is so much under cultivation that manœuvring in front of an enemy, and at the same time having a regard for the interest of the ryot, is by no means an easy matter. The cultivation is looked on as "deep water," according to orders; so that from a distance troops, which appear to be twiddling about in the most unaccountable manner, are, on inquiry, merely doing their best to circumnavigate imaginary lakes! The commander-in-chief, who, as you know, is an old engineer, takes great interest in the noble corps of Sappers and Miners, and to-day was present at their first pontooning experiment. They pontooned the Jumna in an hour and a quarter. The width of the river at the point selected was only 332 feet, and the difference of current to that of the Ganges Canal at Roorkee, where they have had their only practice, put them out a bit, but they hope in a few days to do what they did to-day in a quarter of an hour! Army signalling is also being worked properly. It is by no means bad practice, by laying an insulated wire from the head-quarters camp to Hindoo Rao's house on the top of the ridge, to send a message from thence almost simultaneously round the three divisions. If commanding situations can be obtained, it is wonderful, in clear weather, what can be done by the British soldier waving a flag at the end of a bamboo! At the hill station of Murree, in the Punjab, messages were sent over thirty-five miles, with two intermediate stations, almost as quickly as it

would take to telegraph direct! Surveying is still going on as we break new ground; fortunately we have got plenty of really good men for the work. Colonel Baigre, so well known and so popular in your part in India, is always "retained for the defence," and sent to sketch the country most likely to be worked over. At present he is away in a bell tent near the Jumna, beyond Berarce, about seven miles from the head quarters camp. Major Hogg, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Bombay Army, is sharing his spacious dwelling. This is not the first survey these two knights of the plane table have worked together.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—The subscription for the families of the two non-commissioned officers who perished by the explosion in the Agra Fort, amounts, we are glad to learn, to a "goodly sum."

CIVIL.—We hear that Mr. T. J. Alexander, Officiating Superintendent of stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, has been appointed Collector of Malda, and that Mr. J. B. Roberts has already charge of the above office.

COLONEL KEATINGE.—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is due at Jubbulpore on the 22nd, Mandla on the 28th of January, Burha on the 16th of February, Bhandara on the 21st, and Nagpore on the 22nd.

THE BENARES RAJ.—Bulwan Singh, the son of Rajah Cheyt Singh, died at Agra on the 22nd Dec. His son, Chukerbatty Singh, died five days before him. The sole direct male representative of the ex-Rajahs of Benares is now a lad of tender years, the great grandson of Hastings's enemy.

CANALS.—Correspondence has been published relative to the failure of the canal water-supply in the Umritsar and Lahore divisions in July last, and the alleged injustice committed upon the cultivators by the canal authorities. The replies of the canal officers seem however to be satisfactory, and the complaint has been dismissed.—*Pioneer*.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.—A native paper has found out a grievance of a rather novel kind. It says that prisoners are not allowed opium, tobacco, and other intoxicating drugs when in jail. The deprivation of these drugs to a person used to their consumption often causes death, and therefore, urges our contemporary, the Government, by depriving the people of the drugs, is responsible for their death.

STATE RAILWAYS.—A contemporary informs us that on the railway to be constructed from Agra to the Sambhur Lake, the Viceroy has ordered, as a mark of honour to the Maharajahs of Seypore and Bhurtpore, special accommodation to be provided for the Maharajahs at those stations, or, if they prefer it, that they should be allowed to erect a small bungalow for themselves at their own expense.

HIGH COURT, N.W.P.—*Indian Public Opinion* understands that the subject of the Chief Justiceship of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces is likely to be brought in a very prominent manner before the House of Commons, when Parliament re-assembles, and that the grounds of the recent extraordinary appointment are to be sifted in the most searching manner.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A sergeant of H.M.'s 1-11th Regiment met his death quite accidentally the day after Christmas-day at Morar. The previous day two sergeants put on boxing gloves and were having a little amusement; in receiving a blow on the face from his opponent the sergeant fell flat on his back and his head coming in contact with the flagged floor caused concussion of the brain.

GRANT TO THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—We hear that provisional sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to an additional grant of Rs. 60,000 for the current year, and Rs. 90,000 for 1872-73, to enable the Forest Department of the Central Provinces to undertake the necessary operations for supplying teak sleepers for the Warda and East Berar Railway from the Ahiri forests in those provinces, which are said to have been purchased by Government.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 29.

JUBBULPORE LINE.—Earnings for the week ending 16th December, 1871, £2,762 15s. 7d.; corresponding week last year, £2,134 5s. 2d.; increase, £628 10s. 5d.; from 1st July, 1871, to 16th December, 1871, £53,142 13s. 10d.; from 1st July, 1870, to 17th December, 1870, £41,943 11s. 4d.; increase, £11,199 2s. 6d. Miles open for the week ending 16th December, 1871, 223; corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open for the week ending 16th December, 1871, £12 7s. 9d.; corresponding week last year, £9 11s. 5d.; increase, £2 16s. 4d.—*Daily Examiner*.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—On Friday last, the police received information that Mr. Henry Francis had gone over to Howrah with Mr. Paterson, a hotel-keeper of that station, and had not returned home. Enquiries were made at the hotel, and it was ascertained that Francis had left about twelve o'clock on Friday night in company with another person, whose name was not known. Last Sunday morning the body of Francis was found floating close to the Railway Jetty, and there were marks of violence on the body. The deceased was in liquor when he left the hotel, and it is believed that he had a fight with some boatmen on the ghaut.—*Englishman*, Jan. 5.

LITERARY.—Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner of Bardwan, has discovered, in the Collectorate of Birbhum, some records of an earlier date than those mentioned by Dr. Hunter in his annals of Rural Bengal.

STREET TRAMWAYS.—Mr. Gore, C.E., who visits India as the engineer and agent of several influential and wealthy capitalists, who are seeking to obtain permission to lay down tramways in the streets of the presidential towns, has had an interview with the Governor-General, for the purpose of explaining to His Excellency the plans and models of street railways as now being constructed in London, Brussels, Madrid, and other European cities.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—With reference to a communication from the Secretary of this Fund, reporting the admission of Mr. Andrew Ross to an annuity of £1,000, or Rs. 10,666 10 8, the Government of India have observed that as the Civil Service Annuity Fund has now been abolished, and as the managers have no longer power to admit annuities, it is necessary that the application of Mr. Ross for admission to an annuity, and similar applications, which may in future be received, shall be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for disposal.

A LITERARY BEGUM.—The Begum of Bhopal has appeared in public as an authoress, having, a native paper informs us, lately published in a local newspaper an essay on female education, "as remarkable for caligraphy as for the enlightened sentiments it contains." The same authority also enlightens us as to how the Begum passes her time. From morning till 11 30 A.M. she studies Persian and English, then enjoys her dinner and a siesta for two hours, and passes the rest of the day in hearing and deciding suits. The evening is devoted to needlework and embroidery, in which Her Highness is very expert.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.—Apart from the constant occurrence of fires in jute godowns, one of the great nuisances in Calcutta at the present day is the constant blocking up of our streets by cart-loads of jute, the trade in which commodity seems to have of late developed to an unprecedented extent. When the jute godowns are ordered to be removed to the suburbs, it will, no doubt, be a great relief at least to the carriage-driving population of Calcutta to find themselves freed from this nuisance. We hear that some of the jute owners are about to memorialise the Government of Bengal against the removal of the godowns. But it is the interest of the people of the city, other than jute owners to see that the jute godowns are ordered to be turned out of Calcutta as quick as possible.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE HON. MR. KENNEDY.—The appointment of Mr. John Pitt-Kennedy to the vacant judgeship in the High Court, caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Norman, must be received by all classes of the community with satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy is not only an experienced and able barrister, but he has been always known to be one of the most generous-hearted and popular men in Calcutta. His knowledge of the law is most extensive, and as a consulting counsel his advice has been always eagerly sought after and greatly valued. Both among the European and the native community he has been always deservedly held in high esteem, as much for the qualities of his head as of his heart. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Kennedy will dignify the Bench, and prove equal the expectations formed of him.—*Indian Mirror*.

JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the Bill for extending the powers of District Magistrates is now in course of preparation. The amount of fine which a magistrate is empowered to impose is to be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Under the provisions of the said Bill, the period of imprisonment to which a district magistrate is empowered to sentence a man, is also to be augmented from two to four years, with an addition of one year in default of the payment of a fine. Amongst the several reasons given by the mover of the aforesaid Bill for introducing it into the Council, the following is one in the form of a query:—"Suppose a gentleman, or a lady en route to England, has been robbed by an old offender, is he or she to lose their passage home, and be detained until the sessions trial is held?"

THE LATE ARCHDEACON PRATT.—India has this week lost a most excellent and useful man in Archdeacon Pratt, who died of choleraic diarrhoea on Thursday night at Ghazepore. He left Calcutta on Christmas-eve, on his visitation tour, and in all probability had been chilled in the now cold night air; the fatal result was swift—a very few hours elapsing from the beginning of the sickness to the end of all. The Church of England has lost in the Ven. Archdeacon a fine, stern, and entirely loyal man; a student in the old sober plodding sense, which aimed at work and eschewed noise and display. His death is one of those hard things of which India knows so much. He had very nearly finished his Indian career, extending, we believe, over thirty years, and he intended next year to return home, to finish up the chapter where it began. The Almighty fiat was different, and the Archdeacon fell in the path of duty—at the true post of honour. We very recently reviewed his work on "Scripture and Science not at Variance," and did not review it altogether in agreement. Let us add now that it is the work of a noble and truth-loving man to combat what he deems error, and that it will be read for many a year to come for light and guidance on the Oracles of the Most High.—*Friend of India*.

MESSRS. HOGG AND ROBERTS.—Mr. Stuart Hogg has applied for twenty months' leave of absence to England. The *Pioneer* thinks that the appointment of Mr. J. B. Roberts to officiate as Chairman of the Justices would be received, there can be no doubt, with general satisfaction by the inhabitants of Calcutta; and that the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the signatories of the Roberts memorial would appear to point to such a conclusion.

BABU SHAMA CHARAN DEY.—The *Englishman* has the following paragraph:—"It is, we understand, very doubtful whether, after all, Babu Shama Charan Dey will proceed to England to be examined by the Parliamentary Committee, the ostensible reason being the opinion of his medical advisers that at his advanced period of life the journey would be attended with great danger to his health. This is, we think, to be regretted by the public, if not by the Financial Department, as the Babu would probably be able to give information which is unlikely to be elicited from the European heads of the department."

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Earnings for the week ending 16th December, 1871, £58,961. 9s. 10d.; corresponding week last year, £50,430. 6s.; increase, £8,531. 3s. 10d.; from 1st July, 1871, to 16th December, 1871, £922,990. 1s.; from 1st July, 1870, to 17th December, 1870, £1,066,961. 12s. 3d.; decrease, £152,502. 15s. 1d. Miles open for the week ending 16th December, 1871, 1,280; corresponding week last year, 1,311; increase, 14½. Per mile open for the week ending the 16th December, 1871, £46. 1s. 3d.; corresponding week last year, £44. 11s. 5d.; increase, £1 9s. 10d.—*Daily Examiner*.

LAND REVENUE.—Circular instructions, we (*Indian Daily News*) hear, have been issued to the several local Governments to furnish to the Supreme Government a return in the prescribed form, showing for each district the amount of the existing annual demand of land revenue, the estimated amount to which it will be probably raised on the next revision of assessments in all cases in which the term of the existing assessments or settlements will expire within the next six years, and the increment of demand which may be expected to accrue, in each of the years from 1872-73 to 1877-78, from revised settlements which are now in progress, or which are likely to be introduced within the above mentioned period.

BERHAMPORE HOSPITAL TO BE A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Government of India has sanctioned the conversion of the British Infantry Hospital at Berhampore, which is not at present required for military purposes, into a lunatic asylum, subject to the condition that the building may be reclaimed by the military department in the event of Berhampore being again unexpectedly occupied, as in the year 1857, by British troops. There are half-a-dozen Berhampores in Bengal. This one is the scene of the first outbreak in 1857, and, as some of our readers may not know, is seven miles from Moorshedabad.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 30.

MILITARY.—The 2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry was to leave Kohat for Dera Gaze Khan on the 26th ult., and was expected to arrive at the latter station about the 20th January.—Major General Huyshe, Inspector General of Royal Artillery for India, with his Brigade Major, Captain Minto Elliot, were expected to arrive at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, on Saturday, Dec. 30, from Jubbulpore. Since the 20th of October General Huyshe has inspected at Cawnpore, Benares, Dinapore, Barrackpore, Fort William, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo. When the Camp breaks up General Huyshe intends inspecting every battery of Royal Artillery in the Punjab, in addition to those stationed at Meerut.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27. Str. Montezuma, Vasse, Montevideo.—28. Str. Oriental, Smith, Bombay; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong.—29. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Kyauk Phayon; str. Penang, Dickenson, Rangoon; str. Hindostan, Miller, Hong Kong.—30. Star of Greece, Shaw, London.—31. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulmein; Hoghton Tower, Trumble, San Francisco.—Jan. 2. Str. Burnah, Sharp, London; Cholula, Cox, San Francisco.—3. Str. Kangaroo, Barlow, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. Str. Meinam.—28. Strs. Excelsior and Sulina; Breechin Castle, Coimbatore, and Achilles.—29. Strs. Busheer and Singapore; Arundel Castle.—30. Sir John Lawrence.—31. Str. Nemesis.—Jan. 1. Strs. City of Mecca and Emilia; Star of Persia, Rajmahal, and Cashmere.—2. Str. Asiatic; Western Star and Persian Empire.—3. Omar Pasha and The Douglas.—4. Medusa.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s str. *Busheer*.—For AKYAB, RANGOON, and MOULMEIN.—Major Sladen, Mr. F. H. Henry, Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Rev. J. and Mrs. Forde, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. E. Christian, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Daw.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 12 to 99 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 2 to 110 4
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

		On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200	352 to 355
Bank of Bengal	1000	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 560
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to 85
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	247 to 248
East India Tea Company	100	57 to 59
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company	500	160 to 170
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	330 to 340
Nasmyth's Pk. Pressing Company	500	550 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	89 to 90
Oriental Gas Company	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company	1300	350 to —
Punjab Bank	100	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500	575 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	70 to 71
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	18 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	£2 3 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—We have to report a rather better feeling in the market during the past few days. In some instances rather firmer rates have been established, but the larger proportion of the business transacted has been on same terms as those current last mail.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—Jute: There has been a fair amount of business done during the week at a slight rise for the best descriptions. Saltpetre: Sellers stand out for extreme rates, and but little business has been transacted. Rice has continued in good demand for Australia, and a rise may be expected in fine sorts as the crop is only an average one, and the quality not first-rate. Linseed has continued firm, and in some contracts a rise of one anna was conceded. Raw Silk: The November bund will prove a comparative failure, and prices are expected to rise, but at present there is no business doing except in inferior sorts; 100 maunds rainy bund Commercilly are reported to have changed hands at from Rs. 11-8 to 12-4.

Madras.

THE ECLIPSE AT POODOCOTTAH.

The following appears in a letter from Mr. L. Respighi to the Editor of *Nature*:—

"From the 5th to the 11th of December the state of the sky at Poodocottah was somewhat variable, and generally, in the early hours of the day, great masses of mist and cloud predominated in the east, leaving but little hope in favour of our station for observing the eclipse. On the morning of the 12th, indeed, the sky was almost wholly covered with dense masses of mist and cloud, completely obscuring the sun till 7h. 53m., at which time the eclipse had already begun. Soon after this the sun was again covered with thick clouds, but fortunately they began to break a few minutes before totality, when the bright disc of the sun was already sufficiently reduced, and when consequently the time for observation was rapidly approaching.

"To verify the phenomenon of the reversal of the spectral lines at the extreme edge of the sun, I had arranged the plane of dispersion at right angles to the edge at the point of second contact.

"At thirty seconds before totality, the spectral image of the luminous crescent was already sufficiently weakened to allow of its observation by the naked eye without a dark glass; and it was then that the principal dark lines of the solar spectrum came out distinct, and even more strongly marked than before, and curved parallel to the bright edge of the sun; but a few seconds before totality these lines disappeared completely, and the spectrum became continuous, without, however, exhibiting, just before totality, the reversal of the lines, although I was watching most intently for this phenomenon. I would not, however, be understood as denying altogether the reversal of the lines, for it is not impossible that a thin film of mist, or the bright atmospheric light at that time diffused over the spectrum of the solar limb, may have concealed the bright lines.

"At the very instant of totality, the field of the telescope exhibited a most astonishing spectacle. The chromosphere at the edge which was the last to be eclipsed—surmounted for a space of about 50 deg. by two groups of prominences, one on the right the other on the left, of the point of contact—was reproduced in the four spectral lines, C, D, F and G, with extraordinary intensity of light and the most surprising contrast of the brightest colours, so that the four

spectral images could be directly compared and their minutest differences easily made out.

"The green zone surrounding the disc of the moon was the brightest, the most uniform, and the best defined. The red zone was also very distinct and well defined, while the blue zone was faint and indistinct. The green zone was well defined at the summit, though less bright than at the base; its form was sensibly circular, and its height about 6 or 7 sec. The red zone exhibited the same form, and approximately the same height as the green, but its light was weaker and less uniform. The height of the green zone was estimated by comparison with the moon's diameter, and from the observed distance of the spectral lines of the prominences.

"These coloured zones shone out upon a faintly illuminated ground, without any marked trace of colour. If the corona contained rays of any other kind, their intensity must have been so feeble that they were merged in the general illumination of the field.

"Soon after the middle of the total eclipse there appeared on the eastern limb, at about 110 deg. from the north point, a fine group of prominences formed of jets rather low but very bright, some rectilinear, others curved round the sun's limb, and exhibiting the intricate deviations and all the characters of prominences in the neighbourhood of solar spots. The brightness and colour of these jets were so vivid as to give them the appearance of fireworks.

"The spaces between some of these jets were perfectly dark, so that the red zone of the corona appeared to be entirely wanting there. Perhaps, however, this was only an effect of contrast due to the extraordinary brightness of the neighbouring jets. I have thought it right to refer to this peculiarity, because the appearance of interstices, or dark spaces, between prominences of considerable brightness, is often observed by means of the spectroscopic, independently of total eclipses.

"The want of an assistant to note the time, and to write down the observations as they were made, occasioned me some loss of time, and the end of the total eclipse was already at hand before I was aware of it.

"The green and red zones were well developed at the western as at the eastern limb, while the blue remained faint and ill-defined. Soon after the appearance of the chromosphere at the western edge there was suddenly projected on the spectrum of the sun's limb, which then appeared beyond that of the moon, a stratum of bright lines, separated by dark spaces, but I could not determine whether they were due to a general or partial reversal of the spectral solar lines, or to a simple discontinuity in the spectrum, since they were too soon immersed in a flood of light, which put an end to the totality of the eclipse.

"About half-an-hour after the total eclipse the sun was obscured by clouds, so that I was unable to observe the end of the partial eclipse."

Miscellaneous.

THE "RANGOON."—Divers are still at work at the wreck of the *Rangoon*. Up to the 15th of December there had been recovered 319 packages of mails and thirty-two items of passengers' luggage.

THE VANINGEN CASE.—We have not yet, it would appear, heard the last of the notorious VanIngen case. We hear from Bangalore that one of the officers concerned is to be proceeded against at law for breach of promise of marriage.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL WINDOW AT VEPERY.—It is expected that the handsome memorial window for the east end of St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, in memory of the late Rev. Mr. Seymour, will be permanently fixed immediately before Easter.

MILITARY.—The B Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery have marched from Bellary to Bangalore, at which place they will remain until the brigade leaves for England at the end of this year. The Madras Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 600, for converting the old coffee room and oil godown at the east side of the General Parade, Bangalore, into a school of army signalling. The *Deccan Herald* regrets to see it stated that typhoid fever is prevailing among the men of the 2-21th Regiment at Hyderabad. We have also heard of one or two cases at Jubbulpoor. The left wing of H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters was ordered to be in readiness to embark for Burmah on the 13th January. The right wing and head quarters will leave Madras about the 2nd of next month.

CINCHONA.—Mr. W. G. McIvor, Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund, has reported to the commissioner of the Neilgherries that the *ipecaehana* plants supplied to the Burliar garden in May last are making very satisfactory growth, and that the climate seems well suited for the production of this valuable medicine. Mr. McIvor hopes that a portion of the plants now being forwarded to India by the Secretary of State will be sent to this garden for trial, as probably they may be grown more successfully in the neighbourhood of Burliar than in the north of Bengal. The natural locality of the *ipecaehana* is strictly tropical, and the great difference of temperature of summer and winter caused by higher latitudes may possibly affect the growth of the plant.

REGIMENTAL ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Fitzgerald, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, who recently arrived at Calcutta, will, it is rumoured, be sent to the Camp at Delhi, where a committee of Native Cavalry corps is about to assemble to consider the best system of keeping regimental accounts of a private nature, that is, of funds created for the purpose of purchasing horses and so on, of which there are many. It has been found that between negligence and some ignorance in account-keeping on the part of commanding officers, much difficulty, and not a little fraud, have been called into existence. Lord Napier, we read, very rightly desires to place these funds on a safer and more intelligent basis, and it will be Mr. Fitzgerald's duty to devise some plan of bringing them under the scrutiny of the Audit Department, without in the slightest interfering with the action or liberty of commandants.

RAILWAYS.—The consulting engineer for railways, Major Prendergast, R.E., and Mr. Logan, the chief engineer of the Great Southern Railway, are at issue in some important particulars regarding the cost of certain portions of the work on the contemplated extension of that company's undertaking from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin. Mr. Logan has framed his estimates, he says, according to the light afforded him by past experience in the construction and working of the Great Southern Railway. Major Prendergast, on the other hand, and on behalf of the Government, has applied the pruning knife to Mr. Logan's estimates for the said extension to Tuticorin, a distance of 215 miles, to the extent of nearly £100,000 sterling. The matter is an important one, and has been referred to the Viceroy in Council, by whom, or by Mr. Molesworth, the consulting engineer for railways to the Government of India, we can hardly think Mr. Logan's figures and estimates can be approved of.—*Madras Athenæum*.

MAJOR J. J. MUIR.—We regret to announce the death, at Bangalore, on the 28th instant, after long suffering, of Major Joseph Johnstone Muir, Cadre 49th N.I., doing general duty at Bangalore. He entered the Madras Army in 1850, served in the second Burmese war, was present with the Martaban column during the advance to Tonghoo under the command of General Steel, K.C.B.—(Medal for Pegu),—served with the Madras Rifles against the mutineers in Bengal, was present at the defence of Azimghur against Koorer Sing's force in March, 1858, and joined in the pursuit of that chieftain with the force under Brigadier Douglas in April, 1858. Present at the actions of Azimghur and Ghossee, and at the attack on the rebels in the Jugdespore Jungle on 4th June, 1858.—(Medal.)—He was at one time adjutant of the corps, and as such was second to none in knowledge of his work and professional zeal. Since the breaking up of his own regiment he had done duty in various capacities with different corps, the last appointment that he held being that of officiating wing officer of the 27th N.I. He was very popular with his brother officers at Bangalore, by whom his loss is much deplored.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 31.

THE TIRUPATTY HILLS.—On the 25th November Mr. Sewell and Captain Cox, Superintendent of Police, with about forty constables, an inspector and several other persons ascended the Sacred Hills of Tirupatty from the Chendragherri side. It would appear, writes a correspondent of the *Trichinopoly Guardian*, that "Government had at last come to the determination of throwing open the Tirupatty Hills, so long closed to all but pure Hindoos, and hence directed a sort of reconnoitring party to ascend them. I am informed that there was some show of resistance at first, but when it was found that the order had been given and that it would be carried out, the Maunth recommended passive if not pacific conduct on the part of those peculiarly good and pure mortals who have dwelt on the hills so long, and who, consequent on their exclusiveness, could not have known much of men and things. Mr. Sewell, C.S., and Captain Cox, S.C., are supposed to be the first Europeans that ever put foot on the Tirupatty Hills. I am told by a Brahmin friend that there is an extensive plateau on the top with numerous buildings, erected by the Rajahs of Mysore and Vencatagherri. Of course, the affair has taken the natives by surprise."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—Jan. 1.—Str. Surat, Baker, Suez; str. Dacca, —, Bombay.—2. Bordeaux, —, Champion Bay; St. Anne, —, Cocala.—3. Str. Patna, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. J. W. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Barry and two children, Miss Powell, Rev. J. J. Walter, Ensign de Houghton, Col. Cumming. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Cornish. From SEZ.—Mr. McKillop. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hland, Mr. Lissant, Mr. Winsor, Capt. Chambers, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Crichton, Capt. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Aitken, Ensign Wingate, Mr. Romfild, Mr. Kestley, and Miss Derrick. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. S. Wilson, Dr. Holman, Mr. Landale, Mr. Rutherford. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Lewis. From SYDNEY.—For SOUTHAMPTON (via CALCUTTA).—Mr. H. James. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hossack.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon; str. Kangaroo, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Galle.—Jan. 2. Str. Surat, —, Calcutta.—3. Str. Dacca, —, Calcutta and Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Captain Waterhouse, Mr. C. C. Colley.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 6, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 03
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 04 to 2 03-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 10 to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	104 to 11 prem.
9 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	½ to 1 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

LITERARY.—The first number of Mr. R. Knight's new daily paper, *The Indian Statesman or Gazette of Asia*, has appeared at Bombay.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—The famine in Persia is still raging as fiercely as ever, and the number of deaths is said to be increasing daily. Rain has fallen at Bushire in torrents, but the prospects of agriculture are almost unaltered.

TACAVI ADVANCES.—The Government of India is said to have sanctioned a tacavi advance of Rs. 10,000 to the cultivators in certain talookas of the Nassick collectorate for the relief of distress there.

PRESS IN BOMBAY.—There are in all fifty-nine native newspapers at present published in the Bombay Presidency. This considerable number of native organs is a good sign, and the Presidency will be the better of so many opinion ventilators running through it.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.—It will be observed that the G. I. P. Railway Company are now running through mail trains over the Kistna River into Raichore, in connection with the up and down south-east trains, and that extra charges for conveying passengers or goods over the river have been abolished.

SAILORS' HOME.—It has now been definitely settled by Government that the Sailors' Home shall not be built on the site on which the foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The building will be erected on the ground at present occupied by the Post Office stables on the Apollo Bunder Road. As this piece of ground belongs to the Dockyard, it has been arranged that a piece of the reclamation nearer the bunder shall be given in exchange.—*Bombay Gazette*.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—We had till now imagined that native "Associations," which have so rapidly increased of late, were established not only for the purpose of promoting native interests, but also of promoting intelligence and good sense in native communities. But what are we to think when we hear that at a meeting of the Ahmedabad Association held the other day it was resolved to petition the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against allowing low-class natives, such as Dheds, &c., to sit in the same carriages occupied by high caste Brahmins!—*Bombay Gazette*.

MILITARY.—The C 18 Royal Artillery, en route from Belgaum to Ahmedabad, were to arrive at Poona on or about the 7th Jan. On its arrival the families would be sent by rail to Ahmedabad. The battery consists of 5 officers, 129 non commissioned rank and file, 13 women, 31 children, 141 public and private followers, 112 horses, and 24 bullocks.—We regret to hear that Colonel W. Kirby, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, who proceeded on leave of absence, has been detained at Aden by reason of sickness. It is expected that he will have to go to England on medical certificate.—*Poona Observer*.—The 49th Regiment marched into Mhow on the morning of the 18th Jan. under the command of Lieut.-col. Gosling. H.M.'s 59th Regiment went into camp the following day, and marched for Neemuch and Nusseerabad on the 21st idem to relieve H.M.'s 8th (King's) Regiment, which goes on to Cawnpore.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Bussorah; str. Geelong, Soames, Sydney; Melrose, Neill, Liverpool; Pembroke, Wilkin, London; Teazer, Nacoda, Calcutta.—31. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez; Muscat Merchant, Large, Singapore.—Jan. 1. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong; Sam Mendel, Murdock, Liverpool.—2. Str. St. Olaf, Hille, London; Flor de Gon, Nacoda, Mozambique.—4. Str. Milbanke, Smith, Liverpool; str. Apis, Steykal, Trieste; E. F. Gabain, Klencke, Newcastle.

Glenavon, Smith, Calcutta.—6. Str. Asia, McCollum, Calcutta.—7. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BRINDISI.—Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Aikman, Capt. Pennycook, Mr. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Cartwright, Dr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Messrs. Michie, Westlake, Hammett, Page, and Haliday. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Miss Hyles, Mrs. Ewart, Capt. and Mrs. Wither, Mr. Weber, Major Drever, Messrs. Branton, Serreys, R. Sharp, S. Mortimer, and Parkinson. From SUEZ.—Mr. Mayohoff.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Head and two infants, Mr. E. W. Willlake, Mrs. H. G. Newsom, Mr. Nuttall, Col. Carleton, Col. Hodgson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Liston, Capt. Lawrell, Mrs. Lilly and infant, Mr. R. Urmsou, Capt. Couper, Lieut. Col. P. S. York, Mrs. Edwards and infant, Mr. A. Tait, Mr. J. Hutton. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Weldon, Capt. T. Weldon, Mr. Whittall, Mr. D. C. Halketh, Mr. Henslowe, Miss Henslowe, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Capt. W. Quin, Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Alexander, Mr. T. B. Lane, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Gorrard, Mr. Soutar, Mr. Halford, Mr. Boggie, Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, Mr. De Silva, Mr. Stolman. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. L. Haber, Mr. W. Lewis, and Mr. H. Allan.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Lord Clyde, Ellis, Chittagong; Futteh Sultan, Nacoda, Jeddah and Hoodoodeh; Oliver Madeleine, Desbats, Calcutta; Stamboul, Anderson, Calcutta. Jan. 1. Beaumaris Castle, Madriu, Galle; Migrator, Logan, Rangoon; China, Jordon, Rangoon.—2. Str. Arabia, Eurica, Genoa, &c.—3. Str. Venus, Crowell, China, &c.; Kate Gregory, Nacoda, Moulmein; Munsoory, Lorenzen, Moulmein; Burnah, Garrock, Liverpool.—4. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.; str. European, Abraham, Liverpool; Futteh Allum, Row, Chittagong.—5. Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—6. Prince Regent, Clugne, Liverpool; Leaping Water, Kerr, Moulmein; Vidal, Rondean, Chittagong.—8. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. A. Browning and son, Mr. Triswell, Mrs. Eales, Mr. Burnell, Mr. T. Coates, Mr. Holliday, Mr. E. L. J. Horsfall, Mrs. M. Baker, and Lieut. E. Maude. For MALTA.—Mr. Gray. For BRINDISI.—Dr. Morris, Sir C. H. Scotland, Col. Miles, Mr. J. E. Radcliffe, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. C. R. Evans, and Capt. Franks. For ALEX.—Mr. Franjee.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 8, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Deots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agri Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock			
(£20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madrass Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1380
Muzagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	...	99½ to 99½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	110½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-5
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	per Tolah. 16-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-9-3
Ditto Pokin	...	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—The business done in Piece Goods since our last report has been limited, but prices generally have been maintained. In Yarns, also, a small business has been done, at a slight decline. Metals are steady, and some kinds of Iron have advanced ¼ to 1 rupee per candy.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—Cotton: The market has been very firm, and a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per candy may be quoted. More business is being done, though for this period of the year it is still very small. About 6,000 candies have been purchased in Bombay for export. The market closes firm and advancing.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—EXCHANGE: A fair amount of business has been done, and rates on London may be quoted one-sixteenth higher all round. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ASHER, E. L., exec. engr., from the 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawar-road to the Hazara div. Dec. 28.

BALD, A., is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 4th grade, on prob., and posted to British Burmah, v. Rowstone, resigned. Dec. 30.

BARBOUR.—The services of Mr. D. M. Barbour, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Shahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the financial department. Dec. 28.

BOLST, A. E. C., of the Bengal police, reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 24, on his return from leave to Europe.

BROMEHEAD, Rev. W. C., chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, reported his arrival at Bombay on the morning of the 3rd inst., on his return from furlough. Dec. 28.

BROOKES, O. H., is app. to offic. as extra asst. to the supt. of Port Blair, during abs. on leave of Mr. A. de Roepstorff. Dec. 30.

CAMPBELL, Major J. A., reverted to his appt. of socy. to the chief comr. of Mysore from Dec.

CHARLES, J. G., asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bhangulpore and Purneah, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Dec. 27.

COMBER, Lieut. col. A. K., to be dep. comr. of Goalparah, and also sub judge of that district. Dec. 27.

GAMBLE, J. S., is app. to be an asst. conservator of forests of 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 18, and is posted to British Burmah. Dec. 30.

HOLMES, Capt. W. B., exec. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Hazara to the Rawalpindi div. Dec. 28.

HUNT, F. W., sub engr., is transfd. from the 4th to 2nd Circle, N.W.P., and posted to the Bundelkund Irrigation Survey. Dec. 30.

JENNER, Lieut. S. D., R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the 2nd div. to the Special Works div., Baree Doab Canal, to hold executive charge of the division. Dec. 28.

KEMP, J., supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, is allowed four months' leave on m.c., in extension of leave granted Sept. 4 last.

KIRKWOOD, Lieut. J. N. S., offic. wing subalt., Meywar Bheel Corps, to offic. as adjt. of the Deolee Irregular Force. Dec. 30.

KREISER, F., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab, in the irrigation branch. Dec. 30.

LANCE, Major W. H. J., to offic. as dep. comr. of Darjeeling, during the absence on leave of Major B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders; Major Lance will offic. in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs.; Dec. 27. Major Lance to offic. as subordinate judge and judge of the Small Cause Court of Darjeeling.

LUCKSTEDT.—In P.W.D. notification No. 436, dated 10th ult., for 13th Oct., 1871, as the date on which Mr. Luckstedt, engr. apprentice, joined the Delhi dist. of Rajpootana State Railway, read 10th Oct., 1871.

MAYER, G. H. T., is apptd. to the P.W.D., temp., as a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the irrigation branch. Dec. 30.

MEDLICOTT, H. B., dept. supt. of the Geological Survey of India, returned from leave, and resumed the duties of his office on Dec. 3.

MELLOR, C. W., joint mag. and dep. coll., is apptd. to the Bijnour dist. Dec. 30.

MONIES, A., apprentice engineer, from the Cossye div. to the Hidgellee div. No. 306, Jan. 1. [to the Delhi dist. Dec. 28.]

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. J. A. L., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Umritsur MORAN, J. P., asst. engr. P.W.D., is transfd. from the 2nd to the 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawar road. Dec. 28.

PEARSALL, H. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Dinapore div., is transfd. from the general to the irrigation branch. Jan. 2.

PEARSE, Lieut. col. J. L., superint. of the Nundidroog div., Mysore, arrived at Madras on Dec. 2, and at Bangalore on Dec. 7, on return from furlough to England, and resumed charge of his appt. from Major J. A. Campbell on the 7th idem.

READ, B., jun., is app. to the P.W.D. temp. as a superv. of the 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the irrigation branch. Dec. 30.

RENNY, R. H., extra asst. comr., Cooch Behar, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the dists. of Goalparah and Rungpore, and also with those of a coll. in those dists. Dec. 27.

RIVETT-CARNAC, H., cotton comr. for the Central Provs. and the Berars, to be comr. of cotton and commerce with the Govt. of India. Dec. 30.

ROBERTS, P. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Patna div., availed himself of the special leave granted to him on Dec. 18. Mr. Roberts having received charge of the treasury at Doonka on Dec. 11, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

ROWSTONE, W. H., accountant, 3rd grade, British Burmah, is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. Dec. 30.

SLADEN, Major E. B., dep. comr. of the 2nd class, in the British Burmah Commission, is app. to do special duty with the King of Siam during H.M.'s visit to India. Dec. 30.

STEWART, Major R., on furl., who has been, under separate orders of this date, app. to be dep. comr. of Durrung, to be also subord. judge of that dist. No. 1, Dec. 27. Major Stewart, on furl., to be dep. comr. of Durrung. No. 82.

SWAYNE, Major J. D., S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Bengal, is app. to offic. as supt. engr., 3rd grade, in that province, during abs. on privilege leave of Lieut. col. Hume. Dec. 30.

WILKINSON, Rev. W., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Arrah.

PUNJAB POLICE APPOINTMENTS. (Punjab Gazette, Dec. 28.)

Consequent on Lieut. col. McAndrew proceeding on leave, the following appointments are made in the Police Department, with effect from Dec. 14:—

Lieut. col. Baillie to offic. as dep. insp. gen., 1st grade.
Capt. O. Menzies, dist. superint., to offic. as dep. insp. gen., 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Baillie.

Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, dist. superint., to offic. in 1st grade, v. Capt. Boddam.

Major B. H. Wall, dist. superint., to offic. in 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Perkins.

Capt. E. O'B. Horsford, dist. superint., to act on 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Staples.

Capt. M. Millett, dist. superint., to act on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

The following officers to act in the 3rd grade:—

Mr. T. Smith, v. Major Wall; Mr. E. Chard, v. Capt. Tait, on leave; Mr. J. Hordon, v. Mr. J. McAndrew; Mr. E. A. Marshall, v. Capt. Horsford; and Mr. S. H. Holbrow, v. Mr. T. Smith.

Mr. D. E. McCracken is app. an offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, and posted to Lahore dist.

Capt. E. O'B. Horsford, dist. superint. of police, is transfd. from the Amballa to the Gurgaon dist.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford is app. an offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, and has been posted to Delhi.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. (Gazette of India, Dec. 30.)

The following notifi. is to be substituted for that dated Aug. 2, No. 1,628:—

The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., consequent on the appt. of Lieut. col. Stubbs to offic. as comr. of the West Berar div.:—

Major J. Allardyce, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class from May 28, when the dep. comrship. of Ellichpoor became vacant.

Capt. R. Hudleston, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class from the above date.

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 1st class, in charge of the Bassim dist. to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, from date of taking charge of the Ellichpoor dist.

Capt. D. W. Loughton, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, will offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, from May 28 till relieved by Capt. Mackenzie, when he will revert to his offic. position of asst. comr., 1st class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, offic. dep. comr., but who reverts to his offic. position of asst. comr., 1st class, to hold charge of the Bassim dist., from date of relieving Capt. Mackenzie.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class from May 28 to date of Capt. Szczepanski's return from priv. leave.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class for the above period.

MILITARY.

BUSHBY—McNAIR.—Capt. C. M. Bushby, 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., to offic. as adj., v. McNair. Capt. J. McNair, adj., to be 2nd wing subalt. v. Bushby, who vacates. Dated Dec. 15.

DRURY, Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. C., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Lucknow to Bareilly, for gen. duty. Dec. 19.

ELIOT—DOUGLAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 28 last, apptg. Capt. H. E. Eliot, qmr., to offic. as 2nd in cmd. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. F. Duffin, proceeded on leave. Dated Nov. 24 last, apptg. Capt. A. B. Douglas to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Major W. C. Mitchell, procd. on leave.

FRASER, Capt. J., gen. list, inf., attached to 40th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Neville, apptd. 2nd squad. subalt., 14th Bengal cav. Dated Dec. 15.

GAULTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15 last, apptg. Lieut. H. E. Gaultier asst. instr. of musky. 37th foot, v. Lieut. T. E. Verner, returned to duty.

GWYNNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, apptg. Capt. N. X. Gwynne to be interpreter to the 63rd foot, with effect from Dec. 1, v. Local capt. F. M. Leslie.

MARSHALL, Capt. H. S., gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I., to offic. as brigade major at Ferozepore during the period Capt. G. L. K. Hewett may act as dep. asst. adjt. gen., or till further orders. Dated Nov. 30.

NAPPER, Lieut. col. R. A., staff corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Delhi for gen. duty. Dec. 19.

PLOWDEN, Capt. H. A., staff corps, att. to 25th N.I., is transfd. to the 45th N.I. for duty, at his own request. Dec. 19.

RAMSAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 14 last, app. Lieut. W. A. Ramsay to conduct the course of musketry drill and practice of the regt., with effect from Dec. 1.

SMITH, Capt. E. D., gen. list, inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 13th N.I. to the 3rd Goorkha regt. for duty.

WILLIAMS.—Official notification having been received of Capt. E. Williams's exchange from the 4th hussars to the 9th lancers, that officer is directed to return to England, to join his regt., reporting his arrival in writing to the adjt. gen. Horse-guards. Dec. 19.

RETIREMENT.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. Morland, Bengal staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a major from Dec. 31.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The following officers are posted to divisions of the Camp of Exercise as offic. dep. asst. qmr. generals (dated Camp Delhi, Dec. 19):—

Lieut. R. McG. Stewart, R.A., to 1st div.

Lieut. A. J. Pearson, R.A., to 2nd div.

Capt. H. Stewart, 37th foot, to 3rd div.

CAVALRY—PROMOTION AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made:—

General List, Cavalry.

Lieut. C. G. Cautley to be capt. from Jan. 25, 1871, v. Capt. M. Clarke, 19th hussars, late 1st European L.C., permitted to retire in London Gazette of Jan. 24, 1871.

Capt. E. Wells, to rank from Sept. 18, 1870, v. Capt. A. Shepherd, cadre of late 5th European L.C., retired.

Capt. H. H. P. Cowper to rank from Oct. 13, 1870, v. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) C. J. S. Gough, v.c., cadre of late 5th European L.C., prom.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., and H. A. Abbott, of the 37th foot, 1st wing subalt., 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I.—Nov. 18, 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1145 of this date, will rank as lieuts. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ensigns H. H. Swetenham, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., and H. A. Abbott, 37th foot, 1st wing subalt., 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I.—Nov. 18, 1870.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1861, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be col.:—Lieut. col. C. Pulley, Madras inf.—Dec. 25, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. cols. C. B. Basden, Bengal staff corps, E. H. Blomfield, Madras staff corps, W. D. Stanley, Madras staff corps, and H. A. Dwyer, Bengal staff corps—Dec. 25, 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. H. Godwin-Austen—Dec. 26, 1871.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The following orders by the Comdt. of the Central India horse are confd.:—

Dated Oct. 7.—Lieut. Lynch will take over the staff office from Lieut. Neil, and will perform the duties of staff officer until further orders.

Dated Nov. 13.—Capt. J. A. Bannerman will take over charge of staff office of the Central India horse this day from Lieut. Lynch.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Dec. 21.—No. 3224.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, before sanctioning a pension or gratuity to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it shall be carefully considered whether the officer discharged cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of departments, in forwarding to the local Government or to the Government of India applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant, and in the quarterly statements furnished by local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case that it has been found on inquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. E. Cowie, probationary assistant superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, passed the examination in Canarese, according to the test prescribed for officers of the Mysore Commission, on Dec. 2.

JUDGES' EQUIPMENT ON RETURN FROM ENGLAND.—In connection with a long notification amending the previous one of August, 1870, regulating the leave and allowances of judges and other judicial officers, the *Calcutta Gazette* of Jan. 3, 1871, contains the subjoined addendum:—For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England there shall be allowed to a chief justice the sum of £1,000; to a puisne judge, £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of chief justice or puisne judge, who, having been in India, may be, at the time of his said appointment, in the United Kingdom with the intention of returning to India.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major B. W. D. Morton, deputy commissioner of Darjeeling, for one month, from any date in February next on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. J. R. Hallett, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bala-

sore, for ten days, from Jan. 11. Mr. M. C. H. Ringwood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Upper Assam division, is allowed privilege leave from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20. Mr. W. Barnfather, executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been allowed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months. Mr. E. Hurley, assistant superintendent of telegraphs, has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months, in extension. Furlough for two years is granted to Mr. A. P. Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, from March 1 next.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furlough for six months on urgent private affairs granted to Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, of infantry, 2nd in command and squadron officer 12th Bengal cavalry, in G.G.O. No. 548, dated June 19, is to be considered as under Rule XI. of the furlough regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—Lieut. col. H. R. Garden, of the Bengal S.C., G.G.O. of 1871, per *Carlisle Castle*, Dec. 23. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs:—Capt. N. J. Jones, of the late 15th N.I., wing officer 2nd Punjab regiment, Punjab frontier force, for two years. Capt. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, department P.W., N.W.P., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, of the 20th hussars, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Oude division, for six months, embarking at Bombay. The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Lieut. col. C. Murray, of the Bengal S.C., in G.G.O. No. 1,134 of Dec. 6, 1870, is extended for one year from Jan. 10, 1872, to Jan. 10, 1873. Lieut. J. W. D. Hilton, 3rd hussars, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, to Kusowlie, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 31. Cornet T. H. M. Kelly, 21st hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. R. Corbett, B baty. 8th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. L. Graves, No. 8 baty. 24th brig. R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope, E baty. 8th brig. R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Asst. surg. H. C. Guinness, A baty. 19th brig. R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign C. W. Muir, 1st batt. 6th foot, from Dec. 31, 1871, to April 30, 1872, in extension, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the native languages. Ensign G. W. R. Gordon, 1st batt. 11th foot, from Aug. 21, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. A. H. Bertie, 1st batt. 17th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Ensign W. A. J. Frere, 1st batt. 21st foot, from date of embarkation. Ensign G. Bromhead, 2nd batt. 24th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. W. S. Chapman, 37th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. F. D. Webb, 41st foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major and brev. lieut. col. J. Morland, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Calcutta, from the 16th to the 31st Dec., on private affairs, preparatory to retirement.

Madras.

MILITARY. BREVET.

Fort St. George, Jan. 2.—The following officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates specified against their names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieuts. H. H. G. Hands, Dec. 20, 1871; J. G. R. D. Macneill, Dec. 22, 1871; H. A. A. Prior, Dec. 29, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Dec. 22, 1871.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1871, Clause 2:—

Lieut. col. W. Southey and Lieut. col. C. H. Abdy, Madras staff corps, Dec. 22, 1871.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ACWORTH, H. A., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. Jan. 4.

CLARK, Rev. W., M.A., to act as joint chaplain at Poona, v. Rev. S. Stead, M.A. Jan. 4.

FISHER, M., acting 1st officer of the *Comet*, is directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Oct. 25, inclusive, v. Powell, relieved. [bad. Jan. 4.]

GANE, Rev. A. G., acting chaplain of Surat, is app. chaplain of Ahmeda-Murriotti, Major gen., c.s.t., having returned from furl., is re-app. secy. to Govt. in the mil., marine, ecclesiastical, and Indo-European telegraphs depts. Jan. 4.

POOLEN, A. D., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat, during Mr. Murphy's absence. Jan. 4.

ST. JOHN, Capt. O. B., R.E., is app. to offic. as director of the Persian telegraph, with effect from Sept. 11, during abs. on furl. of Major R. M. Smith, R.E.

WALLACE, R. R., to act as supt. of the Kurrachee jail, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Col. Southey on leave. Jan. 4.

MILITARY.

CORNEWALL—TINLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 17, directing Major Cornewall, 17th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Tinling as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Reynolds.

CUNINGHAM, Capt., offic. 1st wing sub. 27th N.L.I., offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 1, v. Major Fagan.

CUNINGHAM.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Dec. 14, directing Capt. Cunningham, 27th N.L.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Kurrachee, in add. to his own, during the abs. of the brigade major on duty. No. 842.

DU VERNET, Lieut. F. T. C., having passed the prescribed exam., is, subject to the app. of the C. in C. in India, confd. in the appt. of aide-de-camp to Major gen. Grant, c.b., comdg. Poona div. of the army.

FFOLLIOTT.—Mhow div. order confd., dated Dec. 4, directing Capt. Ffolliott, 59th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, Mhow, during the abs. of the asst. adjt. gen. on duty. No. 825.

FLETCHER, 2nd capt. T. C., 18th brig. R.A., is directed to proc. to Nee-much for duty with D baty., and will travel on duty at the public expense. No. 836, Dec. 23.

GAYER.—21st Regt. N.I. (Marine Battalion).—Major J. A. Gayer, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer during the abs. of Capt. Lyons on furl. Dec. 20.

GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 6, directing capt. (local major) Gordon to perform the duties of qmrr. 108th foot.

HARDTMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Lieut. and adjt. Hardtman, 83rd foot, in the abs. of any qualified officer, to perform the duties of interpr. temp., and in addition to his own.

HENNEL, Capt. J. B., 18th regt. N.I., to retain the qmrr.-ship on prom.

HOBSON, Major J. C., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Sattara. Dec. 20.

HOGG.—Sind Frontier Field Force order confd., dated Nov. 30, directing Lieut. Hogg, 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer in addition to his own duties.

KENNY.—The undermntd. officer is perm. to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1 next, with leave to study therein till Nov. 1:—Eas. E. E. Kenny, 56th foot. No. 832.

KIRK, Lieut. F. M., 104th foot, 2nd wing subalt. on prob. 22nd N.I., is attached to the 21st N.I. (marine bat.), as a temp. measure. Dec. 20.

LEACOCK—BECKE.—Capt. Leacock offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Becke as wing officer, to 21st N.I., from 9th to 16th Dec., in add. to their own duties.

LOUIS, Major Sir J., Bart., cadre 3rd Europ. regt., is placed on gen. duty, Belgaum. Dec. 20.

MACBAY—GRANT.—Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, officg. adjt., and Lieut. J. Grant, officg. qmrr., 27th regt. N.L.I., are confd. in their respective appts. No. 835.

MAITLAND, Lieut. P. J., 1st squad. subalt. 2nd Scinde horse, to be 1st squad. subalt. 3rd regt. Scinde horse, and to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in addition to his own duties, during abs. of Capt. Gordon. No. 818. The appt. of Lieut. Maitland to the 3rd Sind horse is to have effect from Dec. 5.

NEWPORT, Major W. H., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Sholapoor. No. 828, Dec. 20.

PRESTON—GREIG.—The following arrangements are confirmed:—14th Regt. N.I.—Major Preston offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Greig as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 10 to Nov. 29 last.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. R. H., F battery 18th brigade, has been prom. 2nd capt. into the 11th brigade R.A., and is directed to proceed to England at once. Dec. 20.

ST. GEORGE.—R.A. (9th brigade) order confd., dated Dec. 12, directing Lieut. W. B. St. George to perform the duties of qmrr., in addition to his own, from Dec. 13.

SAWYER, Lieut. G. W. (staff corps), 6th regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Capt. Bean.

SETTLE, Lieut. H. H., R.E., is raised to increased pay, from Sept. 13.

SMALLPIECE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 14 last, app. Lieut. Smallpiece asst. instr. of musketry to 66th foot.

STEVENS—PHILLIPS—OWEN.—The following arrangement is confd. (2nd regt. L.C.):—Major Stevens offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, Capt. Phillips as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Owen as 3rd squad. officer in add to his own duties, from Oct. 28 to Dec. 17, 1871.

STYLE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 843, dated Dec. 13, Acting Dep. Insp. gen. M. Style is, as a temp. measure, posted to Northern div.

TRUEMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 16, directing Capt. Trueman to offic. as doing duty officer, sappers and miners, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Turner, R.E., app. to the P.W.D.

UTTERSON, Major A., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Dharwar. Dec. 20.

WELSH, Capt. T. P. B., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 19th regt. N.I.

WILSON—HALL.—Capt. C. W. Wilson, No. 6 battery 6th brigade R.A., has been placed on the seconded list, and Capt. W. J. Hall has been posted to the above battery in his stead. Dec. 20.

EXCHANGES.

Headquarters, Camp Delhi, Dec. 1.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to make the following exchanges:—

Capt. A. A. Kinloch, from the rifle brigade, to be capt., 60th Royal rifles, v. Borthwick, who exchanges. Dated Nov. 28 last.

Capt. A. Borthwick, from the Royal rifles, to be capt., rifle brigade, v. Kinloch, who exchanges. Dated Nov. 28 last.

3RD REGIMENT L.C.

Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 5 last, directing Capt. Stevenson to offic. as comdt., Capt. Currie as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, Lieut. Erskine as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Mayno as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his own duties, with effect from Dec. 15 last, v. Col. Graves, C.B., proc. on furl.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Major J. W. Knight, from Oct. 16.

Major P. Dods, from Oct. 9.

Depy. inspr. gen. T. W. Ward, from Oct. 20.

Capt. P. D. Maiden, from Nov. 7.

INSTRUCTORS IN GYMNASTICS, &c.
(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 4.)

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified as instructors of gymnastics and fencing:—

Ens. D. A. Blest, 56th foot; Ens. A. D. Worgan, 56th foot; Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot; Capt. C. M. Ryves, 2nd regt. N.I.; and Capt. J. Gatacre, 23rd regt. N.I.

Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy has passed through a course of instruction in musketry; 1st class certificate.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. R. Wilson and Capt. J. R. Strutt—Dec. 20, 1871.

Lieut. H. H. Settle, R.E., is raised, from Sept. 13, 1871, to increased pay.

Ensign H. A. Vincent, 96th foot, offic. 1st squad. subalt., 1st regt. Central India Horse, having applied for admission to the staff corps, from Feb. 9, 1870, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps, from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign H. A. Vincent to have the rank of lieut. from Feb. 9, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

No. 821.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on Dec. 9:—

Major J. C. Hobson, staff corps.

Major T. F. Robertson, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 28th N.I.

No. 837.—The undermentioned returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Col. S. Thacker, staff corps, comdt. 21st regt. N.I. (marine batt.)—Dec. 16, 1871.

Col. C. R. Baugh, staff corps, comdt. 9th regt. N.I.—Dec. 16, 1871.

Sub cond. J. Wright, barrack dept.—Nov. 23, 1871.

MEDICAL.

DUDLEY.—Nussecrabad brigade order confd., dated Dec. 5, app. Staff Asst. surg. Dudley, D battery 9th brigade R.A., to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital, v. Surg. Johnston.

OUGHTON—GREEN.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—Staff Asst. surg. T. Oughton to the med. charge of the D battery 18th brigade R.A. Staff Asst. surg. H. R. Greene to general duty, Presy. Circle. No. 819.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be surg. majors from the date specified:—

Surgeons A. Fox and A. V. Ward, Dec. 20.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—The Rev. S. Stead, M.A., joint chaplain of Poona, to Europe, for eighteen months.

MUSKETRY.—After Jan. 1, 1872, all district inspectors of musketry will be addressed officially, and will sign themselves as "Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—Schoolmaster J. Shields, 9th brigade R.A.; Lieut. N. J. Nugent, C batt. 18th brig. R.A.; Lieut. G. V. Turner, 1-8th foot. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test:—Ens. H. B. Ternan, 66th foot.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEF.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 417 of 8th July last, the following alterations have been ordered in the arrival and departure of troop ships:—The sixth arrival will be the *Serapis*, with drafts, on February 21, 1872; the seventh, *Crocodile*, with 48th foot, on 26th February; the eighth, *Malabar*, with drafts, on 3rd March; the ninth and last, *Euphrates*, with 68th foot, on 15th March. The seventh departure from Bombay will be the *Serapis*, on 6th March, 1872; the eighth, *Crocodile*, on 12th March; the ninth, *Malabar*, on 20th March; the tenth and last, *Euphrates*, via the Cape, on 1st April.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during December, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Cornet T. H. M. Kolly, 21st hussars, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. J. S. Quayle, No. 5 batt. 6th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Vet. surg. R. Marshall, B batt. 8th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Asst.

surg. J. J. McCarthy, 1-5th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Staff asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, 15th hussars, from Dec. 27, 1871, to March 1, 1872, to Delhi, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. F. B. Roberts, 18th brigade Royal Artillery, from Nov. 10, 1871, to 9th May, 1872. Asst. surg. E. Drew (D baty. 18th brig.), from Nov. 7 to Jan. 10, to England. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope (E baty. 8th brig.), from date of departure, to England, overland. Lieut. col. T. B. Gibbard (18th brig.), from date of departure, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. T. Kelly, 2nd foot (1st bat.), to Goa, from Dec. 17 to Jan. 17. Lieut. col. J. H. Reynolds, 2nd in command and wing officer 17th N.I., from 21st to 30th Dec., in extension. Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, 2nd in comd. of the Bhopal battalion, to Europe for two years. Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, staff corps, to Europe for one year.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS
SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 23.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. J. Campbell, colonel of the 92nd foot, on Dec. 28, 1871:—

Major gen. Sir J. Garcock, K.C.B., colonel of the 89th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Dec. 29, 1871.

To be Lieut. colonels.

Major R. W. Brooke, h.p., late 60th foot; Major R. C. Whitehead, 58th foot; Major H. F. Brooke, 109th foot; Capt. and Brevet major J. H. M. S. Stewart, royal (late Madras) engr.; Capt. and Brevet major H. J. F. E. Hickey, R.A.; Dec. 29, 1871.

To be Major.

Capt. G. K. Taylor, R.A.; Dec. 29, 1871.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B., colonel of the 9th foot, on Dec. 30, 1871:—Lieut. gen. H. D. Townshend, colonel of the 25th foot, to be gen.; Dec. 31, 1871.

Capt. and Brevet major W. W. Lynch, 2nd foot, to be lieut. col.; Dec. 31, 1871.

Capt. R. Oldfield, R.A., to be major; Dec. 31, 1871.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir E. Macarthur, K.C.B., colonel of the 100th foot, on Jan. 4:

Major gen. C. C. Cotton to be lieut. gen.; Jan. 5.

Brevet col. C. Hind, major, unattached, to have the rank of major gen.; March 6, 1868.

Brevet col. A. F. Ansell, from major, unattached, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such ante-date not to carry pay prior to Jan. 5, 1872.

To be Lieut. colonels.

Capt. and Brevet major G. Longley, h.p., R.E.; Capt. and Brevet major H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A.; Capt. and Brevet major W. Stirling, R.A.; Jan. 5.

Jan. 26.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. F. D. Jervois, C.B., to be col., v. W. G. Hamley, retired upon full pay; Capt. and brev. col. L. Nicholson, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. W. F. D. Jervois; 2nd Capt. and brev. lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard to be capt., v. Brev. col. L. Nicholson; Lieut. R. Athorpe to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard; Jan. 27.

The tempy. commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, dated July 7, 1869:—W. W. Robinson, J. W. Thurnburn, F. G. C. Hoskyns, F. Beauclerk, and M. Martin.

BREVET.

Col. W. G. Hamley, retired full pay, R.E., to have the honorary rank of major gen.; Jan. 27.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 3, wife of Walter Anderson, of Pembury, Kent, and Calcutta, daughter.

BAINBRIDGE.—At Midnapore, Dec. 31, wife of A. T. Bainbridge, son.

BEEBEE.—At Ballygunge, Dec. 27, wife of M. H. L. Beebe, son.

BLISS.—At Dindigul, Dec. 30, wife of H. W. Bliss, Madras C.S., son.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Madras, Jan. 2, wife of G. K. Chamberlain, C.S., daughter.

COOTE.—At Sealkote, Dec. 29, wife of E. E. Coote, 58th regt., son.

DONOVAN.—At Mozuffernuggur, Dec. 25, wife of C. Donovan, C.S., daughter.

EAMES.—At Poona, Jan. 3, wife of the Rev. W. L. Eames, M.A., Chaplain of Ghorpoore, daughter.

FITZGIBBON.—At Mussoorie, Dec. 24, wife of A. Fitzgibbon, v.c., son.

FLOOD.—At Bangalore, Dec. 27, wife of J. F. Flood, son.

GHOSE.—At Calcutta, Dec. 26, wife of M. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, son.

GILLAN.—At Umballa, Dec. 11, wife of G. G. Gillan, M.A., daughter.

GUBBAY.—At Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill, Jan. 1, wife of A. M. Gubbay, daughter.

HEBER.—At Mirzapore, Jan. 1, wife of D. Heber, twin sons.

HILL.—At Lahore, Dec. 28, wife of R. Hill, chemist, son.

LAWLESS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 28, wife of W. H. Lawless, daughter.

LONGCROFT.—At Madras, Dec. 28, wife of Col. Longcroft, deputy adj.-gen., son, still-born.

MAIR.—At Barnagore, Dec. 29, wife of William Mair, daughter.

MEARS.—At Jumalpoore, Dec. 31, wife of Allen Mears, daughter.

Home.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COLLECTIONS.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the South Kensington Museum last Tuesday, and expressed his gratification at the arrangement of the drawings and objects of science and art which he has lent to the authorities there for exhibition. The entire collection has now been thrown open to the public. As a record of varied travel and its material results it has not been equalled in our time. The catalogue published by the Science and Art Department is headed, "The Cruise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Round the World in H.M.S. *Galatea*, in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871," and its seventy-two closely printed pages are full of interest. The admirable series of water-colour drawings by Messrs. Brierly and Chevalier give life and colour to the whole. Mr. Brierly's drawings are especially fine, and those by Mr. Chevalier invite attention. The spectator, among other attractive scenes, is present at the interview between the Prince and the Mikado at Yedo, or accompanies the Royal party up the Peiho River on its way to Peking by moonlight, or looks on at the fight between a buffalo and tiger at Johore, or takes part in the tiger hunts in the plains of Bengal, or admires the matchless beauty of Bombay from Malabar Point, or joins in an elephant hunt at Ceylon. The Duke seems to have visited no country which has not given him a Royal welcome, and the addresses, of which only a very small number are shown, and the ornate mallets, and silver and gold trowels, and spades and hammers wherewith he has laid foundation stones or dug first sods, or given the crowning stroke of or to some great public work—each have separate cases. There is a heavy mallet or hammer of a dark wood, ornamented with silver, which is of special interest, for with it the final knock was given to the railway which connects Calcutta with Bombay. India, as might be expected, plays an important part in the Exhibition. There are chased silver salvers, gold inlaid kooftgari work; photograph albums of sandal-wood, inlaid with ivory and ornamented with gold; book-covers and inkstands; white marble elephants and camels; ivory, chowries, or fly flappers; Hindoo deities bought at Benares (for though we have dwelt upon the presents it must be understood that a great portion of the collection represents purchases made by the Prince); gold eggs presented at the Temple at Benares; countless articles in white marble inlaid with coloured stones and stands of arms which seem to include almost all conceivable weapons of destruction. There is the Ghoorka knife with black handle, presented by Sir Jung Bahadur, and the other Ghoorka knife, presented by the Maharajah Dirgeboj Singh Bahadur. There are the waved "krisses," with gold handles, from the Maharajah of Johore, and straight krisses and Javanese knives; there are daggers, buffalo-horn bows, steel war-quoits, shields of varnished rhinoceros hide, double-pronged spears, and quaint old brass-mounted matchlocks; a scimitar with ivory handle and gold mounts, presented by the Rajah of Puttiala, and another, studded with jewels, from the Rajah of Kappurtallah. We are selecting, be it understood, merely typical examples of the great curiosities which these armour-stands include, and necessarily omit many of surpassing interest. The Rajah of Jeypore contributes a short Jeypore sword; and the collection of chain and plate armour comprises many specimens given by the Indian Princes already named. There are a set of steel cock-spurs from Malacca, and part of the jaw of a gigantic kangaroo from Queensland. The visitor is interested in a cocoa-nut beautifully carved, and finds it was presented by Sir T. Madavarow, K.C.S.I., or is struck with the embroidery of a kummerbund, and finds it to have been worked expressly for the Duke by the Begum of Bhopal. Here is an embroidered shawl, presented by the city of Benares; there, a handsome neckcloth of ibex-wool and gold thread, from the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere. Here is a handsomely bound copy of the Queen's book, "Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands," translated into the Mahratta language; there, a pair of large oyster-shells, mounted in silver, and a robe made from the tissue of the plantain, both from Tahiti. There is the head of a wild boar stuck by the Prince; here, a case of the sea-birds shot by him, with an albatross in the place of honour. There are also a fine collection of stuffed birds of gorgeous plumage, arranged by Mr. Ward, the naturalist; and several miscellaneous collections of quaint figures, ornaments, dresses, and odds and ends.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The following letter has been addressed to various Chambers of Commerce, in answer to memorials received from them by the Secretary of State for India:—

India-office, Westminster, Jan. 25, 1872.

Sir,—With reference to the memorial which you have lately forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce of — to the Secretary of State for India on the composition of the Indian Council, I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to communicate to you the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject to which that memorial refers. The ordinary work, both of Indian administration and of Indian legislation, is conducted in India, and not at home. For this purpose the Viceroy has an Executive and also a Legislative Council. The members of the Execu-

OSBORN—At Morar, Jan. 2, wife of Major George Osborn, son.
OWEN—At Deesa, Jan. 1, wife of Herbert Owen, son, still-born. [son.
PERFUNO—On board the steam-ship *Koima*, Jan. 4, wife of Capt. Perfuno, [son.
PLATTS—At Gya, Dec. 25, wife of F. T. Platts, daughter.
RANSOM—At Nynce Tal, Dec. 26, wife of S. Ransom, son. [born.
SCOTT—At Lahore, Dec. 26, wife of T. W. Scott, P.W. Accounts, son, still-
STUTZ—At Madras, Dec. 31, wife of P. R. Stutz, H.M.'s Medical Service, [son.
TANDY—At Lucknow, Dec. 26, wife of Surg. E. O. Tandy, 13th Bengal
THOMSON—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 31, wife of H. I. P. Thomson, daughter.
TRESIDDER—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 31, wife of J. N. Tresidder, Deputy
Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical dept., son.
TURNER—At Bangalore, Dec. 22, wife of I. Turner, 16th Queen's Lancers,
WHIFFEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 23, wife of C. P. Whiffen, of Rancegunge,
daughter.
WILSON—At Lausanne, Nov. 6, wife of Minden J. Wilson, son.
WINGATE—At Meerut, Dec. 29, wife of Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1-21st R.N.B.
Fusiliers, son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—COURT.—At Allahabad, Dec. 28, George Adams, of the Bengal
C.S., to Alice M., daughter of Mr. H. Court, c.s.i., Commissioner of
Allahabad.
BARTLETT—MORGAN.—At Agra, Dec. 28, Thomas W. Bartlett, assist. engr.,
Rajpootana State Railway, to Florence F., daughter of the late John
Morgan, opium dept., Patna.
BELLAIRS—HESSE.—At Christ Church, Byculia, Dec. 18, James G.
Bellairs, to Clara W. F. Hesse, of Altona, Holstein.
BREITHAUP—WEST.—At Ootacamund, Dec. 22, G. A. Breithaupt, Bank
of Madras, Cochin, to Ella C. D., daughter of Major A. W. West.
DACOSTA—BARTLETT.—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, E. W. DaCosta, to Elizabeth
H., daughter of J. H. Bartlett, of Calcutta.
DANIELL—HANNAH.—At Nagercoil, Dec. 26, D. Daniell, of Bangalore, to
Hannah, of Nagercoil.
DOWNING—LARIVIERE.—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 28, Perneah Downing, to
Alice, daughter of the late John LaRiviere, Indigo Planter, Dacca.
FLYNN—MAROOTH.—At Fort St. George, Dec. 28, Edwin Flynn, Un-
covenanted assist. to the Controller of Military Accounts, to Hosanna
Maroath.
FRANKS—MEEKE.—At Madras, Dec. 30, J. N. Franks, to Ellen M.,
daughter of Capt. James Meeke, St. Marylebone, London.
HANDY—BRUCE.—At Cawnpore, Dec. 19, W. Handy, Oudh Police, to
Blanche P. Bruce, of Cawnpore.
HOLDING—HOWE.—At Madras, Dec. 28, A. M. Holding, to Margaret L.
B., daughter of J. F. Howe, M.R.C.S.
JARVIS—WATSON.—At Christ Church, Byculia, Dec. 30, William H. Jarvis,
of Bombay, to Annie M. L., daughter of William Watson, Edinburgh,
N.B.
JONES—FULLER.—At Bangalore, Dec. 26, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Jones, Madras
S.C., to Jessie M., widow of the late Major W. L. Fuller, Madras S.C.
LAVERY—TOWNER.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort, Jan. 4, S. Lavery,
Sub-Conductor Ordnance dept., to Grace C., daughter of Richard
Towner.
MILLER—LAWSON.—At Bombay, Jan. 5, W. G. Miller, to Caroline M.,
daughter of L. Lawson.
MULLALLY—THOMPSON.—At Chunar, Jan. 2, John C. Mullaly, Solicitor
and Notary, to Sabina, widow of the late James Thompson.
SHATTOCK—SIBOLD.—At Dinapur, Dec. 27, Frederick F. Shattock, to
Victoria E., daughter of the late R. F. Sibold.

DEATHS.

BARBER—At Shah Sooltan, Dec. 22, on her way to Mooltan, Anna R.,
wife of Capt. R. H. Barber, late H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I.
BARTLETT—At Perambore, Dec. 27, Mary T., wife of W. H. Bartlett,
aged 34.
BORKMAN—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 29, Emily A., daughter of the late F.
Borkman, stationmaster G.I.P. Railway, Bore Bunder.
CHATELIER—At Coimbatore, Dec. 23, A. B. Chatelier, first class inspr.
Madras police, Suttimungalum, aged 40.
CROFTON—At Serampore, Dec. 27, Robert Crofton, of the Pension Estab-
lishment, formerly lieut. in the Bengal N.I., aged 70.
FLETCHER—At Madras, Dec. 25, Anne, wife of John Fletcher, of the Bank
of Madras.
FOGERTY—At Storm Hall, Belvidere-hill, Mazagon, W. K. Fogerty,
M.R.C.S., surgeon.
HAVERY—At Rockcliff, Simla, Dec. 27, W. J. Havery, of the Chief In-
spectors of Musketry's Office, aged 31. [aged 28.
HEARN—At Sattara, Dec. 16, Jane, widow of the late W. M. Hearn,
HILLIARD—At Mercara, Dec. 24, Richard Hilliard, late Superintendent of
Kaldeithnad Estate, aged 22.
LECKIE—At Poona, Dec. 29, Euphemia, daughter of the late R. Leckie,
aged 18.
MATTHEWS—At Benares, Dec. 29, William R., son of B. W. Matthews,
Rampore Factory, aged 2.
MIESELBACH—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 23, Mabel A., daughter of Mr.
Mieselbach, aged 4.
MUIR—At Bangalore, Dec. 28, Major J. J. Muir, M.S.C.
STORY—At sea, on board the s.s. *Redewater*, Nov. 28, J. Story, general
manager of H.M.'s bonded warehouses, Bombay.
THOMPSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 1, Mr. Thompson, superintending engineer,
I.G.S.N. Company, aged 50.
WILLIAMS—At Roorkee, Dec. 29, Emily F. C., daughter of G. R. C. Wil-
liams, B.C.S., asst. supt., Dehra Doon, aged 1.
WOODHALL—At Poona, Dec. 26, Mrs. Woodhall, sen., aged 89.
WOODWARD—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, Cecilia E., wife of J. V. Woodward,
aged 25.

tive Council are entrusted with administrative departments, and have important executive duties to perform. The Legislative Council, though not in any sense a representative body, yet includes members who are connected with particular classes or with special interests. Thus there are native members belonging to various parts of India, and thus, at this moment, the chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is a member of the Legislative Council. The position of the Council of the Secretary of State for India is altogether different. It has no legislative authority; it has no administrative functions. It cannot even direct, although it may check, expenditure. It is a consultative body, constituted for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State in the exercise of those powers of review and of control which are the chief functions of the Government at home. How far home interests, as distinguished from the interests of the people of India, can legitimately influence decisions on the conduct of Indian administration is a very grave political question, which it is the special duty of the Secretary of State to consider and determine on his own responsibility, and on the responsibility of the Government of which he is a member. The most valuable element in his Council must always be men who have had Indian experience, and who know the very various and the very peculiar populations whom Indian legislation must affect. Accordingly, Parliament has provided that a large majority of the Council must have the special qualification of knowledge of India and of administrative experience in that country. In the old Court of Directors, however, there were generally a certain number of members who had not passed through an Indian career, but who, in one way or another, were concerned with the finances, or otherwise with the home affairs, of the East India Company. In this manner, together with the origin and traditions of the Company, a certain indefinite but felt connection was kept up between the Government of India and the commercial classes at home. The great difference of position between the old Court of Directors and the present Council—the abolition of valuable patronage—even the removal of the India-house from Leadenhall-street to Westminster,—above all, the complete transfer of the initiative to the Secretary of State and the comparatively inconspicuous duties which thus are left—are circumstances which have all contributed gradually to eliminate members who have not belonged to the Indian Services, and who have not that personal interest in, and that strong attachment to, India for its own sake, which have ever distinguished in a marked degree the servants of the Indian Government. It was natural that, under these circumstances, the composition of the Indian Council should attract attention, and the subject was brought before the House of Commons in the session of 1870 by Mr. Graves. On that occasion Mr. Gladstone stated, on behalf of the Government, the strongest objections to the particular terms of Mr. Graves's motion; but he explained at the same time that the Government were desirous of again introducing some greater variety of elements into the Council, and to that end would be prepared to recommend to the Crown, as opportunity might arise, the appointment of some members who had not belonged to the Indian Services, but who, from general ability or from knowledge of affairs, might add to the weight and consideration of the body. The Duke of Argyll, cordially concurring in the view then expressed by Mr. Gladstone, and desirous of giving it effect, on the occasion of a recent vacancy, advised the appointment of an eminent man, who did not belong to the Indian Services, who would not have been eligible under the statutory qualifications which apply to them, but who combined great general attainments and a high reputation at home, with fresh knowledge of the most difficult and urgent questions of legislation in India, and of the manner in which these must affect the interests and feelings of its people. I am instructed to add that, another vacancy having occurred by the retirement of one of the most distinguished members of the Council, whose interest in India is unabated, and whose knowledge of it has been maintained by the continuous devotion of nearly forty years in Parliament, in the Direction, and in Council, the Duke of Argyll has had much pleasure in advising the Crown to appoint Sir Louis Mallet, whose long and able services at the Board of Trade, and whose intimate acquaintance with commercial questions, are well known to the commercial classes of this country.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Hubert Scott, of the firm of Scott, Corthorn, and Scotts, has been appointed to succeed his brother, the late Mr. Henry Scott, as broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

BRINDISI VIA MONT CENIS.—We have been again requested to warn passengers against attempting to proceed with the Indian mails through France. A daily contemporary states that carriages will be attached to the mail train for passengers; this is correct as far as the Italian railways are concerned, but France still refuses to permit any such convenience. To catch the mail passengers must not leave London later than Friday morning, arriving at Turin at nine P.M. on Saturday; the mail passes through at six A.M. on Sunday, leaving Bologna for Brindisi at two P.M. the same day.—*Home News.*

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY'S PICTURES.—Some time ago we remarked on certain pictures which Captain R. M. Grindlay, founder of the firm that still bears his name in Parliament-street, had presented to the India Office. The pictures were all painted by Captain Grindlay himself from sketches taken in Western India during the time he served there from 1802 to 1820. Since then a few more paintings

by the same hand have been added to the India Office collection, and may now be seen in the Indian Museum. In return for these attentions, the gallant donor has lately received a very handsome letter of thanks from the Secretary of State in Council. By the older generation of our readers Captain Grindlay's name also may be remembered in connection with a handsomely illustrated volume, published in 1830, on the Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture of Western India, which established the author's fame as an able draughtsman.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—On Friday, after the rising of the Court, Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him in Chambers representatives of the whole of the parties interested in the winding-up of this company. The summons was nominally for the purpose of obtaining leave to dispense with the advertisements usually issued with reference to the appointment of permanent official liquidators; but his Honour was much pressed by the solicitors for the Committee of Policyholders and Shareholders (Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton), to exercise his power of dispensing with the advertisements and making the appointment at once. This was strenuously opposed by several gentlemen representing important interests, and eventually his Honour dispensed with the ordinary advertisements, peremptorily appointed Monday next, at half-past four, for the purpose of finally deciding the matter. His Honour added that he hoped there would be no unseemly struggle for this appointment, his own idea being that, unless some valid reasons to the contrary were shown, the three gentlemen who had so faithfully discharged their duties as provisional liquidators should be continued in the office.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Malabar*, having completed the embarkation of troops at Portsmouth for conveyance to Bombay, sailed on Jan. 25. calling in at Queenstown to complete her total complement. The subjoined list comprises the officers and men, with women and children, embarked at Portsmouth:—Major Brooke, 109th Infantry, in military command; Assistant-Surgeon Drew, R.A., in medical charge; Captain Le Motte, R.A., and wife; Lieutenant Lyates, R.A.; Captains Stockley and Roberts, R.A.; Lieutenant Vibert, R.A.; Captains Duchterlong and M'Causland, R.A.; Major Butt, R.A.; Captains Stevenson and Leishman, R.A.; Captain Wake, 21st Hussars, and wife; Captain Saunders, 1st bat. 14th Regiment; Lieutenant B. Firman, 1st bat. 14th Regiment; Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd bat. 60th Regiment; Captain Papillon, 92nd Regiment; Captain Ramsey, 2nd bat. 25th Regiment, and wife; Major Hogge, Captain Murphy, and Lieutenant Dillon, 66th Regiment; Major Chichester, 39th Regiment, wife, and four children; Quartermaster Murphy, 2nd bat. 19th Regiment, wife, and two children; Surgeon Tullock, 1st bat. 11th Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Leckie, Staff; Captain Welkinson, 105th Regiment; Deputy Inspector-General Massey, Staff, wife, and family; Lieutenant Burland, 85th Regiment; Captain Blake, 5th Lancers; Captain Montgomerie, R.H.A.; Captain Harrison, 55th Regiment; Lieutenant Cathcart, 109th Regiment; Lieutenant Williams, 1st bat. 5th Regiment; Captain Knight, 2nd bat. 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Le Breton, 1st bat. 5th Regiment; 525 men, fifty women, eighty children, and four female servants.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—We are happy to be able to announce (the *Standard* says) that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after having, in his usual fashion, held out obstinately to the last moment about the ejection of the Royal United Service Institution, has, as is his custom, yielded to public agitation that which he refused to justice and the merits of the case. It will be seen from the subjoined summary of his answer to the influential deputation which waited on him yesterday, that he has consented to leave this valuable society, which has rendered such good service to the cause of naval and military science, in undisturbed occupation, for the present, of the buildings in Whitehall-yard. In reply to the deputation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the three months' notice to quit had been served upon the institution with great reluctance, because, having visited the institution and seen its extent and the large and valuable collections which it contained, he felt that nothing but the exigencies of the public service would have justified him in taking such a step. He stated that although the notice to quit could not be withdrawn, he was happy to inform the deputation that he had been able to make arrangements by which the necessity of removing the institution, at least for the present, had passed away. Still, he thought it would be unwise in the council not to make inquiries with a view to placing the institution on a more secure and permanent footing; and he further stated that the Government were fully alive to the value of the institution, and that he should therefore be prepared, when the proper time arrived, to recommend that the Government should grant assistance towards placing it on such permanent footing.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The following is from the half-yearly report of the directors of the British-Indian Tea Company (Limited), to be presented at the meeting on January 29:—"The directors have to report to the shareholders that the crop of tea of 1871 has yielded about 280,000 lbs., being an increase of nearly 20,000 lbs. on the previous year. Final weights of the crop have not yet come to hand. The falling off, as compared with the estimate given in July last, is chiefly owing to deficient yield in the

garden at Minniepore. The quantity arrived to date is 221,000 lbs., of which 189,000 lbs. have been sold, at an average of 1s. 9½d. per lb. gross, or 1s. 7½d. per lb. net. If the remainder of the crop realises only 1s. 6d. per lb. net, the total value of the teas of the past season will be about £22,000, against an outlay, which, it is believed, will not exceed £18,000, leaving a surplus on the season's operations of about £4,000. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co.'s claim has been paid off, with interest, and there are no new liabilities, except those arising from current operations, which the crop of tea will more than cover, so that practically the company has no liabilities except to its own debenture stockholders, and the properties are entirely without incumbrance. The books of the company for the past six months have been audited by Dr. Tripe and found correct, and the accounts of the season will, as usual, be presented at the annual meeting in July. In conclusion, the directors feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the improved condition and hopeful prospects of the company, and they trust, at the annual meeting, that the accounts to be then presented will fully substantiate the estimates they have given in this report of the result of the past year's operations."

MR. CLIFFORD RUSSELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Wednesday evening last a gentleman who has thought fit to abandon official employment at the India office to assume the character of Proteus on the stage made his *debut* at the Westbourne Hall, Bayswater, under the pseudonym of Mr. Clifford Russell, in an entirely new monologue, or polygraphic impersonation piece, entitled "Laugh and Grow Fat." A numerous audience, including a number of gentlemen of the India-office with their families, supported the young entertainer's first appearance. It soon became apparent that the *debutant's* talents (like those of the late Charles Lamb, who was once, like Mr. Russell, a clerk in the India House) partook more of the humourist's than the accountant's qualities. The first—and we will at once say the weakest—portion of the entertainment—that describing the difficulties experienced by the narrator in choosing a profession—is given in evening dress, with the exception of two character sketches, viz., "Mr. Whimsey, the Fidgety Man," and "The Great Official Swell," with his song of "Ten to Four." In the course of the first half of the entertainment (which, by the way, is well strung together) the Christy Minstrels, music-hall singers, and other public amusers, are lightly and good-naturedly represented, and the topics of the day are pleasantly discoursed about. The second portion, with the alliterative title, "Lodgings to Let," runs off most smoothly. A Scotch "guid-wife" is the landlady, whilst an old bachelor with a love for sensational events, which he explains in a ditty called "Horrible News," a smoking *habitué*, "who fell into bad company," and a French usher, with a *chanson militaire* and *cancan*, are those who come in quest of apartments. The Parisian dance was most cleverly executed. Mr. Russell's gentlemanly youthful appearance and unassuming manner and good voice are much in his favour. He was entirely successful throughout a long and arduous entertainment.

PIPE-CLAY AS USUAL.—The London Newspaper Press has, almost without exception, commented in the strongest terms on the cruel and foolish order about great coats recently issued at Woolwich. Hitherto, during the winter months the soldiers of that, and, we believe, every other garrison, have been permitted to wear their great coats when walking out. Suddenly, and during the most inclement weather, the indulgence was withdrawn. The pretext is that a soldier had been found to have employed his great coat to conceal untidiness or dirtiness. We fancy, however, that economical considerations had something to do with the order. The great coat is supposed to be worn, not for any specific time, but until unserviceable; the less, therefore, it is used off duty, the longer period will elapse before it will become necessary to replace it. The tunic, on the contrary, is issued at stated intervals; and whatever happen, it must be worn its allotted time. If the tunic becomes shabby soon, so much the worse for the soldier; but if the great coat becomes unserviceable soon the State suffers. Hence, we fancy, this silly and unfeeling order. It is silly because the health of the men, some of whom having recently returned from India, have but thin linings to their tunics, will suffer. It is unfeeling because no employer is justified in exposing his servants to suffering for the sake of a few, or even many pence. If the men, in consequence of this order, go into hospital with coughs, rheumatism, and inflammation of the lungs, additional expense will be thrown on the State; and the cost of curing or replacing the sufferers will far exceed the sum gained by making the great coats last a little longer. The soldier's pride in the smartness of his appearance ought also to be considered; and it is notorious that one or two showers of rain will soon make a tunic look shabby. If the order was issued on the sole responsibility of the local military authorities and on the pretext alleged, they have committed an act which of itself shows their unfitness for command. If Mr. Cardwell is responsible, and has been actuated by motives of economy, he has been penny-wise, pound-foolish, and once more laid his administration of the army open to the shafts of contempt.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION.—Lord Cairns has just given judgment at Arbitration-rooms, Waterloo-place, in a very important question, involving the appropriation of a medical trust set apart for the protection of the policy-holders and other creditors of the Medical In-

valid and General Life Assurance Company on the occasion of its amalgamation with the Albert. It appeared that on the 21st September, 1860, an agreement for amalgamation was entered into between the two companies, and by another deed, dated the 14th of March, 1861, this agreement was carried into effect, and the life assurance fund was assigned to trustees upon certain trusts. The Albert now claimed the whole of this trust fund under the deed of the 21st March; but the Medical Invalid claimed that it was primarily subject to the costs of the winding up, and of any claim or demand in respect of any policy issued by them, or any other claim or obligation of theirs which the Albert had not paid or satisfied. It was also contended that the contract between the two companies was in effect that all the burdens of the Medical Society were to be transferred to the Albert, and for the purpose of carrying out that contract, and protecting the Medical Society against any breach of it, the life assurance fund was set apart; consequently before the Albert could touch this trust fund they must satisfy their covenant, and if there was any breach of it the Medical must come upon the fund for indemnity, for if the Albert had discharged its obligations there would have been no breach of covenant. Lord Cairns, in delivering judgment, said that there was no doubt that the fund must be administered according to the deed of March, 1861. The whole question arose upon the second point—"that all and every sum of money shall be devoted to the payment of liabilities due upon any policy issued by the Medical Invalid." If on Sept. 21, 1870, the Albert had continued business, although there were outstanding liabilities, the Albert would have had a right to come to the trustees of the fund and require it to be handed over to them; but in 1869 the Albert stopped payment, and subsequently the Medical Society was wound up, and all the claims on both companies became ripened, and came into immediate existence, and being all thus matured in this way they became provable against the Medical, and the simple question was—Were they claims and demands which the Albert ought to have satisfied? His lordship thought they clearly were. These things were the very subject of the covenant of the Albert, and their not having been satisfied within the ten years the Court had the duty of applying the funds, and it must be applied in satisfying those claims and demands. With respect to the costs of the winding up, it appeared that those costs were incurred by reason of the breach or non-performance of the covenant of the Albert, and that under the express words of the trust they would be entitled to be paid the costs of this winding-up. Considering the amount of the claims, it might only be a question of dividend, but they would be entitled to prove against the fund for those costs.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The appeal case of Baboo Gunesli Dutt Singh v. Mugneram Chowdhry and others came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday. This was an appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, and the circumstance, under which it was made, was of a peculiar character. The case was commenced on Jan. 24, and was an appeal from a decree of the High Court, dated 7th of March, 1866, by which a decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Billah Pirhoot, given on the 24th of June, 1865, in favour of the appellant was reversed, and his suit dismissed with costs. The suit was brought by the appellant to recover damages for defamation of character. He was a near relative of a rajah, and a person of position. In his plaint plea in September, 1864, to recover damages he declared that the honour and high position of "your petitioner himself can be compared in lustre to the effulgence of the meridian sun." There had been considerable litigation between the parties about some land, and an affray occurred, which ended in the death of one Kortee Narain Chowdry, and others were wounded. The appellant was arrested as concerned in the affray, and liberated on his own recognisance. Evidence was given by one of the respondents and others, and the appellant was dismissed. The respondent, Seetman Chowdry, it was alleged had presented a petition to the High Court, in which he repeated the same slanders against the appellant, and the appellant claimed 200,000 rupees as compensation. The proceedings in the case now before their lordships began, "Hail supporter of the Poor!" The Principal Sudder Ameen gave judgment for the plaintiff (the present appellant) for 20,000 rupees, on which there was an appeal, and the High Court reversed the decree, and the present appeal was lodged. Their lordships, after a patient hearing of the case, consulted with closed doors for some time, and ultimately decided that the judgment of the High Court be affirmed and the appeal dismissed. The case of Anundee Koonwur and others v. Khedoo Lall has terminated. Their lordships defer judgment. The case of Mussmut Ameerunissa and others v. Mussmut Aslimfoonissa, which is an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, and which has been some years pending, raising a question whether the purchase of considerable property was made *bona fide* by a purchaser or on behalf of other persons; or whether a person who presided at a religious establishment, and sat on "the carpet used for prayers," was interested, has just been decided. Sir Montague Smith gave the judgment of the Court, dismissing the appeal with costs. Radhabenade Misser v. Kripa Moyee Debia.—This was an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, and had been pending some years. After the case had occupied some time their lordships conferred, and Sir R. Collier gave judgment. Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Kristo Kinder Roy v. Burrodacant Sing.—This appeal has been before the Court, and occupied an entire day. Their lordships having conferred with closed doors for half an hour, it was announced that judgment would not be given on the present occasion.

India Office.

Jan. 27, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. J. P. Cromarty (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Steans (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. A. Hough (Uncov.), 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. O. B. Irvine, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. S. Eccles, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. D. Palmer, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. M. Morgan, R.E., 6 mo.; Conductor P. Carr, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Brevet Capt. A. J. Arnott, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Wood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. E. C. Merington, T. W. Smyth, A. C. Brett, A. Penny (Uncov.), G. J. Ryall (Uncov.), and W. H. Pattison (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. J. Maltby.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. H. Leach, C. M. Hogg, C. Gonne, H. Davey (Uncov.), H. M. Grant (Uncov.), and J. A. Yates (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Conductor W. F. Harding; Capt. G. Swetenham, R.E.; Capt. C. H. Bergman; Lieut. col. W. Gordon, Staff Corps; Capt. B. P. Hodgson, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. S. J. Wyndowe; Capt. G. H. Trevor, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Whyte, Inf.; Major J. Duval, Staff Corps; Major H. Fraser, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps; Hon. Asst. surg. J. Anderson.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. E. Lance.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

NUTTALL—The wife of Lieut. Colonel J. M. Nuttall, H.M.'s 44th (Assam) L.I., of a son, at West Brompton, Jan. 19.

MARRIAGES.

CURTEIS—PARBURY—Thomas S. Curteis, B.A., to Emma, daughter of Frederick Parbury, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Jan. 21.

DENNISS—GORDON—Capt. Alfred D. Denniss, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Edith E. S., daughter of Samuel Gordon, at Dublin, Jan. 16.

FERNIE—HICKS—William Fernie, C.E., Public Works Department, Bengal, to Caroline W., widow of the late Colonel B. Hicks, at Paddington, Jan. 22.

NIVEN—HALSON—William Niven, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Halson, at Upper Norwood, Jan. 17.

WEBB—WATERS—G. F. Webb, F.R.C.S.E., to Georgiana M., daughter of George Waters, F.R.A.S., late of the Madras C.S., at Newton Abbott, Jan. 23.

DEATHS.

COWPER—The wife of Colonel T. A. Cowper, late Bombay Staff Corps, at 35, Montagu-square, Jan. 21.

DE HAVILLAND—Emilia A., daughter of the late Colonel De Havilland, Madras Engineers, at Guernsey, aged 61, Jan. 17.

LINDSAY—General Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, at Early Bank, Perth, aged 89, Jan. 20.

OWEN—Henry T. Owen, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, at Fairlight, Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. *Athene*, Kurrachee; *Oithona*, Calcutta; *Haddon Hall*, Calcutta; *Caran-jah*, Rangoon.—20. *Callixene*, Calcutta.—21. *Connomara*, Rangoon.—22. *Lena*, Madras; *Serampore*, Calcutta; *Carlisle*, Calcutta; *Margaret Falconer*, Mauritius.—23. *Alire Vennard*, Calcutta; *Martha*, Rangoon; *Richard Rylands*, Calcutta.—24. *Art Union*, Rangoon; *Dundee*, Calcutta; *Becherdass Ambaidas*, Calcutta.—25. *Glengairn*, Mauritius; *str. City of Oxford*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *str. Viceroy*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *City of Vienna*, Tuticorin; *Rooparell*, Calcutta; *Zakara*, Maunabo; *Twilight*, Tuticorin; *Southern Cross*, Rangoon; *French Empress*, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. *H.M.'s str. Scarpis*, Bombay; *Soukar*, Calcutta; *str. Redwater*, Bombay; *Challenge*, Bombay.—29. *Sir Henry Lawrence*, Calcutta; *Cospatriek*, Bombay; *Zoroaster*, Calcutta; *Uolone*, Akyab; *Ceres*, Galle; *Agra*, Kurrachee; *Inker-man*, Bombay; *Coringa*, Bombay.—21. *Rozelle*, Calcutta; *Rotheste*, Calcutta; *Cherwell*, Calcutta; *Sophia Joakim*, Calcutta; *Lesmie*, Kurrachee; *Stornoway*, Bombay; *Flying Venus*, Bombay.—22. *Arbutus*, Galle; *Class Augusta*, Bombay.—23. *Str. Wellesley*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—24. *Str. Azada*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *str. Virago*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *str. Dilston Castle*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—25. *Str. Bertha*, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal.—26. *Str. Crosby*, Madras, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. *Virago*, Jan. 24.—From LONDON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Larminie, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Ditzel, Rev. J. R. Hill, Nawab Ali, Master W. Rowell, Miss O'Malley, Mrs. Molesworth and family. For MALTA.—Mr. Molesworth.

Per screw str. *Winstead*, Jan. 25.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. Mosefield. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Congdon, Dr. and Mrs. J. Reid. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Skinner and two children.

Per screw str. *Bertha*.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Rev. H. Hill, Miss Leonard, Mr. Brosken, Mr. Hooker. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Lyte, Mr. Maltby.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Mooltan*, Jan. 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Brook, Mrs. Jackson Williams and infant, Col. and Mrs. Farington and infant, Mr. F. W. Bourdillon, Mr. H. A. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Gastrell and child, Miss Gastrell, Miss F. C. O'Halloran, Mrs. F. Taylor, Miss Dale, Mr. E. Rivington, Major Morris, Miss C. Clarke, Miss Brett, Mr. J. K. Jacob, Mr. A. McDonald. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. A. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Nihill and friend, Mr. Merryweather, Mr. H. R. Bates, Mr. Williamson.

Per str. *Massilia*, Jan. 29.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Watson, Mr. W. S. D. Blackhall, Capt. B. J. Goldie, Capt. A. R. Edgcombe, Mr. Sampson, Mr. C. Gonne, Capt. A. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Schunacher, Col. Fife, Col. Blomfield, Capt. O. R. Newnham, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. J. W. Sherer. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. O. R. Newnham. For MADRAS.—Capt. C. Hubbard, Mr. W. Lavie. For CEYLON.—Mr. Webster. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. E. Morris. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tidman, Mr. Balfour.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Star of Brunswick, Liverpool to Rangoon, Dec. 23, on the equator.

River Neath, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 15, 4 N., 27 W.

Royal Family, Calcutta to Hull, Jan. 5, 28 N., 42 W.

Mary Glavani (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, Nov. 9, 22 S., 66 E.

Red Cross, Cardiff to Bombay, Jan. 15, 49 N., 10 W.

Tiverton, Tuticorin to London, Dec. 17, 31 S., 12 E.

Zelica, Newcastle to Bombay, Dec. 3, 18 S., 34 W.

Waterloo, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 7, 21 S., 25 W.

Brazil, Calcutta to Dundee, Dec. 10, 3 S., 29 W.

Lord of the Isles, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 19, 4 N., 24 W.

Bengul, Dundee to Calcutta, Jan. 15.

Isabel Croom, London to Bombay, Dec. 19, 1 N., 25 W.

Granite City, for Calcutta, 6 N., 78 E.

Vanguard, London to Penang, Dec. 20, 3 N., 23 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Arbutus*, for Galle, which put back to the Downs on Jan. 17, has since lost an anchor and part of chain.

The *Atma*, Watson, for Singapore, reported on Jan. 17 as having put back damaged after striking on a rock, is leaky, and will have to discharge.

The *Springfield*, of Boston, from Newport to Shanghai, put back to Cardiff on Jan. 20 with boats stove, cargo shifted, sundry other damage, and four men washed overboard.

The *Aleppo*, from Liverpool to Singapore, was spoken on Dec. 19 in lat. 4 N., lon. 24 W., with loss of mizenmast, mainmast, &c.

The *Roslin Castle*, Alexander, from London to Singapore, with a general cargo, put into Falmouth Jan. 25, with head-rails started and leaky in fore compartment.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. Forbes, Gen. Turner, two Misses Turner, Capt. Hon. G. C. Napier, Mr. S. B. Cary, and Miss L. Calcraft.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. H. Clerk, and Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major R. S. Graves, Major Steward, Mrs. Ashley, Lieut. col. Sellon, Mr. J. Stewart, Miss Michael, Mr. E. Fitch, and Mr. A. Elliott.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. J. Gordon, Col. S. Stafford, Col. L. Hise, Mr. E. Elias, Mrs. Combe, Col. and Mrs. Agnew, Col. MacLagan, Col. F. E. Gordon, Mr. Van Raalte, and Mr. and Mrs. Ryall.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Martin, two Misses Niven, and Mr. Armstrong.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Keppel Jones.

SUEZ to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and Capt. Maxwell.

SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Lieut. J. C. Little.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Kirk, and Miss Gastenhafer.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. C. Ledward.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. Johnston.

FEBRUARY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss A. Bayley, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. Kembell, Mrs. S. C. Bayley, Major E. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Warburton, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hogg, Miss Price, and Capt. Fitzgerald.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. W. Bell, Gen. Sir H. Ord and Secretary, and Lady Ord.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE LOSHAI CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* observes that the Indian service contains officers of enterprise, intelligence, and daring sufficient to qualify them for any military adventure, and nothing would have been easier than to select a commander who would, at any rate, have attempted, and would probably have carried through, this expedition in a rough-and-ready fashion at little cost. The same remark, indeed, was made on the occasion of the Abyssinian difficulty; but, considering the consequences possibly incidental to defeat, it was then, perhaps, wise to reduce the risk by enlarging the pecuniary outlay. No such serious complications, however, could have attended this raid into the Loshai territory. The utmost to be said is that here, as elsewhere, it was better to do the thing thoroughly, and that one successful expedition would be cheaper, as well as more creditable, than a renewal of the attempt after discomfiture. All such affairs, however, are matters of rational calculation and estimate, and in this case we cannot but fear that

a margin far beyond reasonable requirements has been taken, with little regard to the expenditure involved. We should, we confess, be less disposed to compare the Abyssinian and Loshai Expeditions were not "Abyssinian experience" openly appealed to as suggesting the scheme of operations. It seems to us that Lord Napier of Magdala is repeating his tactics against an enemy not worth the pains, and, though it is true that the whole charge of the affair will probably be small compared with the bill for the Abyssinian war, the expense will fall upon an exchequer less able to support it. The great difficulty of Indian finance is the narrowness of the margin left for contingencies. All that Indian statesmen apparently can succeed in doing, and that very seldom, is to establish an equilibrium between ordinary income and ordinary expenditure. For extraordinary expenditure there are no resources available, so that every addition to the public outlay produces a deficit which it is hard to meet. We do not deny that these contingencies are to be anticipated; in fact, we admit at once in the case immediately before us that the expedition itself, with its necessary costs, was unavoidable, and could not have been evaded without a certain danger. But we cannot think the costs actually incurred were really necessary, and the Indian Government is in no position to be lavish with its money. Possibly there might have been no acceptable alternative, and it is but fair to credit the authorities on the spot with good information as well as judgment. Still, if ever a cheap war could be an admissible adventure, it would be in a country like India and on an occasion like the present. There are no such dangers in the North-East as in the North-West. No Mohamedan tribes bound together by bigotry and animated by fanaticism can be organised against us, nor are we in any respect on such dangerous ground as in the Sitana campaign. We might, no doubt, have experienced a repulse had our preparations been insufficient, and in India there is no saying what mischief a military disaster might entail. But financial mischief is also a thing to be apprehended, and that danger appears to have been left practically out of sight. None but the richest nations in the world could undertake a war in the fashion of the Abyssinian campaign, and yet that is the fashion gratuitously, as we cannot but suspect, adopted in this raid against a horde of barbarous villagers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial, held at Bangalore on Dec. 1, 1871, Private Joseph Mooney, No. 593, of the 1st battalion 21st regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—First: Having at Bangalore, on Nov. 5, 1871, stolen the following property belonging to Lance Corporal Henry Wilson, of the same battalion, namely, ten annas. Second: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bangalore, on Nov. 5, 1871, struck with his clenched fist Lance Sergeant Alexander McGilvery, of the same battalion, at the same time saying, "I shall have your life for this," or words to that effect, the said Lance Sergeant Alexander McGilvery being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Third: Having at Bangalore, between Nov. 6 and 7, 1871, made away with the following article of his kit, namely, one pair of boots. Fourth: Having at Bangalore, on Nov. 7, 1871, wilfully spoiled the following article of his kit, namely, one pair of boots. Finding: Guilty of all the charges. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following article, viz., one pair of boots. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with. The prisoner is to be sent to the presidency under an escort, and delivered over to the custody of the civil power.—At a General Court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on Nov. 21, 1871, Private Thomas Walmsley, No. 1565, of the 6th regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge: That he, Thomas Walmsley, on Oct. 12, 1871, at Secunderabad, being then and there a soldier serving in India, in the territories of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, did voluntarily cause hurt to one John Agnew, by means of an instrument for stabbing, that is to say with a bayonet. Finding: Guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The sentence to be carried out under the orders of the officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 1.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 2.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	96½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96½	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100½
4½ per Cent. of 1873		97½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		106½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
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Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 15-16d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		
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Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock	111½		
India 5 per cent.	105½ to 106½		
India 4 per cent.	98 to 99		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	106½ to 108½		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872			
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879			
India Stock Debentures, 1858			
" " " 1859			
" " " 1863			
" " " 1864			
" " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873			
Do. 4 per cent., 1866			
India 5 per cent. for account			
India 5 per cent., 1870			
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868			
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.			
India Bonds (£1,000)			
Do. (under £1,000)			
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		
Stock Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100		
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0		
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100		
Stock East Indian	100		
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		
Do. Ditto (new)	12		
Do. Ditto	6		
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all		
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100		
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100		
Do. Ditto 5 per cent.	100		
Do. Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100		
Stock Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all		
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4		
Stock Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100		
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all		
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all		
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all		
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all		
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all		
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
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British Australian	all		
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all		
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all		
10 China Submarine (Limited)	all		
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10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all		
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all		
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50 Assam Tea Company	37 to 39 x.d.		
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	6½ to 7		
Do. New	1½ to 1½		
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	13 to 15		
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	18 to 21		
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Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100		
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.		
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all		
Do. Ditto New, 1867	10		

Advertisements.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FORTY APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1872.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 8th January, 1872.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

CANDIDATES intending to present themselves at the OPEN COMPETITION, commencing on March 19, are reminded that applications should be sent to the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY.

BONUS COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee MEETS every TUESDAY, at One o'clock, at Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Offices, 55, Parliament-street, S.W., and Officers interested in the subject are invited to attend. It is proposed to present Petitions to Parliament early next Session.

Forms thereof, and all information relating thereto, can be had at the above address, either by personal or written application.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Jan. 15; Agra and Madras, Jan. 13; Calcutta, Jan. 12.

LORD MAYO'S arrival at Delhi on the morning of the 8th, where he was welcomed by Lord Napier, Mr. Davies, and a good many other officials, to say nothing of the usual salutes on such occasions, was immediately followed by a visit to his camp, pitched beyond the Ridge, near that of the Commander-in-Chief. At 10.30 A.M. his Lordship witnessed a grand parade of some 15,000 troops on the spot where Sir H. Barnard's little force of barely half that number were hard pushed not fifteen years ago to uphold the supremacy of our arms against a whole province in rebellion. Among the spectators were the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bhurtpore, besides many chiefs of less note. The marching past was a memorable sight, and several native as well as British regiments acquitted themselves well. This was followed by a series of grand manœuvres, including some fine movements of cavalry and artillery massed together under the special orders of Sir H. Tombs himself, who commanded the 3rd Division.

THE evening was taken up with a levee and a brilliant ball, at which the Rajah of Vizianagram danced the square dances. On the 9th Lord Mayo had interviews with the native chiefs, and was present at a grand assault of arms, in which Troop-sergeant-major Mayes, of the 11th Hussars, carried off the prizes for good swordsmanship and skill with the lance. Among the prize-winners were several natives also. In awarding the prizes, Lord Napier declared it would not be his fault if no camp of exercise were held another year. On the 10th began the real business of the week. General McMurdo, with about 7,000 men, had to hold a position of about five miles from the Canal at Badli to the Jumna at Berari against General Travers, advancing with 10,000 men from the Kurnal and Meerut roads; two brigades of horse and guns being handled by Sir H. Tombs, the foremost artillery officer in the hard fighting of 1857 round Delhi. All through Wednesday the sham battle lasted, until Tombs

had virtually turned McMurdo's right, and Travers's infantry were pressing forward when darkness dropped its curtain on the scene. So fatal however was the position for McMurdo on the Ridge that the umpires awarded the victory to Sir H. Tombs. Among the losses recorded against General McMurdo were the captures of the 1st and 40th N.I. and of two troops of the 11th Hussars. This was the last entertainment at which Lord Mayo "assisted," for the next morning he started back to Calcutta.

OF the Loshai Expedition we have accounts more or less detailed to the 7th January from General Bouchier, and to the same date from General Brownlow. The progress of both columns had been hindered only by natural obstacles since Dec. 27, when a party of Loshais got to Bouchier's rear at Tipai Mukh, and wounded or carried off a number of elephants after killing several of the mahouts. A detachment of the 42nd N.I. under Captain Harrison speedily recovered all but four of the missing beasts. Owing to renewed movements against his rear. General Bouchier sent part of the 42nd under Colonel Rattray to attack the villages of Kolell on the 29th. The march of both columns has been slow, the hills becoming steeper as they advanced, Sookpilall and his son appear at length to have thrown off all disguise and made common cause with their wild countrymen. No terms have yet been made on General Bouchier's side, except with the Kolell people, and the destruction of stores and crops continues as before. General Brownlow on the 3rd January was at Savoonga, 4,000 feet above the sea. There he had received a submissive message from the Syloo Chief, but would not stay his progress until that gentleman chose to come in himself. Up to the 7th no further move towards peace was made by the latter, who burned his village at the English commander's approach.

GENERAL BROWNLOW was still pressing forward over country of which he can give no exact indication by the map, as it "ceases to be correct." General Bouchier on the 4th moved seven miles to the Toweetie river with the Sappers and a wing of the 44th N.I. He reports all quiet there, and the Loshais coming into camp with fowls and vegetables, which they eagerly barter for salt. These visitors are described as civil, quiet, "cleaner than most hill-men, and not at all the savages we expected to find them." The general is endeavouring, it seems, to separate the western tribes as far as Poiboy from the eastern ones, who are deemed the more obstinately hostile of the two.

SOME of the Indian papers still harp upon the wanton cruelty of destroying the enemy's stores of food; but that is the usual cry when this or any sort of warfare is going on. Humanitarians and partisans were equally loud in vilifying the Germans during the late war with France, for acts justified by all rule and precedent. Wars like revolutions are not to be carried on with rose-water, and to burn your enemy's stores in order to bring him to terms is in this case no worse than starving a fortified city into surrender. The Loshais have to be taught a severe lesson, and if fortune smiles on our troops, that lesson they are probably beginning to learn. Pity for such ruthless and treacherous savages hardly becomes those who look to the well-being of our Indian empire.

A BOMBAY paper tells a story of which we can only say, *Se non e vero, e ben trovato*. A Madrassie going on a journey took with him some money and jewels, and a monkey of which he was very fond. The poor man however was waylaid, robbed,

and murdered by a party of ruffians, who went their way after throwing the corpse into a dry well, and covering the latter up with twigs and dry leaves. But they had overlooked the monkey, who saw the whole proceedings from the top of a tree. As soon as the road was clear, the intelligent beast set off for the Tehsildar's, or police officer's house, and having drawn his attention by cries and moans, lured him on by dumb signs to the tell-tale spot. In due time the body was discovered, and then with the monkey's help the Tehsildar found the stolen property where the thieves had buried it. He then followed the monkey to the bazaar. There the monkey picked out one of the murderers, ran after him, and with his teeth held him fast by the leg until the man was secured. This feat he seems to have repeated until all the murderers were caught. It is added that they have since confessed their crime, and been committed for trial before the Tellicherry Court. An Agra contemporary suggests that such a monkey ought to be made an inspector of police. Would not that be rather a descent for the monkey? We should like to hear more about him, how he behaves for instance in giving his evidence before the magistrate. What sort of equivalent for an oath would be required of him, and would the identity of the culprits be proved by his showing his teeth? If the story should prove to have any foundation, it will deserve a prominent place in the next edition of one of Dr. Frank Buckland's amusing volumes.

A *Times* telegram of February 3 from Calcutta states that after the suppression of the Kuka rising in Sirhind, Deputy Commissioner Cowan selected fifty men to be shot. Of these one broke away, ran at Mr. Cowan, and was cut down. The others were blown from guns on Mr. Cowan's own responsibility. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner at Umballa, executed sixteen more. The whole band, which never numbered 300, has been literally hunted down; sixty-six men and two women, terrified, half famished, and twenty-nine of them wounded, submitted in the end to four men. The whole thing occurred within forty-eight hours. The Government is said to have ordered an immediate inquiry. The public feeling, which at first was hesitating, is said to be partially turning against the executions.

THE appointment of Sir Louis Malet to the Indian Council means the retirement of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, Sir James Hogg, whose name has been prominently connected with the home government of India for the last forty years. We are glad to hear that Sir James will exchange the post he has so long adorned for the no less honourable if less arduous duties of a Privy Councillor. His long list of services must be recorded in due time at proper length. It is probable that two more veterans in the Council will shortly follow Sir James Hogg's example.

It is to be regretted that speakers addressing the National Indian Association ignore the patent facts of Anglo-Indian history, and the rules laid down by the Association itself. At the first annual meeting, held at Bristol on the 24th November, Canon Girdlestone described the English conquest of India as the result of unprovoked aggressions made "solely from the greed of conquest" upon peaceful peoples. We should advise the reverend Canon to study the history of the period to which he refers with the help of any standard work on the subject. Still more unfortunate was his headlong attack on caste, to which he ascribed the Indian Mutiny, the late outbreak in Bareilly Jail, and the great hindrance to all "religious, moral, social, and domestic improvement." Caste, we are told, is "the curse of India," and the only way of counteracting it is to "preach the Word;" with great tact and caution indeed, but still to preach it. Will nothing teach our clerical advisers to understand what they are talking about, and to respect the conditions under which they are invited to speak?

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS R. CHESNEY, whose death occurred a few days ago, was one of those soldiers who best served their country, and did most honour to their own profession in other fields than that of arms. Entering the Royal Artillery in 1804, he was a captain without special service or hope of seeing any, when the war of 1828-9 between Russia and Turkey tempted him to place his sword at the disposal of the latter power. Too late, however, to join in the fray, he had to content himself with visiting the camps of the rival armies, and going over the ground on which they had just before been

manœuvring against each other. His researches afterwards bore fruit in a history of the war; a work in which the English captain had already been forestalled by Moltke himself, then a major in the Prussian service. His labours, however, commended him to Sir Robert Gordon, our ambassador at Constantinople, under whose sanction Captain Chesney went first to Egypt and then into Mesopotamia, to explore and report upon different routes overland from England to India. His Egyptian travels and observations led him not only to foretell the possibility of making Egypt the point of transit for Indian mails, but also to assert against many leading engineers of his day that the question of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was merely one of time and outlay. On this point indeed we have lately had the evidence of M. de Lesseps himself, who nearly forty years afterwards publicly acknowledged the debt he and his company owed to General Chesney, as the virtual author of the Suez Canal. Next came Major Chesney's journeys of exploration through Syria and Mesopotamia, which have since led up to Mr. Andrew's project for a railway along the Euphrates Valley, and to the Select Committee appointed last year for the purpose of testing the value of that and the rival schemes to lessen the distance between England and India. The first fruit of these journeys, undertaken virtually at his own risk and cost at a time when very little was known and much feared regarding the countries he went to explore, was the memorable Euphrates Expedition which was placed under the charge of Colonel Chesney in 1835. Of the two steamers with which, after many difficulties and delays, he began to descend the Euphrates, one went down to the bottom with twenty of her crew in a fearful hurricane. Colonel Chesney with a few more managed to save themselves; and the survey, of which 400 miles had then been accomplished, was carried out on board the remaining steamer. It settled once for all the preliminary question as to the practicability of the old Mesopotamian route, by which the trade of Europe had once passed into central and southern Asia.

FOR all these services Colonel Chesney received but sorry payment from those who had employed him. He returned home only to witness the signs of mourning for King William IV., the best friend of the Euphrates Expedition. For those who had served under him he succeeded at last in getting promotion and the payment of their expenses, but for himself he obtained nothing at the time, and it was several years before even a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy in his regiment was granted to the man who had pioneered the future path of our Eastern trade. Some hopes were given him of a special pension; but in the meantime he went to command an artillery brigade in China, and the reward once talked of came to nought. At the request of the Government he undertook a history of his former enterprise; but the backwardness of the Treasury in the matter of reimbursements left them still his debtors when he died. From Oxford however he obtained a Doctor's Degree, and the Royal Society paid him such honour as it could bestow. In 1851 Colonel Chesney brought out his large work and maps on the Euphrates Expedition. Some years ago he published his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Firearms," with special reference to what were then the newest improvements in rifled muskets and artillery. He lived to the good old age of eighty-two, long enough to see the final success of one scheme, the Suez Canal, for which he had paved the way, and the approaching execution of another, the Euphrates Valley Railway, which his past labours alone had rendered possible.

If the Army Defence Committee hope to carry out the meaning of their title, they will do well to avoid all needless clashing with the older Committee headed by Colonel Phillips. Why for instance should they propose to draw up "a proper and unambiguous form of petition" in the room of that which Colonel Phillips had already provided for the claimants of bonus compensation? From an article in the *Homeward Mail*, which the *Times* by a curious slip ascribed to ourselves, we gather, so far as we can gather anything from so confused a word-tangle, that some great peril lurks in the process of asking her Majesty to grant compensation for loss of bonus "on the principle admitted in Clause 4 of the Forces Regulation Act of 1871." Where the perils lie we cannot for the life of us make out. In fact the whole article has baffled all our attempts to comprehend it. No doubt it was meant to convey some definite meaning.

but the only idea we can extract from it is that, for some reason or another, the petition drawn up by Colonel Phillips has given cause for alarm to the Army Defence Committee. "A note of warning" has therefore been sounded, "which may yet be in time to prevent further mischief." The Defence Committee are going to draft "a very simple and concise form of petition," resting the claim to compensation "not on the principle admitted in Clause 4. of Mr. Cardwell's Act, but on the principle admitted and sanctioned by the Court of Directors in their despatch of November 29, 1837." Officers are to ask for compensation "equal to the sums which they would have received, according to the custom of their regiments, from their juniors, if they had retired therefrom prior to 1861." This at least is plain enough: it is the one plum in the whole pudding. But either words have lately changed their meaning, or else this is exactly what Colonel Phillips asked for, when he claimed redress in accordance with the principle of Clause IV. in Mr. Cardwell's Act. The words of that Clause are as easy to understand as any words can be. The Commissioners are empowered to grant officers of the new Line regiments "a compensation equal to the sums they would have received according to the custom of their regiments from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to" a certain date. In other words these officers are to get their full bonus, the market value of their commissions, as they stood on the 31st October, 1871. That is the principle involved in the Act, not only in Clause IV., but in those pertaining to the old purchase regiments; and that is the principle for which the old Indian officers have so long fought in vain. Their right to some compensation was formally conceded by Lord Cranborne in 1866, but the amount claimable in each case and the one principle on which all claims should be adjusted have ever since remained in dispute. Repayment to each officer for his past outlay, less all kinds of unfair deductions, was the guiding principle of Lord Cranborne's despatch. Payment in full of the bonus each officer stood to receive before a certain date is the guiding principle of Mr. Cardwell's Act; and Clause IV. brings the application of that principle directly home to the officers of an army in which the purchase system, however widely established and formally sanctioned, had never served as the very mainspring of its existence. The question of dates in this connection is wholly beside the mark. Who asks for "the *status quo* of October 1871?" Certainly not those who sign a petition based on the principle of Clause IV. What they demand is the same measure of justice which has already been granted to the officers of the Imperial Army, compensation namely not for past outlay, but for the return that outlay would have assured them had things gone on as they were in 1858 or 1860. This too is the apparent aim of the Defence Committee. What then is the good of wasting time and strength in wrongheaded carping at the work done by older and more experienced toilers in the same field?

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.—CONCENTRATION OF PATENTS.—Very considerable efforts having been made to improve our national arms and ammunition, and important improvements having resulted, the next step taken has been to let production follow upon invention, and to establish suitable factories. This is, we observe, about to be done with regard to the manufacture of the best rifles and ammunition by means of commercial enterprise. The National Arms and Ammunition Association (Limited) lately formed at Birmingham has agreed to purchase all the British and foreign patents by which Mr. Martini's various inventions in breech-loading small arms are secured, and as the systems of Mr. Peabody and Mr. Westley-Richards are considered to be in some respects similar to those of Mr. Martini, this company has also acquired the sole right of manufacture in this country of military small arms under their patents. All the patentees have manifested their confidence in this enterprise by allowing a large portion of their remuneration to depend upon royalties. It is not, however, intended to limit the manufacture to these three systems, but to make any arm for which orders of sufficient magnitude may be obtained. It is satisfactory to observe that Major General Dixon, C.B., who during the last seventeen years has been the superintendent of her Majesty's Small Arms Factory at Enfield, will take an active and practical part in the new association formed at Birmingham, which has now taken up the "Westley-Richards Arms and Ammunition Company's factories and business."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Gen. F. R. Chesney, colonel commandant 14th brig. R.A., at his residence, near Kilkeel, Ireland, Jan. 21.
BENGAL.—Dr. J. J. Thompson, at Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, Jan. 30.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Young and child, Mr. Ashburner. From ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Candarus, Mr. Lembe, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Broadbent, Mous. Milesky and lady, Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan and infant, Mr. A. Scrimgeour, Mrs. Dugnia, Mr. O. S. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Miss Williams, Mr. J. Whitworth. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Pearson, Dr. Morris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Anglo-Indian" and "A Barrister" will appear in our next. All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

MR. BOWRING ON MYSORE AND COORG.

In his volume of Eastern experiences, the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg gives a very full account of the provinces, a part of which had lately been described by Mr. Elliott, the "Mysore Planter."* What Mr. Bowring's book may lack in personal and human interest, and in raciness of style, is made up by the fruits of a wider learning and a more varied experience of Indian countries and Indian politics. With Mr. Elliott we enter the homes of his native friends and followers, share their pleasures and their troubles, study their characters, and learn all about their habits, feelings, and ideas. Mr. Bowring, on the other hand, goes more especially into the history, ethnology, and local features of the countries he describes. About half the volume is taken up with Mysore, a country "second in rank of the Queen's feudatory provinces in India," with an area of about 28,000 square miles, a population of four millions, and a revenue of more than a million sterling, of which nearly four-fifths are derived from land. It may be said to form an immense table-land, studded either with bold isolated hills called *droogs*, or with ranges sometimes reaching a height of nearly 7,000 feet. The general level of the province, which contains hardly a square mile of level ground, is more than 2,000 feet above the sea. The country is well-watered and fruitful, but very feverish, partly from great alterations of temperature, and partly from the malaria caused by the decomposition of the sienite rock with which it is covered.

Of more than twenty "droogs" in Mysore, the most remarkable is Sávandrug, a mass of granite rising 4,024 feet above the sea, and approachable only by a narrow road that winds through jungle up the face of the hill. It was lucky for Lord Cornwallis's army that the fortress which crowns this natural stronghold was abandoned by its defenders without a blow. Twenty-eight miles off lies the healthy station of Bangalore, so called, it is said, from the beans which a woman of Mysore once gave to a starving prince, who afterwards rose to power there and held his court in Bengaluru, or the City of Beans. Stormed by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, the place eventually became a large station for British and native troops. As happens so often in India, the site for the cantonments was perhaps the worst that could have been chosen; but the climate atoned for all blunders, and English soldiers are wont to play at cricket

* *Eastern Experiences.* By L. Bowring, C.S.I. H. S. King and Co. 1871.

eight months out of the twelve in a station lying on the 13th degree of north latitude. It must be remembered however that Bangalore is at least three thousand feet above the sea. The city and station between them contain 132,000 inhabitants, mostly Hindoos. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bowring's proposal to secure for the Indian Government full ownership of this important station and its surroundings, in exchange for the cession of Seringapatam to the ruler of Mysore, will in due time be carried out.

Owing to the extinction of its landed aristocracy and the absence of very rich and powerful merchants, the social leadership in Mysore belongs to the official classes, that is in effect to the Brahmans who hold nearly all the government places and a good deal of the land of the country. In the Bangalore district the soil, as red as that of Devonshire, is very fruitful, and the ryots are skilful husbandmen in their own way, however strange to our ideas may be their habit of growing several kinds of crops at one time in the same field. Most of them are well to do, making a brave show of jewelry and bangles on fair-days; and this may partly account for the independence of their manners as compared with those of the "cringing Bengali." The old village community, once prevalent all over India, still retains many of its primitive features in Mysore. One of the village officers is the *Nirjanti*, who works the sluices and distributes the water of the tanks. Some of these are 300 years old and ten miles round. A tank when full, is reckoned to hold six months' supply of water. These tanks often occur in regular chains, so as to ensure the storage of every available drop of water. They are solidly built as a rule, with embankments fifty feet wide, sluices at either end, and immense escape-weirs made of large stones. When the smaller tanks run dry for a season, their beds are planted with "gram," and Government takes its share of the produce. A revision of the land-revenue is now going on, according to the Bombay system, "the only settlement in India of which it can be said that the Government revenue always increases under it, that the waste land is invariably taken up for cultivation, and that the assessments never break down." That is high praise from a Bengal Civilian. The Bombay system, be it remembered, assesses the land-revenue mainly on the heads of villages, and the assessment runs for thirty years.

In the Hâsan district, which borders on South Canara, are many of the coffee-planters whose industry has created a new and thriving trade for Mysore. Those of Hâsan have already "converted a wild and hilly region of jungle into a smiling garden." This part of Mysore was ruled in the eighth century by Jain kings of the Belâl or Haisal race, traces of whom are still to be seen in the magnificent temple at Halibede, whose outside is richly carved with layers of stone-pictures and scroll-patterns, hardly to be matched for beauty and elegance in any other part of India. These carvings, wrought by a Brahman architect, still serve as a model for the carved sandalwood of Mysore. Another temple of singular beauty may be seen at Bêlûr in the same district. Indrabetta contains some pretty temples and a picturesque pillar. Srâvan Belgûl, where dwells the high-priest of the Jains, is renowned for the excellence of its brass vessels, which are sent to all parts of the country. On the hill of Chandrabetta towers a statue of a Jain deity fifty-seven feet high. Cut out of the rock on which it stands, it has a certain dignity of attitude, with the calmly gazing countenance so common in Buddhist statues; but the ears are "long pendent flaps," the hair curls spirally over the head, and the legs dwindle to half their proper length. Hâsan also boasts its Holy Hill of Tirupati, ascended by a long flight of steps, at each of which the dutiful pilgrim is expected to crack a cocoa-nut. The hill is sacred to Vishnu under the name of Venkata. The same district owns several settlements of native Christians, who mostly cultivate the soil. In other parts of the province however they follow various callings, from trade and soldiering to menial service. Tippoo had a whole regiment of Christians, who once rose in arms to prevent him from destroying one of

their churches. In Mysore too, it was that the excellent Abbé Dubois pursued his missionary labours for a quarter of a century. The church he built at Sathalli has since grown into a fine building, with a convent attached to it. The neighbouring villages contain about a thousand Christians who may be seen trooping to mass on Sunday at "the sound of the church-going bell."

Most of these are caste-Christians—that is, Christians who retain all the social usages pertaining to their caste. We are not at all surprised at Mr. Bowring's "mortifying admission" that these people are more moral and better servants of Government than Christians who drop their caste. In this respect the Romish missionaries have been wiser than their Protestant rivals, whose obstinacy in denouncing caste has materially hindered the work of conversion among the more respectable classes of natives. Even as it is, the native Christians, according to Mr. Bowring, are generally looked down upon by their neighbours, especially the Brahmans, whose influence appears to be very great indeed among the simple folk of Mysore. One of these gentlemen, a sort of high priest in the country, leads the life of an ascetic, but wears a tiara covered with jewels, and sandals wrought with silver. This holy Guru travels in grand state. His palanquin is always carried sideways so as to fill up the road; a long train of Brahmans and disciples follows him wherever he goes; and at every village where he stops all the Hindu inhabitants turn out to give him a welcome. Of course he never deigns to enter a white man's house or tent, so his rare visits to white officials come off under a tree or a kind of arbour got up for the purpose.

Mr. Bowring, like Mr. Elliot, pays a respectful tribute to Sir Mark Cubbon, who administered the province from 1834 to 1860, retiring at last amid the unfeigned regrets of a whole people. A few years after his departure the titular sovereign of Mysore adopted an heir, who was formally installed in 1868 on the death of his adoptive grandfather. This is the young prince whose education was lately entrusted to Colonel Malleison. Mr. Bowring gives an interesting sketch of the late Raja, whose shortcomings as a ruler obliged Lord W. Bentinck to relieve him of the cares of government about forty years ago. Now that we are training his successor for the throne from which he himself was degraded, it would be well, urges our author, to prepare the country also for its future king by gradually reducing the number of English officials, and appointing natives in their room. At the same time he holds that native rule ought to be wielded as far as possible on English principles, in careful accordance with some written law, instead of reflecting each change of whim on the part of an idle or a headstrong ruler.

There is a noteworthy description of Coorg Land and its hardy inhabitants, the Swiss of Southern India. Two chapters are devoted to an excellent sketch of Sikh history before the annexation of the Punjab, and to the Sikh invasion of the Cis-Satlaj provinces. A pleasing selection from Mrs. Bowring's letters closes a volume full of interest and information. The only great fault we can find with the book is the want of anything like an index or a copious table of contents, a want which others besides "indolent reviewers" are certain to regret.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN VERNACULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It might be naturally expected that when one nation has for upwards of two hundred years been placed in authority over another that the executive portion, at least, of the governing nation would be able to communicate freely with those over whom they rule. In India, however, the knowledge of the vernaculars of the East possessed by the civil and military officials has been over and over again proved to be very superficial and limited. It is true that a small number by dint of practice learn to understand the papers read to them, but there

are probably not half-a-dozen who could read a police report off hand, and translate it without gross mistakes, and not two who could write, without errors, the private orders or secret instructions requisite in cases of emergency. I challenge the Governor General of India in Council to order the experiment to be made, confident that the result would be to confirm my remarks.

Admitting that the acquisition of the language is not everything, yet that the rulers of a country should be competent to transact business for themselves, to hear cases personally, and decide upon the evidence first hand, and, in short, to be accessible to the people, would appear an obvious necessity, although (strangely enough) it is not considered so in India.

The majority of Competition-Wallahs and military servants are here satisfied with speaking a broken and absurd jargon so long as they can make the people understand their meaning.

One great means of gaining the respect of the natives is to speak their language with propriety—i.e., without vulgarisms, and with the accent and idiom used by their own gentry.

Indian students who speak and write the English language consider it a disgrace not to be able to convey their sentiments grammatically. Some of the young men who come out in the Indian Civil Service with prizes for their Hindustani are well versed in grammar, ready to split a hair upon some particular use of genitive, dative, or ablative case, or the peculiar application of a particle; but they are lamentably deficient in the art of carrying on a simple conversation. They make themselves understood much in the same way as the native cook-boys in European barracks converse with the soldiers. There you may hear a young urchin glibly uttering some such sentence as this:—"Me very bijji (busy) to-day, tu-mara me go bujjar (bazaar). Maaster no buy dat tings me get cheep." The soldiers, accustomed to this jargon, readily understand their cook-boys; but what would a native gentleman think of a civilised and highly-educated official should he address him in a similar style? Let me ask this question of the English authorities in India—If an Indian or Persian nobleman, supposed to be educated, were to speak such imperfect and lame English, would it not inevitably expose him to ridicule, if not to contempt?

What is more common during the plays enacted at the Hooli and other festivals than to see natives enacting the part of English magistrates and imitating their broken Hindustani? The native dressed in European costume, his face whitened with chalk, appears on the stage, stamping his feet and showing his fists, and summoning the village Kotwall in an angry tone, says—"Ham das Kooli, Kal fajar, do Murgi ka bachcha mangta hai. Tum Malum?"

The Kotwall, placing his hands palm to palm, answers—"Hân Khudâwand, sab Janta." The Sahib "Gadda tum Khabardar." Then the Sahib attacks a rustic passing by—"Well, well, tum Kala Admi, kai wasti Salaam nahi kya? Ham bait marega."

I am not exaggerating, such scenes as these are of daily occurrence. The natives are submissive and do not laugh at the ridiculous Hindustani of their superiors to their faces, but when amongst themselves they certainly do not spare them, and generally sum up with the significant remark, "Bhai, Ikbâl Frung aaj chamakta hai,"—(Ah! my friend! fortune smiles on the English to-day), i.e. "every dog has his day."

I attribute most of this disgraceful ignorance of the language of the country to the inefficiency of the teacher employed by the Government. When a young civilian or military officer is once in India he does not seem to care much for the opinion of the natives, and takes but little pains to improve himself in Oriental learning.

I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that all classes of natives, high and low alike, are influenced by this consideration, and a gentleman, who speaks our language as a gentleman should, invariably gains respect amongst us, while one who contents himself with a vulgar and ridiculous jargon is regarded with supreme contempt.

The learned Hindustani Professors in Europe have in most instances a scholarlike acquaintance with the grammars and literature of the various Oriental languages, but how few of them have any practical facility in writing or speaking them! There are, of course, exceptions to the rule, and we occasionally read in the Urdu Akhbârs poetical and prose contributions in Persian and Hindustani from one Mr. E. H. Palmer, which are the admiration of all educated Indians. There is something radically wrong in the system of teaching which is at present

employed. During the reign of the Court of Directors we were wont to attribute to "Nepotism" the fact that the Directors were somewhat reluctant to make the examinations in Hindustani severe, lest some of their protégés might not reach the required standard; but now, although everything is thrown open to competition, we fail to recognise a corresponding improvement in the knowledge of the vernaculars possessed by civil and military servants of the Government.

Is it not preposterous that cadets are allowed to take up French instead of Hindustani for India?

A certain knowledge of Hindustani ought to be made compulsory on every Military aspirant. Were this to be done we should hear no more instances of a Vellore mutiny remaining undiscovered because an officer could not understand the native who attempted to disclose it. During the Sepoy mutiny many important communications, in consequence of the officials' inability to decipher them for themselves, or write direct, became divulged to the enemy, and much loss of life and property was the result.

What is the cause of the mismanagement and the enormous annual loss to the Government in the D.P.W. but ignorance of the native language? In 1834, when I was a regimental Munshi, I repeatedly, through the medium of the *Englishman*, invited the attention of Government to this crying evil, but without effect. Just at that time a standing order was issued that no subaltern officer should be allowed to hold the appointment of interpreter, unless he had passed an examination in the native languages. This proviso was considered by every one very wise and salutary. But, strange to say, the officers of the Engineering Corps were never placed under the restriction. The nature of their duty is such as to require far more communication, both oral and epistolary, with all classes of natives than that of a regimental interpreter, and their deficiency in this respect placed them so entirely in the power of their subordinates, that as I have myself seen, the Government funds were grossly wasted, and a system of downright loss was carried on by the contractors. At Addiscombe it is true, Hindustani was taught, but in so inefficient and superficial a manner as to be almost useless.

The subject of appointing a competent Munshi in England to instruct the civil and military aspirants having been much discussed amongst the European officials in India, my esteemed friend, patron, and pupil, Colonel S. D. Riley, himself an eminent and most distinguished Arabic scholar, in 1835 forwarded an application from me for some such post, accompanied with testimonials, and addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of Addiscombe. I have not, however, to this day received a reply, and, on inquiry, was informed that the Court of Directors had a great prejudice against educated Indians interfering with the machinery of the Home Department. That the spoken Oriental languages cannot be properly taught except by natives of sound education, is a fact which must be patent to the most ordinary capacity.

Having had the benefit of studying the English language as early as 1813, and having been constantly engaged as Arabic and Persian tutor to European gentlemen for upwards of half a century, I shall not be suspected of any ulterior motives of personal interest in recommending the Home Government to give more encouragement than heretofore to the study of the Oriental languages and literature. I sincerely hope that some steps may be taken towards promoting an improvement in this respect, and should this letter succeed in drawing attention to so important a subject, I shall perhaps trouble you with another communication at a future time.—Your most obedient servant,

MIR ZULFIKAR ALI,

A retired Munshi and Translator.

Mohulla Fari, Mohal Cawnpore, Dec. 25.

THE PURCHASE OF FRENCH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am much obliged for your comprehensive notice of my published letter on the "French Possessions in India," which letter I have recently observed has been copied entire into the *Madras Times*. Since your remarks I have heard it said, What would be the use of our purchasing these possessions, when, in time of war with France, Pondicherry (like the Portuguese Goa, in the event of a war with Portugal) would immediately change masters? But I wish to see the purchase effected during peace, with advantage to both parties, especially

at the present time, so as to avoid political complications before or after war. America, Germany, and Russia—whose eye in the East never sleeps—may have the desire of one day gaining a footing in India, and must wonder at our having bought out the Danes in 1845, and not endeavouring to do the same with the French (or Portuguese) in 1872! The King of Holland has just set a wise example by selling his colony of Guinea to England. Why not the unity of our Indian as well as that of a German Empire? Were England to go to war with France, and, as a preliminary arrangement, seize Pondicherry, I am strongly of opinion that, if we were victorious, with our usual good nature we might return the "Paris of the East" to France—as has been done four or five times already—though I am very far from supposing, if we once took possession, that such would be the case with the present vigorous Indian administration at home.—I remain, Sir, yours most faithfully,

London, Feb. 1, 1872.

W. F. B. LAURIE, Colonel.

OUR LAWS FOR INDIA.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Now, as fond fathers,
Having bound up the threat'ning twigs of birch,
Only to stick it in their childrens' sight
For terror, not to use, in time the rod
Becomes more mocked, than feared; so our decrees
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead,
And liberty plucks justice by the nose;
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum.—*Measure for Measure.*

SIR,—It is well that Englishmen should learn a little humility by calling to mind that forty-seven years ago, or more than twenty years after the Code Napoleon had become law, our bloody and vindictive English Penal Code made no less than 160 offences punishable with death.

Although the Indian Penal Code is not so bloodthirsty, it authorises magistrates and judges to inflict punishments of disproportionate severity; but the wisdom and prudence of those officers greatly mitigate many of the cruel provisions of the law, and when magistrates are misguided by the latter, the Courts of Appeal reduce the punishments. Again, what the Code calls rigorous imprisonment is scarcely ever enforced by our prison discipline. The convicts are taught various trades—how to print, how to manufacture paper, gunny bags, cloth, carpets, &c., &c. They are well-fed, comfortably housed, and have excellent medical care; some of their fellow-convicts are told off to cook for them, to clean their rooms, and to draw water for them from the wells. If they have committed very heinous felonies and are transported, they find in the Andaman Islands every opportunity of turning over a new leaf. One felon, transported for seven years, returned with a gold ornament round his neck, and told his neighbours that he and others could make wealth in the Andamans, and were allowed to marry, and that many women convicts sought his hand. Perhaps we may some day see an edifying history of society in the Andamans.

While, therefore, to magistrates and judges the punishments prescribed by the Penal Code often appear to be Draconic, many natives complain that they are not in practice deterrent. Our new friend, the Ataligh Ghazee, in Eastern Turkistan, appears to be in some ways an imitator of Chinghiz Khan, and Asiatics are apt to cry out for heavier punishments on thieves than our magistrates like to impose. The Nepalese scorn our ineffectual punishments. One of the members of the Durbar at Katmandhoo raised a general laugh by detailing in a naive manner our tender treatment of felons.

I believe that few magistrates or judges have ever attempted to enforce Section 373 of the Penal Code, which severely punishes the hiring of minors for immoral purposes. The authorities in one province were compelled to prohibit the police from taking cognisance of the offences to which that section refers, so impossible was it found to prevent extortion by the police, as long as so powerful an instrument of exaction was entrusted to them. Were this section to be extended to London, it would greatly purify the Metropolis. It would sweep into jails thousands of the frequenters and keepers of disorderly houses, multitudes of rich gentlemen, as well as decayed harlots.

With what inimitable satire does Shakespeare picture the ungovernable greed of lust, which refuses to acknowledge the existence of corruption beneath fine dresses:—

She has a good face, speaks well, and has excellent good clothes; there's no further necessity of qualities can make her be refused.

—*Pericles.*

How many, like the poor Transylvanian, court syphilis, and invite a horrible death.

As an instance of misdirected penal legislation, I would refer to the proposed Act for enforcing uniform weights and measures, which it is said has been vetoed by the authorities at home. You would enlighten your readers if you would give them a precis of the information supplied by the provinces on which this Act was founded.

The effect of our legislation to secure rights in property by the action of Civil Courts must be discussed in another letter.

—Your obedient servant,

T.

MR. STOCQUELER AND MR. MACAULAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your correspondent "T." in his letter on "Our Laws for India," adduces, as an instance of the way in which Macaulay "went to work" in the preparation of the Penal Code, a case of "trespass" on my part.

It is unfortunate for "T." that, presuming he speaks at second hand, he has been so entirely misled. The "curious illustration" is from beginning to end a ridiculous fabrication. I never was at more than one review at Dum-Dum in ten years, and then I went on horseback, and never dismounted. I never "got on the top" of any man's carriage in my life. If I had perpetrated so gross a piece of rudeness in the case of Mr. Macaulay, of course I should not have refused to dismount on being required to do so by the owner. And of this I am quite sure—that if I had ascended Mr. Macaulay's vehicle, the footing on which I stood with that gentleman would have precluded his ordering me to dismount, equally with my refusal to meet his orders. The whole thing is an absurd invention.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. STOCQUELER.

London, Feb. 3.

P.S.—I should not have deemed the story worth contradiction but for the corollary in regard to the Penal Code.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MOHAMMED KHEYLS.

The *Pioneer* asks what was the reason for the revolt of the Kheyls, the abandonment of their fertile lands on the Kuram river, their flight to the mountains, their attack on the British outpost, and their long continued hostilities? The reason, if we may believe his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was the difficulty experienced by local officials in learning Pushtu! His Honour has put it on record that he believes that the Mohammed Kheyls would never have abandoned their lands or attacked the British detachment had the officers of the district been acquainted with the language spoken by the Waziris, and able to understand their grievances without the intervention of untrustworthy native officials. There is no doubt, says his Honour, that many of the grievances complained of were real, and that the harsh and oppressive conduct of some of the native officers of the district helped to drive these proud Pathans into rebellion. When the Waziri Chiefs were called in from the hills to meet his Honour at Banu, in the spring of the present year, they spoke out frankly enough. "Every one," they said, "hates the Waziris. The crimes of others are attributed to us. The British officers listen to what is told them by their munshis, and never to us. Every peon with a badge is our master." "The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor (so runs this minute) is aware that Pushtu is a language of some difficulty, and that there are few facilities for its study. But there are no such difficulties as to excuse officers who have long been stationed on the frontier from acquiring complete colloquial knowledge of Pushtu, and without such knowledge, without the power of freely conversing with the border tribes in their own vernacular, a district officer will always remain inefficient, and occurrences similar to the Mohammed Kheyl outbreak will always be possible." The acquisition of Pushtu within a reasonable time will therefore be considered obligatory on all civil officers posted to districts in which this language is the vernacular; and the Lieutenant-Governor has desired it to be understood that no qualifications will be held sufficient to entitle officers in the Commission to the charge of frontier districts unless they possess a competent colloquial knowledge of the language spoken by the frontier tribes. And thus from evil cometh good!

ARCHDEACON PRATT.

The *Englishman* has no inclination to regard, in a spirit of criticism, the proceedings of a meeting animated by such a purpose as that which assembled at the Bishop's Palace to do honour to the memory of Archdeacon Pratt; but it fears that some of its readers

who knew that good and really great man, his character and works, will feel something akin to disappointment at the mere allusions with which his labour in the cause of Science were discussed by the speakers, labours which had justly earned for him a world-wide reputation for genius and success in elucidating some of the most difficult problems in physical research that have occupied the mathematicians of his day. To those who are acquainted with his work in this direction it is needless to do more than to refer to his original investigation of the influence of the Himalayan mountain mass in causing local deflections of the plumb-line over the continent of India, and to the singularly lucid exposition which he more recently gave of the method in which storm-waves are formed and move, at a time when practical results of vital moment to this metropolis were seen to depend on a right solution of the questions which arose after the great cyclone of 1864. To the members of the Asiatic Society there can be no more pleasing recollection than that of the easy genial manner in which the late Archdeacon conveyed instruction and removed difficulties out of the way of intellects less trained than his own—a matter so full of simplicity that it was scarcely possible to believe that the facts made clear by him in a few words to the humblest comprehension were often the issue of profound scientific enquiry, which few men even of the present day would have had courage to attempt. In the scientific branches of the public service the name of Archdeacon Pratt will for generations to come be closely associated with the highest successes that have been accomplished, for it is not too much to say that, when questions of unusual difficulty have arisen, it has been an established practice to refer them for his assistance, and that, until he has spoken, no great scientific discussion has been considered complete.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THE LAW.

The *Englishman* holds that the writ of habeas corpus is valued by Englishmen not more for its intrinsic worth than for its traditional prestige. It is the "*Civis Romanus sum*," which he is proud to carry with him to the utmost limit of a remote dependency. Dear to him, from historical grounds at home, it is doubly dear in India, where it becomes the distinctive characteristic of the conquering race. It is mere hypocrisy to ignore our real position here as having conquered the country in war, and now holding it by force of arms. Immodest as it sounds to say so, we are the superior race; we feel it; we wish the natives to feel it; and while we provide for them an administration of justice as pure, thorough, and merciful as any in the world, we are not prepared, for the sake of putting ourselves on an exact level with them, to divest ourselves of an ancient right, which for centuries our race has regarded with an almost reverential affection. Such, we presume, stated in the plainest terms, are the sentiments of most Englishmen on the subject. To what conclusions do they naturally lead? In the first place, the new Code should provide in unmistakable terms that in all parts of India some High Court or other should be bound, on reasonable cause being shown, to issue a writ to bring up the person of any European British prisoner, and to decide upon the legality of his imprisonment. Express provision should be made, in the case of territories not subject to any of the High Courts, for the issue of a writ from some one of them, whenever occasion arose. Englishmen will then, in every nook and corner of the Empire, be perfectly safe from being irregularly or illegally confined. With this precaution the criminal jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace over European British subjects might, it appears to us, in the second place, be considerably enlarged, without the slightest risk to personal security, or the slightest diminution of prestige. In no case, of course, should any one but a European Justice of the Peace be able to pass sentence on an Englishman; but we see no sort of reason in restricting the powers of such an officer to the one or two petty offences with which under an old Act of Geo. III. he is at present competent to deal. Supposing, for instance, that he had the same powers to deal with European British subjects as with natives in respect of cases which he is competent to try; but that, when he committed, the committal should be to the High Court, to which an appeal should also lie in every case. Would any one be less safe, would the national prestige be endangered, because a Justice of the Peace could pass a couple of years' imprisonment on some loafing scoundrel, who has been living probably for months on the fruits of fraud and violence, imposing on chaplains, frightening ladies, thrashing villagers, the very scourge of the terrified Hindu's existence, the scandal of English administration?

POST OFFICE.—It is rumoured that Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director-General of the Post-office, is likely soon to return to India. In that case Mr. F. R. Hogg, the officiating Director-General, will probably be Postmaster-General of Bengal, the salary of the Deputy Director-General having been now reduced to Rs. 1,500, progressively rising to Rs. 1,700 per mensem. Mr. H. A. Brown, the Officiating Deputy Director-General, will revert to his former post as Compiler of Postal Accounts and Personal Assistant to the Director-General, and Mr. Tweedie, the Officiating Postmaster-General, will be Deputy Director-General.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

CAMP TIPAI MUKH, *New Year's Day*.—The first act of the Loshai drama has just closed, as news has come in of the submission of the Kholell men. On the 30th ultimo General Bouchier, with 150 men of the 42nd N.I., started at nine A.M. for the burnt villages, accompanied by a survey party under Captain Badgley. This move was intended more as a demonstration to show the savages that the return of the force to the camp on the Towee Boom was not the result of any opposition on their part to our onward progress, but that we were both able and ready to move in any direction we pleased. The enemy had been hovering about the camp, stalking our sentries and annoying the force, and one man had been wounded. About three miles from the camp, a Loshai, clad in a yellow cloak with a tall bunch of feathers on his head, appeared in the path, evidently anxious for a parley. He turned out to be one of Poyboy's emissaries, and came on the part of his chief and the Kholell men to sue for peace. On understanding that he would not be molested, he ascended a tree, and waving a red cloth yelled in a most unearthly manner to his brethren in the jungle to cease firing and come in. Gradually from behind bush and tree, skulking along from ridge to ridge, savage after savage dropped in, till a goodly number were collected, including one woman and child; the first we had seen. Where they all came from was a wonder, as they rose out of the ground from all sides. The firing ceased at once. The Kholell men stated that they had lost severely both in men and property, and that the destruction of their granaries would utterly ruin them, as they depended entirely on their store of grain for the coming year's subsistence. Whether this was absolutely true or merely a *ruse* to gain time and bury their remaining stacks of corn is of course not known. They were informed that our terms would be stated to them hereafter. In the meanwhile a truce or armistice was concluded. When questioned about their losses, they acknowledged a loss of five men killed, but would give no information about the number wounded. The pious zeal which these people display in removing their killed and wounded comrades is really astonishing, as notwithstanding the nearly incessant firing of the last few days only one Loshai corpse has been brought in, greatly to the disappointment of one at least of our medical officers, who is anxious to get some Loshai skulls to decorate an ethnological museum at home. The Loshais cut off our heads as warlike trophies whilst we decapitate them in the interests of science—which are the savages? Having treated the enemy to the fortiter in re, the *suaviter in modo* has been tried with those who have come in, and firewater has been lavished on them, in the hope of getting some pilots and scouts to assist in ferreting out those of their brethren who are not yet converted to a true belief in Enfields and rifled guns. It is hoped that we shall succeed in getting guides. These men ought to prove of great assistance, as our weak point up to the present has been the difficulty in obtaining trustworthy scouts. Had the intelligence department been properly managed, we should have had timely notice at Tipai Mukh of the intended raid of the 26th ultimo, and should not have to deplore the death of some of our *mahouts* and the loss of two elephants. I am happy to be able to state that two more of the runaways have been captured after a weary hunt over two or three ranges of hills. There are now only two elephants still unaccounted for.

The Loshais who came into Camp seem never weary of admiring the rifles and arms of our sepoy, but the red coats seemed to excite their great admiration. But for the moral effect produced on the savage mind by a mass of scarlet, it would seem to be the worst possible dress in which to clothe men for work in a country covered with forest and jungle. Whilst the green-coated Goorka lies hidden in bush, almost as invisible as the savage himself, the red clad Punjaba stands up in his gorgeous panoply, a mark which none but a Loshai musket could possibly miss. These weapons are in truth wondrous pieces of mechanism. The barrel is attached to the stock by means of lac, further strengthened by a tie of cane. One of these old flint muskets had on it the Tower mark with the date 1745—from Culloden to Kholell, rather a long step!

We unfortunates at Tipai Mukh have been amusing ourselves lately in throwing up defensive works, and the position is now strong enough to resist any force that the Loshais could possibly bring against us. The hill to the south has been cleared, and a small stockaded post for a picquet constructed on the top, connected by a breastwork with the picquet below, and further strengthened by traverses affording a flanking fire. The hill commands a view of the whole Camp, with a good look-out on three sides, up the Tipai one way and up and down the Barak. A further method of defence has been borrowed from our enemies, viz., *pangees*, or pointed bamboo spikes, driven into the ground and covered with a little loose earth. The Goorkhas of the 44th are great adepts in this style of fortification, having had much experience of it in the Khassia Hills and the Bhootan Campaign. These little obstacles are much more formidable than one would think, as the bamboos are sharp enough to run through the stoutest boot, and a rush through them by bare-footed men would be simply impossible. We have had one or two accidents lately from falling timber. The recklessness of natives in felling trees on a hill-side is simply

wonderful; they never seem to think it necessary to warn those underneath, but appear to consider it rather a laudable feat than otherwise to drop a tree neatly on a comrade below.

The hospital is pretty full at present; there appears to be a great prevalence of dysentery and bowel complaints amongst both officers and men. Eleven wounded men are expected in from the front to-day, so that the medical officer in charge of the depot hospital will find his hands pretty full. Five hundred of Hidayut Ali's coolies under Major Moore ought to arrive within a day or two; if they have quite recovered they will be of great use, as we cannot have too much carriage to push on commissariat stores to the front. The remnant of the 22nd who were left behind at Mynadur ought soon to be up. They are much wanted, as the men here are on duty almost incessantly night and day, and the constant work is commencing to tell upon them.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

STATION TALK.

DELHI, Jan. 8.—It is a remarkable decree of what some people would call fate, that, if two events of importance are occurring, I invariably desire to be at the wrong one, and in the end find myself rightly placed—where I did not want to go. Thus in 1869 every one said, "Stay for the Duke of Edinburgh's visit and the Grand Durbar," but the doctors would not have it, and I found myself in for the Suez Canal fêtes, undoubtedly the more important event of the two; and now, again, my wish was to accompany the Loshai expedition, but it was not to be; and, instead, I find myself at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and again feel inclined to agree that the fates have dealt well with me. There is no doubt that the Camp would be something to miss, and I am afraid that, in one direction or another, there will be many similar expeditions to that in Loshai; and, though I hope there will be many Camps too, yet this is the first one, and probably the largest which will be assembled for some years to come. Having noticed the Suez Canal fetes, what a very different life is this to what we had in those days, just two years ago! Instead of the luxury and splendour provided by H. H. the Khedive, here we are reduced to forty pounds of baggage, and yet I am happy, and don't know after all that I would exchange the one for the other. The fact is, something of this sort was wanted to keep the Army up to fighting pitch, and show the natives that we are as ready as ever to keep the country, and, if it costs a little money, to do so well. The public may rest well assured that it is well spent, and will save many pounds hereafter. The Army wants it, too, as you would well believe, could you see some of the regiments here—useless officers, useless horses, useless men—and only something of this sort would bring them to the front, and lead to that thorough break-down which appears necessary to remedy the bad state of things. None of the three Generals are likely to pass over anything, and, if they did, Lord Napier of Magdala would very soon find them out, for he is everywhere, always in the saddle, riding about somewhere amongst the three Divisions. On Saturday the games and assault of arms took place, and a remarkably pretty picture it made with all the native chiefs and officers, from almost every regiment in Bengal, assembled under shemianas erected for the purpose. Tent-pegging, lance against sword, and the usual trials of arms followed one upon the other. The Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and men of the 11th (Prince Consort's Own Hussars) were *facile principes* all round, and are evidently determined that the corps shall lose none of its celebrity in India. Their Colonel was one of the leading umpires, and everything went off well. By the way, I hear that Mr. Scindiah got a snub, which I trust will do him good. Having an engagement with Lord Napier for eleven o'clock he failed to put in an appearance, and, apart from the discourtesy of the act, every moment of the Commander-in-Chief's time is allotted somewhere or other. The result was when he did come the *durwaza* was *bound*, and I hope this very well-won punishment will not be lost on one of the, if not the, leading native chief in India. It is rather too bad to lose regiment after regiment at Morar, because Scindiah is allowed to indulge in his whim of soldiering, and then to receive a want of courtesy to no less a personage than the Commander-in-Chief. The Gwalior force might very easily be disbanded, and what would Scindiah be worth then? So take care, Mr. Scindiah, and don't be late next time. Yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived, but, except amongst his own officials, did not create much disturbance. To-day was the day of the fair. Lord Mayo arrived at a very early hour this morning; in fact, so early, that I don't think he was unearched from the carriage till some time after arrival. However that may be, the Second and Third Divisions, which had moved in from their camp, to be near at hand, paraded at an early hour, and, together with the First Division, were ready for inspection about 10 A.M. They were drawn up in three lines; first came the Infantry, brigaded in columns of double companies, the Artillery were in a second line, and the Cavalry in the third. Shortly before eleven o'clock, officers and colours were brought to the front of the Infantry columns, and it soon spread along the line that the Viceroy was coming. Immediately after this the Battery on the right began to boom out a royal salute, and everybody came to attention. Opposite the troops had come out from Delhi every one who could come—carriages, horses, elephants, camels, were there in crowds, and the scene was perfect. The ground

chosen, I should have told you, was that opposite Budlee ka Serai, on the other side of the road, and an excellent plain it is for the purpose, and a suitable reminder to the inhabitants of Delhi of some former doings in the same neighbourhood. But here comes the procession along the line. First aide-de-camp and quartermasters-general, and his lordship of Magdala, surrounded by a large staff and numerous visitors from England and elsewhere. Then Lord Mayo, riding in an outer line, accompanied by the general of the division being passed, and a single aide-de-camp. And after an interval came on the inner line, native chiefs and orderlies and pageantry in numbers. Passing down the front of the infantry, back again down the front of the artillery, and then turning back again, if you can understand, down the front of the cavalry. His lordship had finished that part of the programme, and the whole procession galloped off to the flag-staff to see the whole of the force march past. The First Division then sent its cavalry and artillery at a walk march-past, and its infantry followed; next came the Second Division in the same order; and, finally, the troops of the Third Division. All did so well that it is impossible to say which Division showed to the most advantage; but perhaps the Second might be, on the whole, considered the best for Infantry, the Third for Cavalry, and the First for Artillery. This enormous force was very rapidly moved past in double companies, and not a single hitch checked its uniform advance. And it was as well, for other matters remained. The Cavalry and Artillery were then divided into two forces, and some sham fighting went on in General Tombs' best style. A great deal of galloping, a good deal of firing, aides-de-camp and gallopers flying in all directions, and every one in a high state of excitement. This went on till about three o'clock, and, speaking for the horses, I may say they were tolerably well tired of it by the time they got to quarters. For the rest there is a levee to-night at the Delhi Institute, at which all officers are to attend for presentation to Lord Mayo, and afterwards a ball both in working or undress uniform, so as not to interrupt the occupation of the camp. On Tuesday the Second Division will take up a position near the ridge, close by, on which they will be forced, probably by the attacks of the Second and Third Division, who will move forward from their positions on Wednesday. The Viceroy will, I believe, himself first inspect the picquets of both sides, and the position of each force respectively. Afterwards the battle will rage continuously for some twenty-four hours, and much agony from cold and hunger be endured, no doubt; but, Sir, I trust we are not piecrust, and have not forgotten how to behave in war, or to show ourselves ready, if the occasion should present itself, to forget our personal comforts for the good of the country. After that tall sentiment, I must conclude for the present, and assure you we are all very jolly. The camp will probably break up on the 21st instant.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

BANKS.—The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the Bank of Madras at 5 per cent. per annum.

MR. P. KENNEDY.—The Bengal papers state "on authority" that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Pitt-Kennedy has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

THE CROPS IN OUDH.—The prospects for the rubber crop throughout the province of Oudh are favourable. The rain which fell on the 22nd and 23rd December was general, and is said to have done much good.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.—The severity of the season is driving game and wild animals right into the station. Bears and leopards are met with almost every night, and a woodcock was shot the other morning close to the Himalaya Hotel.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE LATE ARCHDEACON PRATT.—A meeting has been held in Calcutta at which it was resolved to raise funds for a memorial in commemoration of Archdeacon Pratt. The memorial will likely take the form of a girls' school, at which a certain number of pupils shall be taught free.

THE PEACE OF THE FRONTIER.—To secure the peace of the northern and north-western skirts of the Punjab the Government of India has decided, among other stringent measures, that no building shall be erected within five miles of the British frontier without sanction.

BABU SHAMA CHARN DEY.—It is said that the Finance Minister has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India, stating that Babu Shama Charn Dey, named for deputation to England, will be unable to undertake the voyage, in consequence of the advice of his medical attendants.

RAILWAYS.—It is rumoured in Calcutta that the office establishment of the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, North-Western Provinces, has been, or is shortly to be, transferred to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India. It is stated that reductions are again impending on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the construction department, affecting a large number of employes of every description.

CINCHONA AT DARJEELING.—The Darjeeling Cinchona Association has, says the *Darjeeling News*, according to its statement for 31st December, 1871, 13,20,858 plants in permanent plantation, 3,03,000 in nurseries, and 6,802 as stock plants, or in propagating frame—making a grand total of 16,30,667 plants.

THE LEPCHAS AND THE BHOOTEAS.—The *Darjeeling News* thus discriminates between the Lepchas and the Bhooteas. The Lepchas, it says, are a fair and beardless race, Mongolians, Buddhists, omnivorous, amiable and cheerful. The Bhooteas are a fair and bearded race, Mongolians, Buddhists, omnivorous, quarrelsome, and heavy.

IMPUDENT MONKEYS.—The monkeys at Shajeehanpore have, according to a native contemporary, reached such a pitch of impudence that one of them has assaulted and dreadfully wounded a Mahomedan. The native paper goes on to say, that unless steps are soon taken for their destruction, they will increase to an alarming extent, when it will be extremely difficult to get rid of them.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KHIVANS.—The *Lahore Journal* announces, on the authority of a letter from Balkh, that a small Russian expedition had reached Orgundj and attacked the Khiva troops. After slaughtering a large number, the Russians retired. The Khivans have collected great forces, and are preparing to defend themselves against further attacks.

COLLECTOR'S CAMPS.—The *Indian Daily News* thinks that the camps of travelling collectors in Bengal are unnecessarily large, and that a collector's visit usually results in a heavy fine on the places honoured thereby; and believes that both these evils would be removed if collectors left all office work behind them, and travelled about their districts with a single tent, and one or two attendants.

PANIC AT LUCKNOW.—The *Karnamah* states that the alarm was so great at Lucknow during the time the cholera was raging there that many of the natives quitted the city; others "lost all peace of mind, and their complexions turned pale with fright." In one case a native gentleman on seeing from his balcony a bier pass by was seized with fever. According to this paper the deaths from cholera from the 11th to 17th November amounted to 81.

THE WINE-MAKING MISSIONARY.—We hear that the Rev. Mr. Varnier, of Patna, whose name has frequently appeared lately in the journals in connection with experiments in producing wines and brandies from the *jamun* and other fruits, has been removed from the roll of missionaries of the S. P. G. The ground of this measure is, we presume, that his secular experiments were supposed to be prosecuted to the injury of his missionary duties.—*Pioneer*.

KHAJEH ABDUL GANI.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we learn from the local paper, requested the Commissioner of Dacca to convey to Khajeh Abdul Gani, C.S.I., an expression of his Honour's appreciation of his liberality and loyal feeling in presenting Rs. 50,000 for the permanent improvement of the town of Dacca. A few native gentlemen are to be associated with the officials on the Committee to be appointed to decide as to the outlay of the money.

AMEER KHAN'S ESTATE.—We learn that a judgment-creditor of Ameer Khan seized a large portion of the property before his final conviction, and on Tuesday applied to have the same sold. The application was opposed by the Government, and Mr. Justice Phear, deciding that the forfeiture of Ameer Khan's property to the Government was an absolute forfeiture *ab initio*, the application must be dismissed. The Advocate General applied for and obtained an order for costs against the applicant.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.—A correspondent in Rajpootana of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"The Mayo College is not to be in the Grecian style after all. Just as the engineer expected to receive orders to commence work, the whole idea has changed, and an engineer deputed to travel over the country in order to study Hindu architecture, and compound a design from what he sees. Lucky fellow, there will be salary, tentage, travelling allowance, and a nice cold weather run! By the way, what is the reason that the Rajpootana P.W.D. has nothing to do with this undertaking? It has had a good deal of experience of various kinds of architecture of late years in connection with the Nusseerabad barracks. Perhaps the famine works occupy all its skill and attention."

OPIMUM.—A letter in the correspondence columns of our Alighurh contemporary informs us that some of the officers of the Opium Department in the districts of Allahabad, Futtehpur, and Banda, "are trying with their heart and soul to extend the cultivation of opium, and that they are gradually gaining success by microscopically representing the profits to ryots and not seldom by force." If this extension be approved by Government, the writer entertains "very little doubt that in a very short period all the best and most fertile fields of the North-Western Provinces will be engrossed by the venom, as has already been done by indigo in Behar." The letter concludes with a respectful request "for Government to make some timely restriction, or assign some proper limits to its cultivation."

THE UMPIRE STAFF AT DELHI.—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* says—It may be interesting to some of your readers to glance over the official list of the Umpire Staff, who may be called upon as Officers possessed of high professional acquirements to decide upon important points and principles of strategy in the coming General operations. Commander-in-Chief.—Umpire-in-Chief, Major-General

Huyshé, R.A., Inspector-General, R.A.; Colonel Hon. F. Thesiger, Adjutant-General; Colonel M. A. Biddulph, Director-General, R.A., in India; Colonel G. V. Johnson, R.A.; Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I.; Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.H.A.; Colonel T. Wright, C.B.; Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I.; Colonel E. Atlay, C.B., R.H.A.; Colonel C. Creagh Osborne, C.B.; Major D. Mac Farlan, R.H.A.; Captain F. G. Ravenhill, R.H.A.; Captain J. Creagh, 5th Fusiliers; Captain R. N. Gream, Dr. of Gymnastics; Captain P. F. G. Galloway, R.A.

CRUELITIES OF POLICE IN EXTORTING A CONFESSION.—At Mynpoory the Officiating Sessions Judge has just sentenced three native policemen, one a sub-inspector, to various terms of imprisonment, for extorting confession of a crime. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—The suspected individual was tied by the arms to a neem tree, and beaten with shoes by the accused. They then unloosed him, laid him on the ground, and set a charpoy over him with the leg on his chest. One man sat on the charpoy and the others pulled the victim's moustache until one side came clean off. Other two men were also maltreated though not so severely as the first. It is noteworthy that the assessors, the native gentlemen whom our wonderful laws thrust into the strange position of being jurymen without power to guide the judge, were of opinion that there had been some excess of authority, but that it was merely through the *inexperience* of the sub-inspector. These assessors should be made "native magistrates."—*Indian Public Opinion*.

ENGLISH SETTLERS ON THE HIMALAYAS.—A newsletter from Kumaon, in the *Delhi Gazette*, says:—Your articles on the colonisation of these hills seems to be drawing attention to the matter of sheep and cattle breeding; here the field is great, and a judicious combination of farm, with a tea garden, if the necessary capital and skill were forthcoming, would probably be found a profitable speculation, for the cattle and sheep farm would feed tea-bushes. This province has its drawback of course in the unfortunate composition of part of its social element, but that cannot, it is to be hoped, be everlasting, and even as it is, capital is ready to make the attempt. Land at three shillings and nine pence an acre, abounding with sweet natural grass for pasture, offers advantages combined with a magnificent climate which few countries have it in their power to offer, and yet with all these advantages if practical skill be not combined with the capital failure must, and will, result, as has been demonstrated in these hills, where wool-growing has only resulted in finger-burning; and you have done well in warning possessors of capital to see that they are likewise possessors of knowledge before investing in land.

MILITARY.—We hear from Vizag, that three detachments of the 33rd Regiment have embarked at Bimley for Calcutta, *en route* to Dorundah. The fourth detachment is still at Vizianagram and two companies of the 2nd Regiment from Waltair, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, have proceeded to Vizianagram to relieve the last detachment of the 33rd Regiment. The first detachment of the 12th is expected to land at Bimley on the 26th inst., and will proceed to Vizianagram. There has been a total failure of both S.W. and N.E. monsoons this year at Waltair. Not a shower of rain to speak of for the last three months. Rice is becoming very dear, and at one time the grain dealers were closing their rice godowns and would not sell. The sepoys began to growl, especially when they observed no rice coming into the town from the district, and that the supplies landed at Vizag from Coconada and Gopulpore were brought up and sent into the district where rice is more scarce, and sold at a higher rate.—*Madras Times*.—We hear that the 2nd Regiment N.I., under command of Colonel Oakes, now stationed at Julpigoree, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, probably with a view to sending them to the Eastern Frontier in case more troops are required there.—*Indian Daily News*.—From Darjeeling we learn that the 4-24th Battery, Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, was to have left that sanitarium on New Year's-day for Gwalior. During the two years the battery remained in Darjeeling only one man died, and he is said to have arrived there in bad health.

THE FEVER IN BURDWAN.—A Burdwan letter in the *Calcutta Englishman* says:—During the last three years the epidemic fever has made the most dreadful ravages here, depopulating entire villages; but now the scenes which we poor folks are called on to witness are something most heartrending and surprising. Poor people, when suddenly attacked, are seen dying off in the streets without a soul to assist them or give them a drop of anything in the shape of medicine. I have repeatedly seen people lying in the streets, sometimes devoured by dogs and jackals, sometimes exposed to the passers-by in a state of nudity. These unfortunate victims of the epidemic may sometimes be seen alive, sometimes in the last gasp of death; but who is nigh to help them? Not a single soul. The police do not care, because these poor wretches have committed no offence, and the authorities of course know nothing of such things. Hence no one cares to look to those who are dying or require help. I will give you one instance, which I, to my deep regret, had to witness yesterday evening as I was going home. A boy, about eighteen, was seen by me and several others with me on the point of death, lying beside the road adjoining the Rajbari, and leading to Borehat, in a perfect state of nudity. I with others with me, cried out to the constables to take the boy to the Government

Hospital for immediate aid, but not a constable was to be seen anywhere. I wanted to get a conveyance, but no one, I was told, would touch one dying, of whom he knew nothing, or whose caste was unknown. I was therefore, to my extreme regret, compelled to leave the poor boy dying on the roadside. The police to the last never interfered, nor was there anyone to do anything for the poor lad. All night he lay exposed to the chill dews of heaven, and I am told, died in the morning, and lay in that state till two o'clock in the day, when a municipal dead-cart carried away his lifeless body to be devoured by jackals and vultures near a stream, a few miles off from the town. It is only surprising that dogs and jackals did not eat up the body before life was extinct, as was the case on one occasion, I am told.

THE SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT AT CALCUTTA.—At Calcutta, on the 30th ult., Mr. Charles Miller, coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. D. Folkard, merchant, who committed suicide on the 28th by shooting himself with a revolver. Among the witnesses was Charles Palmer, who said,—"I am a member of the firm of Cutler, Palmer and Co., wine merchants, carrying on business in London and Bordeaux. I knew the deceased, Mr. Folkard. He had had business transactions with our house. He was not connected with our house, but was only a customer of ours. For the last year his business transactions had not been very satisfactory. He had not been able to meet his acceptances. That induced me to come out here with Mr. Treacher. Mr. Folkard had obtained lodgings for us opposite to where he was living. I found, on going over his accounts, that they were satisfactory, so much so that I agreed to establish my business here, and promised to give him the management of it. For that purpose he called on me that morning at half-past nine. He said that he would go to the office first, and I was to follow him, as it was too early for me then. He appeared very cheerful. I followed him in about an hour, and met the sircar, Issenchunder Boss, at the entrance of his office. He told me that Mr. Folkard had shot himself. I went upstairs, and saw the body on the floor, and went off immediately to the police-office. Finding the coroner on the way, I turned my carriage back, and drove back to the office. Before I left, I found his leg (I believe his right leg) drawn up. During the interval I was absent, and when I returned I found that both the legs had been stretched out. The pistol appeared to be in the same position as when I saw it first. I do not think at all that Mr. Folkard's affairs were in a desperate condition. He had only two creditors; they were ourselves and his brother-in-law. His estate was sufficient to cover his liabilities. I can't account for his destroying himself, except receiving no letters from his wife by the last mail, which circumstance might have distressed his mind. If he had been in difficulties, we could have assisted him. He was an exceedingly temperate man. I saw nothing in his manner to lead me to suppose that he was in low spirits. After hearing medical and other evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.—*Englishman*, Jan. 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Str. Surat, —, Bombay; Russia, Gibbs, Kurrachee.—7. City of Berlin, Warden, Liverpool.—8. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Calcutta; Tonasserim, Potts, Liverpool; Berlin, Small, Bombay; James Service, Muckeise, Melbourne.—9. New Era, Babson, Bombay; Pride of Canada, Lyall, Leith; Cardigan Castle, Davies, London.—10. Str. Duca, Paterson, Bombay; India, Martin, Liverpool; Pandora, Robb (port not mentioned); Dunloe, Burns, Liverpool; Juma, Laing, Bombay.—11. Str. Regent, Loftus, Bangkok; Cathcart, Muir, London; Benlomond, Goldsworthy, Grimsby; Alaska, Humphreys, Galie; Assaye, McRitchie, London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Str. Penang, str. Sumatra, and a steamer; Victoria Cross, Mangalore, Staffordshire, Albert Victor, Robert Lees.—6. Str. Arcot; E. J. Spence.—7. Str. Moulmein; Appelles.—8. Khersonese, Ismael, Albert Victor.—9. Pendragon.—10. Str. Yorkshire; Ciaranald.—11. Str. Burmah; Gtana.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—From Bombay.—The Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. E. M. Glass, Messrs. H. Beverley, J. Lewis, D. S. Gilkison.
Per str. Madras.—From Bombay.—Mr. J. Alkman, Mr. W. J. Reddie, Mr. J. P. Vaillant, Mrs. Aubert, Mrs. A. Aubert, Miss Aubert, Mr. J. Halliday, Messrs. J. Ferrie, R. S. Wilson, E. J. Birch.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92 1/2	Rs. 92 1/2 to 93 1/4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91	90 0 to 90 2
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91	90 0 to 90 2
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5 1/2 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114	109 1/4 to 110 2
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1/2d.
Bills with Docs....	... at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 1/2d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	92 to 95
Assam Tea Company ...	200	354 to 355

Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1425 to 1430
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	125 to 136
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	547 1/2 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	300	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	600	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	84 to 85
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 640 to 650
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	240	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company ...	230 or	218 to 245 to 245
East India Tea Company ...	100	60 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	230 or	218 to 242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	180 to 170
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	330 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	550 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	412 1/2	89 to 90
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	350 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	61 to 62
Simsa Bank ...	500	675 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	70 to 71
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	18 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	23 5 0 to 20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	22 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Ootton ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.—Jute: Prices are firm, but we cannot report any actual rise; stocks are large. Saltpetre has been in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Rice: The high prices asked by holders have stopped shipments to Europe, though there are still ships loading for the outports. Linnseed: Prices continue firm, especially as the last season's crop is rapidly coming to an end. Raw Silk: But one sale of 15 bales inferior Comerecolly is reported at from Rs. 11-8 to 12-8. The rainy band outturn is very short, and growers are asking prices above the rates ruling in London, so no business has been done.

Madras.

THE NEW RAILWAY STATION AT MADRAS.—It is reported that Earl Mayo has been asked to open the new Railway Central Station near the General Hospital, and that the Viceroy has consented to do so.

MILITARY.—We hear that Lord Napier has issued instructions directing the Royal Artillery Hospital at Cannanore to be closed, and the establishment discharged, from the date of the removal from the station of the E Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery. The Artillery sick in future are to be treated in the hospital of the European Infantry Regiment stationed at the same cantonment. If we mistake not this is the fourth regimental hospital that has been closed during the last twelve months.—*Madras Times*.

A RUMOURED SUCCESSOR TO MR. STRACHEY.—A piece of local gup just now prevalent is that one of our members of Council, namely, the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, is likely shortly to be called upon to proceed to Calcutta to fill up a vacancy in the Executive Council of the Governor-General, which is expected shortly to take place, in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Strachey proceeding to England on furlough. We congratulate Mr. Arbuthnot, should his services be required in Calcutta, on the opportunity which will thus be afforded him of displaying his abilities in the more extended field of the Council of the Governor-General. We also congratulate our local secretary, Mr. Ellis, on the opportunity which will be afforded him, in the event of these arrangements taking place, of stepping from the secretariat chair to a seat as a member of Council.—*Athenaeum*.

STATE RAILWAYS.—A proposal has, we understand, been laid before the Government of his Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad for the construction of two new lines of railway, one of 277 miles from Haidarabad to Chanda, and the other, of 178 miles, from Warrangal to Masulipatam. Should this proposal be acceded to by the Nizam, it is, we believe, probable that a branch from Bezvara to Coconada will be constructed either by the Government as a State railway, or by a company under Government guarantee. Capitalists in England are, we understand, prepared to undertake the construction of the first-named two lines, on the Nizam granting a guarantee. The line between Haidarabad and Chanda would traverse a thickly-peopled country, and connect two important centres of trade, and should a short extension be constructed by the British Government from Chanda to Amraoti, Haidarabad would be placed in direct communication with the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The line from Haidarabad towards Bezvara would, supposing the proposed extension by Government to the coast to be carried out, connect the former place with the sea, and open up a market for the coal, timber, and other valuable products of the Nizam's territories. We believe that the Government of India has it in contemplation to place Madras and Calcutta in direct railway communication at no very distant date; and should the lines under notice be carried out, this connection would be effected much less expensively by a direct line from Calcutta to Nagpur, uniting the above system with the former, and

another from the point at which it touches the east coast, connecting it with the nearest point on the north-west line of Madras Railway than by a line along the east coast. Calcutta and Madras would thus be connected by railway through Nagpur, Haidarabad, Warangal, Berwara, and Arcotam or Nagiri; and though this route would not be so direct as a line by the east coast, it would present many advantages which the latter does not possess.—*Engfishman*.

GOLD LEAF AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.—The *Burmah Herald* contains copy of a letter written by the Pakhan Menghee, at Mandalay, to a head Buddhist priest, residing at Rangoon, announcing the intention of the King to send down quantities of gold leaf in order to regild the old shrine. Hence the scaffolding remains intact, and will not be removed until the gilding-work is completed. The Phaya-ta-gahs, Kyong-ta-gahs, and all the charitable people of the lower country are exhorted to join in this great work of regilding the whole shrine, from the base up to the apex, in which the King will give ample assistance in the way of gold leaf. The last occasion of regilding the Dagon Pagoda was in the years 1855 and 1856, when the whole population contributed according to their several ability. The King of Burmah, the Queens, and members of the Burmese Government, contributed most handsomely. The Chief Commissioner of that period, General Sir Arthur Phayre, contributed a donation of five hundred rupees to this work of regilding the whole shrine, and when finished, the Pagoda had certainly a most handsome and glittering appearance, especially when seen from the deck of a steamer some ten or fifteen miles down the river. The fact of a Burman Prime Minister addressing a high Burmese priest in Rangoon in regard to a pagoda standing in British territory is noteworthy, and should show our authorities how meddlesome are these people when they have any reason or apparent reason for their interference. This keeps up the feeling of nationality, and of the expected return by the British Government of the province of Pegu back to the King of Burmah, which is now publicly talked about among many of our Burmese population. The vision is kept in full view of our own people, and do what we can, their minds must be unsettled, unless we can show the King that he is only dreaming over things which can never come to pass. We feel strong in our strength, but the Burmese also feel strong in the subtlety and craft of their own King and his Government. Sir Arthur Phayre and General Fytche knew the Burmese like a book, but it may be doubted whether the present chief has that exact or accurate knowledge of the Court and King which his two predecessors possessed. The gallant Sladen has been sacrificed out of a spirit of deference to a monarch who has done nothing but humbug us ever since he came into power in the year 1853. By unsettling the minds of our native population, he keeps alive desires and feelings which never can be realised.—*Rangoon Times*, Dec. 18,

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Calcutta.—S. Str. Meinam, —, Galle; str. Arcot, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Hon. B. Bourke. For GALLE.—Messrs. Buxton, Upcher, Betts, Alladin, and Mancon. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Roskell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Miss Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. H. Kepling, Mr. Skelton. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bird, Mr. Isaac. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Chadwick.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Ratton, Bren, Gethel, and Vogel. From PORTCHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cammiad. From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Brendels, Mr. De Lombard, Mr. Denegris, Miss Denegris, Master Denegris. From SUZ.—Mr. Lamerendi, Mr. Yakinthos. From GALLE.—Mr. Vouras.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Sumatra, —, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. J. T. M. Armstrong, Mrs. Lindsay. For GALLE.—Capt. Lindsay. For SHANGHAI.—Asst. apoth. and Mrs. J. Martin.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 12, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	3 04
Credit to 6 months	...	...	3 04 to 2 03-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 104 to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 104
" " at sight	...	...	1 114

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

54 per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	104 to 11 prem.
4 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-57	Nominal.
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	4 to 1 dis.
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

A NATIVE ATHLETIC CLUB AT RAJCOOTE.—A club has been started at Rajcoote under the name of the Rajcoote Hindoo Club, with the object of practising the most popular English games, such as cricket, foot-ball, &c., and to revive native games.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO A PARSEE.—We observe that Mr. Hormusjee Ruttonjee, engineer, a resident of Aden, has been presented with a medal by Government, for his meritorious services in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—Every preparation, we observe, has been made for the purpose of unveiling her Majesty's statue, ordered out from England at the expense of the late Gaskwar of Baroda; but as far as we can ascertain, no date has been fixed for the public ceremony which is to attend it.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—On 6th Jan. twenty-five Persian Famess came from Bunder Abbas by the buggalow *Nasser*. When she started she had thirty-seven passengers on board, but twelve died during the voyage. The remainder were brought on shore and taken to the Chowpatty Dhurumshalla, where they were provided with clothes, &c.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the public was held on Wednesday to condemn Government's delay in preparing a comprehensive scheme for a harbour and port trust for Bombay, and to protest against the matter being settled without the mercantile community being consulted.

PERSIAN RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Persian Relief Fund was held on Thursday, Jan. 11. It was resolved to remit to Colonel Pelly Rs. 4,000 in copper coin for distribution at Bushire; to place Rs. 5,000 at his disposal for distribution at Shiraz; to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Alison for distribution at Teheran; and also that as much woollen cloths as possible should be sent to these places. The whole fund collected in Bombay amounts to Rs. 16,664.

ALLOWANCE TO THE RANEE OF THE DECEASED KHUNDERAO GASKWAR.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"According to the custom prevalent at Baroda, a widow of a deceased Raja gets an allowance of Rs. 25,000 per annum. The Resident at Baroda, by consent of H.H. Mulharao, recommended to Government to give the Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaskwar a lac of rupees per annum; but as the Ranee has left Baroda contrary to the wishes of Maharaja Mulharao, she will only get the usual allowance.

THE PARSEE STUDENTS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—Another of the three Parsee students, Mr. Dorabjee Dhunibhoy Shroff, a student of the Elphinstone College, and a nephew of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, appeared before John Connor, Esq., senior magistrate, and produced evidence with regard to his age, with a view of shortly proceeding to England to compete for her Majesty's Indian Civil Service examination. The young student is now in his eighteenth year.

A SAD DOWNFALL.—Archibald Gathorne Remington, formerly a captain in her Majesty's Bengal Army, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeny, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse, attached to the House of Correction. Remington said he would like to leave the country and go to England, and was quite willing in the meantime to go to the House of Correction.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 15.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND BY THE "JUMNA."—H.M.'s troopship *Jumna* sailed from Bombay for England via the Suez Canal on Friday, January 12. She took the undermentioned officers and troops for Malta:—20 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 20 time-expired men of the Bengal Presidency from the Deolalee Depot, 15 women, 34 children. As the *Jumna* has been ordered to convey troops from Malta to Gibraltar and back, the above-mentioned troops will, on arrival of the *Jumna* at Malta, be provided with passage on another transport by the general officer commanding at Malta.

MILITARY.—The C Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived here on Sunday morning last from Belgium, and has been encamped at the Wanowrie lines under the command of Major Reid. We regret to hear that during their march they lost a child belonging to a sergeant of the battery two years old. It appears that at the encamping place on this side of Sattara the child happened to be missing, and search was made in every direction, when some of the parts of the body and the head of the unfortunate child were found in some desert place. From this it was supposed that the unfortunate boy must have been carried there and devoured by a hyæna. As however we are not in possession of the particulars we cannot state anything further, but have no doubt that this beast in his nightly prowls must have walked away with the unfortunate boy.—*Poona Observer*:—No. 1 Company Native Artillery, consisting of 2 European officers, 75 native commissioned and non-commissioned rank and file, 51 women, 50 children, with a number of followers, arrived at Bombay by train from Ahmedabad at 7 P.M. and are encamped in tents on the esplanade. They were to be embarked for Aden on board the Government steamer *Dalhousie* about the 20th January.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.—We take the following from the *Times of India*:—"Sir,—From your issue of the 29th Dec., I am glad to see the justice, though tardy, which Sir G. Le Grand Jacob has accorded to Chima Saheb, the unfortunate young Prince of Kolapoor, whom he apprehended on mere suspicion, and sent to Kurrachee at the time of the Mutiny. To my personal knowledge, very many of our Hindu subjects in Kolapoor and the Southern Marathi country have a very keen sense of the injustice which has been inflicted on the young Prince. General Jacob apprehended him on mere suspicion, as he now admits. There never has come to light the slightest evidence of his complicity with the mutineers, so far as I know. The reigning Prince, Shivaji, Chima's half-brother, was known to be so thoroughly loyal to our Government, that traitors had not the slightest hope of detaching him from his allegiance to us. What more natural than for disaffected spirits to clamour for Chimajee to let them place him at their head and change the dynasty that much? What more consonant with Indian antecedents, whether Chimajee were consenting or not? That he did consent, or even wink at their disaffection, there is not the slightest proof as before remarked. The arrest and removal from the scene of the mutiny on suspicion, at the time of such intense excitement and danger, may have been justifiable; but it was not needful, when the excitement and danger wholly passed away, to continue to hold him in durance, far from his home and friends, deprive him of the acknowledged right of succession on the death of his brother, and prolong his confinement till his death closed the scene. I am certainly glad to find General Jacob does not endorse this injustice, and I hope it will be long before our native princes and subjects will be able to quote another such instance to the discredit of our rule.—CHRISTMAS. Southern Marathi Country."

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.—On Thursday the quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall, when a somewhat important step was taken regarding our water supply. Anxiety has been felt at the depleted state of Vihar consequent upon the lightness of the monsoons in one or two years past, and the impurity that was showing itself as the quantity of water decreased was looked upon with disfavour by those who were interested in the question of public health. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer for the Municipality, prepared three projects, each simply to utilise the Toolsee Valley so as to increase the gathering grounds of Vihar by an addition of 1,477 acres. The principle features of the third scheme were a main dam seventy-four feet high and 485 long, with a channel and a second dam on the watershed 1,100 feet long and about twenty-one feet high. Mr. Walton estimated that this project would cost three and one-half lakhs. Mr. Ormiston, the Government Engineer for Reclamations, recommended this scheme with alterations which would raise the estimated cost to Rs. 500,000 but would make a valuable reserve supply to Bombay, while assisting to keep Vihar full. The principal suggestion of Mr. Ormiston was to provide an inlet tower for an independent main in case it should be required by any accident happening to the Vihar main; and it was explained that at any future time Toolsee could be made either an independent supply by the carrying off a main from it right on to Bombay, or, if it were thought necessary, the Toolsee water could be led into the present main somewhere between Coorla and Vihar. When the matter came before the Bench, Mr. Hope approved of Toolsee merely as a gathering ground for Vihar, and expressed his opinion that to make it an independent supply for Bombay would be a waste of money, because while it would give only four and a half gallons per head daily a larger scheme might be secured for Bombay at not much more than the same price; and he believed that the estimate for the utilisation of Toolsee in the way he approved of would be sufficiently covered by Rs. 400,000. Mr. Ormiston in his reply dwelt on the value of the alterations he proposed; and after a discussion, in which the principal expression of opinion was one of alarm at the reduced size of Vihar and the necessity of getting a scheme introduced as quickly as possible, and which would at the same time be a mainstay in the event of such a catastrophe happening to Vihar as would leave Bombay almost as bad as waterless, the Bench agreed to Mr. Walton's No. 3 scheme, with Mr. Ormiston's suggestions, to be carried out for the estimate of Rs. 500,000.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Ivanhoe, Herriman, Liverpool; Ruby, Grey, Liverpool.—9. City of Cashmere, Brice, Glasgow.—10. West Australian, Andrew, London.—11. Undanted, Young, Greenock; Ceres, Cochran, Newcastle.—12. Str. Australia, Murray, Suez; Isabella, Reid, Mauritius; Sussex, Kinney, Calcutta.—13. Str. Violet, Watt, Liverpool; Davina, Leisk, Bushire.—14. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Laird and two infants, Mrs. Luke and two children, Mr. D. E. Owen, Mrs. and Miss Doveton, Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Major W. Playfair, Mr. J. Laird, Mr. W. Bryce, Lieut. Bishop, Miss Thornycroft, Cornet Verecot, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. W. Sutherland, Mrs. West and two children, Miss Sealy, Capt. F. Collie, Mr. F. M. Weedon, and Dr. C. G. Roy. From BRINDISI.—Dr. W. Muirhead, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Mr. R. Euring, Mr. H. B. Lawford and son, Mr. Masson, Col. H. A. Brownlow, Lieut. J. C. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. D. Freck, Mrs. T. Kaiser, Mr. W. Goodhue, Mr. D. Nicol, Mr. J. Himreth, Rear Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, &c., &c.

Mr. W. J. Sargeant, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bradnell. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. W. Balantine.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; str. Nemesis, Stewart, Liverpool; Waterloo, Holland, Malabar; Melrose, Neil, Calcutta.—12. H.M.'s str. Jumna, Richards, England; str. Apis, Steyskal, Trieste, &c.; Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, Liverpool.—13. Prince Waldemar, Edgar, Calcutta; England's Glory, Moon, Cochin; Baldovan, Watt, Colombo.—15. Mail str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard, Hon. R. Dawson, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner and three infants, Miss Wilkins, Capt. Lambert, Mrs. Senior, Mr. W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Butler. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Young and child, Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Mr. F. N. James, Mr. E. Stanford. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shepherd, Miss Meiklejohn, Mr. E. Lembecke, Mr. M. Candamo, Mrs. St. John, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Cardan and infant, Col. and Mrs. Gillilan, Mrs. Longley, Mr. Allen.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	2s. 0½d.
6 ditto	...	...	2s. 0½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	...	...	2s. 0 6-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 3300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	147½ per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 95½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 96
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 96
" " " 1854-55	...	...	" 96
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	110½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 232
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106½ 106½
Sycee Silver	...	...	100
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-8-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-9-6
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 15.—The business done in Piece Goods during the week has again been limited, but prices generally may be quoted ¼ to 1 anna per piece higher. In Yarns there has been a fair business, and some Grey counts are realising better prices. In Metals a small business been done, and Copper Braziers may be quoted ¼ to 1 rupee per cwt. higher.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 15.—Cotton: The firmness of the Liverpool market has been followed by a larger business having been done here in the week than we have had to report since last fair season, and prices may be quoted Rs. 10 per candy higher all round. In Bombay the purchases for export aggregate about 13,500 candies, and extensive purchases have been made by houses in the districts. The market closes firm.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Jan. 15.—EXCHANGE: A larger business has been done this week in exchange than we have had to report for several months. Rates on London have steadily advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House is Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. W. Cherry, acting 2nd class deputy conservator of forests, South Canara, privilege leave for three months. Capt. A. M. Lys, privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days, from the date of his being relieved of the duties of magistrate of the Royapet Police Court. Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple, acting assistant resident in Travancore and Cochin, for one month, for the purpose of appearing before a committee at the Presidency for examination in the subjects prescribed for officers attached to the Political Department. The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. A. L. Lister, sub collector of South Arcot, on Dec. 12 last, is cancelled at his own request.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARNES, F., offic. dep. controller, Punjab, is confd. in that appt., with effect from Nov. 14 last, to complete establishments. Jan. 6.

BERTLESEN, W. V., to offic. in the 2nd grade of asst. superints. of police. Jan. 10.

BIGNOLD, T. F., to offic. as coll. of stamps in Calcutta, and as superint. of Abkaree Revenue in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly, as far as the Sulkeah Thannah. Jan. 10.

BOLST, A. E. C., to offic. as dist. superint. of Noakhally during abs., on furl., of Capt. W. L. N. Knivett. Jan. 10.

BYRNE, E. S., is app. to offic. in the 2nd class of the Financial Dept., with effect from Jan. 1.

CLARKE, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. (temp.) from the N.W.P. to Rajpootana. Jan. 6.

COWLEY, F. W. B., M.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. Jan. 10.

DEVERELL, C. H. R., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 3rd grade on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway. Jan. 6.

DUNDAS, D. W., to be dist. superint. of police, Moorshedabad. Jan. 10.

DUVAL, W. H. D., is app. to the P.W.D. as a storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway. Jan. 6.

GALWAY, W. J., is app. to the P.W.D. as an ex engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway. Jan. 6.

GEDDES, J. C., to offic. as magis. and coll. of Pooree. Jan. 10.

HASKIS, W. J., is app. to the P.W.D. as engr. apprentice, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. Jan. 6.

KNIVETT, W. L. N., on furl., to be dist. superint. of police, Noakhally.

LIBERTON, Lieut. W. I., Bombay staff corps, offic. dep. controller, N.W.P., and dep. controller, Bombay, is permanently posted to that province, v. Duncan. Jan. 6.

MONRO, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore. Jan. 10.

OWEN, W. D., to be dist. superint. of police, Furreedpore.

PARK, G. St., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah. Jan. 10.

PRANNAK, H. D., asst. engr., irrigation dept., is posted to the Scam Circle. Jan. 10.

REYNARD, P., accountant, 1st grade, having reported his return from leave on m.c. on Dec. 19, is reattached to the office of the accountant gen., P.W.D. Jan. 6.

RYAN, J. A., accountant, 3rd grade, Ajmere and Sambhur div., Rajpootana State Railway, is granted one month's priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Jan. 6.

TENNANT, Lieut. col. J. F., received charge of office of mint master, Calcutta, from Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, and Dr. Shekleton received charge of the office of assay master of the Calcutta Mint from Surg. H. E. Busted on Dec. 26.

ODISH COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 6.)

Under Sec. 6 of Act XXXII. of 1871, the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be asst. comrns. in Oudh, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. H. C. Irwin, from Nov. 6.
Mr. C. J. Connell, from Nov. 7.
Mr. J. Hooper, from Dec. 7.

PROMOTIONS—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the forest dept.:—

Mr. G. Duff, offic. dep. conserv. of forests, Punjab, to be a dep. conserv., 3rd grade, on the estab., v. Capt. Lillingston, Bengal staff corps, deceased, and to be posted to the Punjab.

Mr. W. Brereton, asst. conserv., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. conserv., v. C. F. Amery, on furl., and to remain att. to the N.W.P.

Mr. G. Forster, offic. asst. conserv., to be an asst. conserv., 3rd grade, on the estab., in succession to Mr. Duff, prom., and to be posted to the Central Provinces.

APPOINTMENT BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 4.)

Settlement Department, to be settlement officers, 3rd grade—Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, to be in charge of the Dera Ismail Khan Settlement; and Mr. S. S. Thorburn, to be in charge of the Bannoo Settlement.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Abbottabad Station Order, attaching Surg. J. R. Johnson to the 5th Goorkha regt., v. Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., app. to the med. charge of the garrison of Oghi.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 6.)

Mr. Inspector Adarji will assume charge of the Betul police during the absence of Major Mathias on leave.

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, offic. dist. superint. of police, Upper Godavari district, is app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint. of police at Nagpur.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, dep. superint. of revenue survey, 1st grade, having returned from sick leave on Sept. 25 last, the undermentioned officers, whose tempy. proms. were gazetted in Notification No. 41, dated July 13 last, reverted to their permanent appts. on that date, viz., Sept. 25, last:—

Mr. N. T. Daney, dep. superint., from 1st to 2nd grade.
Capt. F. Coddington, dep. superint., from 2nd to 3rd grade.
Capt. W. H. Wilkins, from dep. superint., 3rd grade, to asst. superint., 1st grade.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 6.)

The undermentioned officers of the commission of the Hyderabad assigned districts have passed the examination prescribed for civil officers as specified below:—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, in law, with credit.
Messrs. H. S. Nicholls, asst. comr., 2nd class, and Tajudeen Hossein, asst. comr., 2nd class, in vernacular only.
Mr. H. B. Knowliss, asst. comr., 3rd class, has to appear again in the vernacular.

MILITARY.

BELL, Ensign J. A. R., to be instr. of musketry to 83rd foot, v. Wyndham, prom.; dated Dec. 16. Dec. 23.

GELLIE—BAYLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 9, making the following tempy. appointments, pending the return from furl. of Major H. M. Wemyss, 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I.:—Capt. F. Gellie, wing officer, having rejoined from furl., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. H. I. Baylis, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

HOLMES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 8, app. Lieut. and Local capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. A. Carthew, proceeded on leave.

HUNTER, Capt. C., 3rd class comy. of ordnance, having returned from furl. to Europe, is prom. to offic. as 2nd class comy. of ordnance, with effect from Dec. 18, from which date Capt. F. V. Eyre, acting in that grade, will revert to his proper place in the dept.

TAYLOR.—The services of Capt. A. F. Taylor, late adjt. of the Malwa Bheel Corps, are, at his own instance, replaced at the disposal of the military dept.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 6.)

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the 2nd regt. of the Central India Horse:—

Major J. D. Hall, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Major C. James.

Capt. J. Colledge, 1st squad. sub., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Major Hall.

Lieut. M. G. Gerard, 2nd squad. sub., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Capt. Colledge.

Lieut. H. A. Vincent, offic. 1st squad. sub. and offic. 3rd squad. officer of the 1st regt. Central India horse, to be 2nd squad. sub. of the 2nd regt. Central India horse, v. Lieut. Gerard.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Jan. 6.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the 4th Punjab Cavalry:—

Lieut. E. A. Money, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt. T. O. Underwood may offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, or until further orders, v. Capt. R. P. Blake, proc. on furl. to Europe.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. P. Blake, or until further orders, v. Lieut. Money.

Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Lieut. A. I. Shepherd, app. adjt.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col., by brevet, from the date specified, under the operations of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. J. D. MacDonald, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 31.

The admission of Lieut. G. Alexander, of the 76th foot, to the Bengal staff corps, notified in G.G.O. No. 805 of 1871, will be held to have effect from Nov. 27, 1868, instead of the date previously notified.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Head-quarters, Delhi, Dec. 23.—The undermentioned officers are appd. to do duty with batteries during the Camp of Exercise, and are to join at once, viz.:—

Second capt. C. Crosthwaite, 19th brig., with E baty. of that brig.
Lieut. C. M. H. Downing, C baty. 16th brig., with F baty. 16th brig.
Capt. B. Worsley, late 15th N.I., returned from furl., is att. to the 45th N.I., for duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England.—Capt. F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal staff corps, Punjab frontier force; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 12, 1871; date of departure on furl., Nov. 13, 1869.

Lieut. col. E. Davidson, of the R.E.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 22.

MEDICAL.

BANKS, G., dep. insp. gen. of hosps., Indian med. service, having reported his return from furl., is posted to the Rawulpindee Circle, with effect from Jan. 18, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. G. E. Morton, M.D., whose tour of service will expire on that date.

CHURCHILL.—Oude div. order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, directing Staff asst. surg. G. F. Churchill, M.D., to proc. to Calcutta, and report himself to the senior med. officer, British forces, for duty with No. 3 batt. 5th brig. R.A.

CUTHBERTSON.—Agra station order confd., dated Dec. 5 last, app. Asst. surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, 65th foot, to the med. charge of the military prison at Agra, and the depot of F batt. 19th brig. R.A., with effect from Nov. 27 last.

DUKE.—Bareilly brig. order confd., dated Nov. 1 last, app. Staff asst. surg. A. W. Duke, M.D., att. to E batt. 23rd brig. R.A., to the medical charge of the brig. staff from Nov. 1 last, v. Asst. surg. E. C. Markey, 2nd batt. 25th foot, proc. to Sangor with his batt. Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 14 last, directing Staff asst. surg. A. W. Duke, M.D., to afford med. aid to the detachment of the 2nd batt. 25th foot at Bareilly.

ELGER—ROBINSON.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Dec. 1, 1871, directing Staff asst. surg. W. Elger to assume med. charge of No. 3 batt., 5th brig. R.A., as a tempy. measure, in add. to his other duties. Dated Dec. 13, 1871, directing Asst. surg. T. Robinson, M.B., to proceed to Burdwan, and report himself to the civil surg. for duty in that presidency.

LONG.—The servs. of Surg. D. B. Long are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employ with Meywar field force.

MOORE, Surg. J., 16th Bengal cav., is app. to the med. charge of the civil station, jail, and lock hospital of Peshawur, in add. to his other duties. Dec. 28.

MURRAY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Dec. 1, directing Staff asst. surg. D. Murray, M.D., att. to No. 3 batt. 5th brig. R.A., to return to Madras and report himself to the Insp. gen. of hosps., British forces.

ROBINSON.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. Robinson, M.B., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

SCOTT—WILSON.—The following order, cancelling paragraphs 2, 4, and 5 of Meerut div. order of Nov. 22 last, is confd.:—Meerut div. order, dated Dec. 10, 1871, directing Staff asst. surg. H. Scott, M.B., and Staff asst. surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., to remain at Meerut, the former to be in med. charge of the depot R.A., and the latter to do duty with the depot 105th foot, on the march of the batteries, and the departure of the regt. for the camp of exercise.

WHITWELL, Dr. H., garrison surg. of Chunar, to hold charge of the civil med. duties of that station. Dec. 30.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE ILLNESS OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, Dec. 25.—Lord Napier of Magdala having submitted, through H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. on behalf of the army in India an expression of sympathy for the recent anxiety of her Majesty the Queen, and congratulation on the improvement in the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, his Excellency has the honour to convey to the Army her Majesty's gracious reply.

From the Duke of Cambridge, London, to the C. in C. in India, dated Dec. 20, 1871:—

"The Queen desires me to express to you her gratitude for the kind feelings shown by yourself and the army in India towards her Majesty at this trying time. The latest intelligence of the Prince is most favourable."

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

No. 3232.—Dec. 21.—Difficulties having been found in applying the various rules regarding the salary drawn by officers in appointments of which the pay rises from a minimum to a maximum, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following statement of the rules in force for the counting of increments of progressive pay and salary. Sections VII., VIII., and IX. of the Acting Allowance Code are superseded, being, with the following modifications, incorporated in these rules:—

Modifications.

(1.) The rule in clause (b) of section VII. ceases to have effect; until the publication of the Acting Allowance Code, it applied only to Ministerial officers and to the classified list of the Financial Department; and, in all but extreme instances, the rules now published give the same allowances.

(2.) The privilege conceded in clause (c) of section VII. is restricted to appointments, the minimum pay of which is not less than Rs. 100; and it is extended to substantive appointments as well as officiating.

No refunds need be demanded in consequence of these modifications.

Rules for Counting Increments in Progressive Salaries.

I. (a). When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive, and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any continuous period in excess of a

year immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay—

(1) if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has not been less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(b). If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100, no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

II. After an officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under section I.):—

(i). Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his pay, if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

(ii). Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

III. (a). If the officer is officiating in the appointment his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with sections I. and II.; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(b). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with sections I. and II.

IV. An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the "first appointment under these rules."

Example.

A officiated from 1st January, 1872, till 31st March, 1872, in an appointment the pay of which was progressive, but his own pay not being at the maximum, he was not entitled to count any time under section I.

He is again appointed to officiate on 1st January, 1874, but his pay having for some time been at the maximum, and the other conditions being fulfilled, the circumstances are such that, if this were his first appointment, he would be entitled, under section I. to count nine months towards the increments.

As this is more advantageous than it would be to count under Section II. only the three months of his first officiating tenure, he would, by this section, exclude the first officiating tenure, and count the second tenure (beginning on 1st January, 1874,) as the first. The three months of course could not be afterwards counted under Section II.

V. In departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section II., any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

VI. Time spent on leave, with allowances, counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has a lien. But an increment accruing while an officer is on leave does not affect his allowances until he returns to duty.

VII. Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is adjudged as penalty; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

VIII. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(1.) Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director-General, an officer can count time only under section II., and can count under part i. of that section only so much as is continuous.

(2.) An increment accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

Note.—Rules I. and V. were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code dated 1st August, 1871.

Rule V. may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on 1st August, but no back pay can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Rule I. can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on 1st August, 1871, may count that appointment as if it had been "first" made on that date.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. P. Luard, third assistant to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, privilege leave for thirty days, from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof. Mr. G. Fitzgerald, officiating deputy accountant general, Madras, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on Dec. 30 last.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. Weldon, of the Madras staff corps, from Nov. 25, from Bombay. Capt. (brevet major) E. C. S. Williams, R.E., per Columbian, from Dec. 16, from Bombay. Second capt. G. W. Borradaile, C battery D brigade R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. F. W. J. Fitzwygram, 15th hussars, to England, for one year, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Cornet W. E. Bolton, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. R. Marshall, B battery 8th brigade R.A., to Bombay, from Dec. 3. Lieut. G. P. Townshend, 2nd battalion 10th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. E. W. Scott, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England,

overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. M. Saunders, 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. F. Hammond, 5th Punjab cavalry, has leave of absence to Bombay. Asst. surg. E. Ward, 89th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. S. Obbard, comdt. 41st N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Major H. L. C. Bernard, wing officer 31st N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Lewes, wing officer 5th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

DALYELL, R. A., coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist., reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Dec. 23 last. He assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. R. W. Barlow on Jan. 1.
MENDANCE, A. B., dep. postmaster of Badagara, in the dist. of Malabar, to be money order agent at Badagara. Jan. 9.
MORGAN, R. W., to be an asst. conservator of forests from the date of Capt. H. M. Gosling's death—to complete the establishment. This cancels the app. of Mr. Morgan of Oct. 10 last.
PRET, A. W., app. by the Secy. of State as an asst. conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Madras on Jan. 1.
THOMPSON, J., asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Jan. 9.
WALKER, Rev. J. M., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras establishment from Jan. 1, the date of his arrival per steamer *Surat*, and to be chaplain of Cannanore. Jan. 9.
WOOLDRIDGE, H. L., to be an asst. conservator of forests, from the date of death of Mr. J. Nisbet. Jan. 9.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Lieut. col. M. B. Forde, R.A., to be lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas' Mount.
Mr. S. Brock to be lay trustee of St. Matthias Church, Vepery.
The Rev. J. F. Browne, chaplain of Cannanore, to be chaplain of Secunderabad.

MILITARY.

GROTHWAITE.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Dec. 6, it is notified for information that intimation has been received from the War Office by telegram, through the C. in C. in India, that 2nd Capt. C. Grothwaite, R.A., will remain in the 19th brig. R.A.
ELLIOT, Lieut. col. C. S., staff corps, acting examiner, pay dept., to offic. as mil. acct., and T. E. Greenfield, asst. pay examiner, as examiner pay dept., during the employment of Lieut. col. Rideout on other duty. Jan. 9.
HERVEY, Col. A. H., inf., removed from gen. duty, Secunderabad, to offic. comdt. 36th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Coode. Jan. 5.
RIDEOUT, Lieut. col. J. W., staff corps, mil. acct., will offic. as controller of mil. accounts, from date of departure of Col. T. Gillilan on furl. to Europe. Jan. 9.
WHAITLEY.—Intimation has been received from the War Office that Lieut. W. Whateley, G baty. 9th brig. R.A., has been app. to H baty. B brig. R.H.A. Lieut. Whateley is directed to proceed to England at an early date, his services being made available with troops if required. Dec. 20.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:
Lieut. col. W. H. Cuming, staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 1st regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on Jan. 1.
Major C. B. L. Smith, staff corps, dep. comr., Central Provs., arrived at Bombay on Dec. 16.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions—Cadre 49th Regt. N.I.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. H. Cherry, to be capt., v. Muir, dec. Dated Dec. 29.

Cavalry General List.

Lieut. F. W. Buller, to be capt., in succn. to Morris, cadre 1st L.C., prom. Dated Aug. 15.

Alterations of Rank—Cavalry General List.

Capt. A. H. A. Colville (retired) to have rank from Sept. 29, 1869, v. Ricketts, cadre 5th L.C., retired.

Capt. H. Cracroft, to have rank from July 5, 1870, v. Bullock, retired.

Capt. F. M. Onslow, to have rank from Aug. 5, 1870, v. Edwards, dec.

Capt. H. R. Hope, to have rank from Dec. 15, 1870, v. Colville, retired.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of capt., by brevet, from Jan. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. E. S. Skinner, staff corps, and F. R. B. Byrch, inf. gen. list.

Major A. Francis, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from Dec. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. F. Hole, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. H. B. Nangle, of H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st foot, 2nd wing sub. 14th

regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from Oct. 10, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MEDICAL.

ALEXANDER, Staff asst. surg. W., under orders for England by the Jan. 12 troop ship, is directed to proc. to Bombay at the public expense by Jan. 10, services available for charges of troops if required. To report himself on arrival in the usual manner. Dec. 18.

FRAZER, Staff asst. surg. P., is directed to proc. to Rangoon in med. charge of 6th-5th brig. R.A., and to return with No. 5-5th brig. R.A. from Rangoon, and accompany it to Secunderabad. Dec. 18.

HACKETT, Asst. surg. A. L., will be considered as having acted as supt. of the jail at Berhampore from Sept. 7 to Oct. 3, inclusive, during the abs. of Surg. major G. W. Walter on other duty.

HYDE, Asst. surg. H., to act as sillah surg. and superint. of jail, Tellicherry. Jan. 3.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Jan.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. D. O. McAlum, Zilla surgeon and superintendent of jail, Tellicherry, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. (brevet captain) R. T. Chapman, of the infantry general list, is granted an extension of his furlough from Nov. 28 to Dec. 18, 1871. Lieut. col. A. Drury, in extension until Jan. 31, 1872. Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, wing officer 2nd N.I., from Nov. 22 to Dec. 1, 1871, in extension of privilege leave. Major D. Standen, brigade major Malabar and Canara, from Dec. 12, 1871, or date of departure, for thirty days. Col. J. P. Coode, commandant 35th N.I., from Dec. 12, 1871, or date of departure, for six months. Brevet col. H. W. Parish, c.b., 45th foot, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Capt. J. T. M. Armstrong, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 38rd regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. D. Munro, staff corps, for two years, to embark from Tuticorin. Col. T. Gillilan, controller of military accounts, is permitted to embark from Bombay instead of Madras, on furlough granted on Nov. 28 last. Troop Qmr. G. Bacon, D brigade R.H.A., for six months, from Dec. 2, to Madras, on private affairs. Lieut. J. F. Bally, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Major J. J. Muir, staff corps, doing general duty at Bangalore, from Dec. 14 or date of departure until March 15 next, to Madras. Capt. H. N. Whitty, 2nd battalion 10th foot, to England by the next P. and O. steamer, unfit to do duty with troops.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT.—H.E. in Council is pleased to app. F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, v. A. Crawford, late municipal comr. for the City of Bombay. Jan. 6.

BARRETT—KIRKHAM.—Messrs. A. Barrett and T. B. Kirkham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal of the Elphinstone High School on Dec. 22.

CANDY, E. T., assumed charge of his app. as extra asst. judge and session judge of the Ratanagerry dist. on Dec. 20, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., apptd. by H.M.'s principal secy. of state for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay estab., reported his arrival in Bombay on Jan. 2.

GREEN.—With reference to G.O. No. 25, dated Sept. 2, 1870, Mr. J. Green is confd. in the appt. of master sailmaker from July 1, 1870.

HUMFRET, Lieut. J., superint. Kattywar Federal Seebundy S.D., acted as 2nd superint. during the abs. of Capt. F. H. Gordon, from May 15 to Sept. 15, 1870, and from June 12 to Oct. 13, 1871.

SCOTT, M. H., to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad during the abs. of F. D. Melville, on leave. Jan. 10.

WALKER, J. W., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, v. M. H. Scott, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 26.—No. 45.—The following tempy. arrangements and apps. are confd.:—

Mr. W. J. Powell, comdg. the str. *Comet*, was directed to perform the duties of store acct. of that vessel from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24 last, both days inclusive, v. Gaskin, dec.

Mr. M. Fisher, acting 1st officer of the str. *Comet*, is directed to perform the duties of store acct. of that vessel from Oct. 25 last, v. Powell, relieved.

MILITARY.

ASKE, Capt. E. H., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 3rd regt. N.I.L. BRAINE, Capt. O. W., 56th foot, is app. to be garrison instructor in this Presy. He is posted to Allahabad.

CHESSEYER, Major A. P., wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer during the abs. of Lieut. col. Miles on furl. Dec. 27.

GLASS, Lieut. C. F., R.A., to be local capt., from Dec. 9.

THOMPSON, Lieut. W. F., 108th foot, to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission. Dec. 8.

YATES, Capt. W. H., offic. 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I., to offic. as qmr.

EXCHANGES.

Referring to G.O.C. No. 666 of 1871, it is intimated that H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the exchange of batteries between Lieut. G. B. N. Martin, 18th brigade, and Lieut. E. B. Coke, 6th brigade R.A.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Dec. 21 :—

Major gen. W. F. Marriott, c.s.i., Capt. E. H. Ashe, and Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, staff corps.

Capt. B. M. Chambers, cadre 5th N.L.I.

Capt. C. S. Sturt, cadre 6th N.I.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 6.—The C. in C. will proceed on a tour of inspection to the northern division on the 8th instant.

His Excellency will be accompanied by the following staff officers :—The quartermaster general of the army, the assistant adjutant general of the army, and the personal staff of his Excellency.

All correspondence to be addressed to Poona.

KNIGHTHOOD OF H.H. THE RAO KUTCH.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 6.—Her most gracious Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on H.H. the Rao of Kutch the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and by her Royal Warrant to dispense with the personal investiture, H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to him by H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy, Grand Master of the Order, is pleased to direct that Major General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., commanding northern division army; Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq., c.s.i., revenue commissioner, northern division of the presidency; Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, Esq., collector and agent at Surat; Colonel Sir William Henry Rhodes Green, c.b., K.C.S.I.; Gerald Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, Esq., private secretary to H.E. the Governor; and Captain Henry P. Ewart, of her Majesty's 2nd regiment lifeguards, aide-de-camp to H.E., should proceed to Bhooj to convey to his Highness the insignia of the order.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEF.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 834 of Dec. 3 last, it is intimated for general information that the invalids formerly allotted to the troopship *Jumna*, to leave on April 24, will now be sent in the *Malabar* on March 20. All arrangements to be made accordingly.

MUSKETRY.—A return of the annual course of musketry reported to 30th November, 1871, shows the following results :—Best shots in 1st period, 150 to 300 yards, Lance corpl. C. Golding, 3rd batt. rifle brig., 67 points; 2nd period, 400 to 600 yards, Serg. T. Osman, 56th foot, 60 points; 3rd period, 650 to 800 yards, Private T. Bushell, 108th foot, and Serg. G. Smith, 59th foot, 47 points; presidency, 400 to 800 yards, Private J. Andrews, 49th foot, 95 points; officers, 400 to 800 yards, Capt. Oliver, 66th foot, 62 points.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (January) :—Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., collector and magistrate of Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. G. T. Gierzen acting district superintendent of police, Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, from the date of his departure in April next. Mr. F. D. Melvill, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Poona on Monday, December 4, 1871, No. 959, Private William McDowell, 49th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—First: That he, William McDowell, on or about the 21st day of October, 1871, being a soldier serving at Sattara, a place in her Majesty's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did, at Sattara aforesaid, commit culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by causing the death of John Fitzgerald, a private of the 49th regiment, by doing an act with the knowledge that he was likely by such act to cause death—that is to say, by having then and there, when present at a match on the rifle range, contrary to orders loaded his rifle with ball cartridge before he came to the front to fire, whereby it was negligently discharged by him, and shot the said John Fitzgerald through the body and caused his death. Second: That he, W. McDowell, did, at Sattara aforesaid, cause the death of John Fitzgerald by doing a negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide—that is to say, by having then and there, when present at a match on the rifle range, contrary to orders loaded his rifle with ball cartridge before he came to the front to fire, whereby it was negligently discharged by him, and shot the said John Fitzgerald through the body and caused his death. The Court finds the prisoner Not Guilty of the first charge, Guilty of the second charge. Sentence: To undergo simple imprisonment for the term of six months. Confirmed: I regret I cannot yield to the recommendation to mercy forwarded by the Court, as the prisoner, by his culpable disobedience of orders, caused the death of a comrade. (Signed) A. SPENCER, Lieutenant-general, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. Mahabuleshwur, Dec. 12. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency, and will be handed over to the Brigadier-general commanding the Bombay district, in view to the imprisonment being carried out in the House of Correction.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Col. F. W. J. Fitzwygram, 15th hussars, for one year, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. T. Davison, 15th hussars, to Calcutta, from Dec. 17, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1872, on private affairs. Vet. surg. M. F. Healy, 15th hussars, to Calcutta, from Dec. 17, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1872, on private affairs.

Lieut. F. N. Innes, E. baty. 9th brig. R.A., from Nov. 14, 1871, to May 13, 1872. Lieut. col. H. F. Kennedy, 3rd batt. 60th foot, from Nov. 7. Lieut. and adj. A. H. Bircham, from date of embarkation, for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. E. T. Williams, 108th foot, to remain in England, from Dec. 1, 1871, to Feb. 29, 1872. Lieut. col. and brev. col. O. H. Smith, c.b., 6th brig. R.A., from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. A. F. Makellar (D battery 18th brigade R.A.), from Dec. 25, for thirty days, to Bombay. Lieut. W. P. Platt (No. 1 battery 24th brigade R.A.), to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Capt. W. S. Peat, brigade major Sind frontier field force, from Oct. 14 to Oct. 17, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. H. L. Ellaby, No. 1 battery 6th brigade R.A., is granted six months' leave, from date of embarkation. Ensign G. S. Banister, 24th foot, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. H. W. Pride, 36th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Capt. M. Theobald, 62nd foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Colonel J. A. Wood, v.c., staff corps, commandant 14th N.I., from Jan. 16 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. The furlough granted to Lieut. J. Fagan, adjutant 2nd regiment L.C., in G.O. No. 463 of July 15, 1868, was under Rule XV., and not under Rule IX. as therein notified. Col. J. W. Playfair, R.E., superintending engineer, N.D., is allowed furlough for one year and eighteen days. The furlough in India granted by G.O. No. 781, dated Nov. 22 last, to Lieut. col. J. H. Henderson, staff corps, superintendent of police, Poona district, is extended from the 1st to the 31st January. Major F. G. Steuart, staff corps, district superintendent of police, Raipur, Central Provinces, for two years, from date of departure from Calcutta in April next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 2.

1st Foot.—Lieut. W. D. Shaw, to be adj., v. Lieut. Wetherall, promd.; Feb. 3.

5th Foot.—Capt. A. Nicols retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 3.

17th Foot.—Lieut. A. T. Boyle, from 88th foot, to be lieut., v. V. H. Maher, who exchanges; Feb. 3.

60th Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Robins has been removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services; Staff asst. surg. W. G. Martelli, to be asst. surg., v. W. S. Oliver, m.d., promd. on the staff; Feb. 3.

66th Foot.—J. W. S. Mercer, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign Wood, promd.; Feb. 3.

76th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. C. Brewster retires upon full pay; Feb. 3.

89th Foot.—A. G. H. Hayne, Indian cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign Boyle, promd.; Feb. 3.

108th Foot.—Lieut. W. F. Thompson resigns his commission; Feb. 3.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. A. E. Pearce, 76th foot, to be instr. of musky., v. Capt. Knight, 19th foot, the depot of whose batt. has left Chatham; Feb. 3.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. S. Oliver, m.d., from the 60th foot, to be staff surg., v. A. Hooper, placed upon h.p.; Asst. surg. J. H. Hughes, m.d., from the 38th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. G. Martelli, app. to the 60th foot; Feb. 3.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. C. Brewster, ret. upon full pay, 77th foot, to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Feb. 3.

Ens. and asst. comy. gen. W. G. Bevan, Madras estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; Sept. 20, 1871.

Dep. asst. comy. J. Haddock, Madras estab., to have the hon. rank of ens.; Sept. 20, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Brev. major C. F. Roberts, late of the R.A., has been perm. to commute his retired allowance; Jan. 4.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to Feb. 3, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Feb. 2 :—

21st Foot.—Capt. S. H. Clerke to be major, by purchase, v. W. H. Carleton, who retires; Lieut. C. D. Patterson to be capt., by purchase, v. Clerke.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—At Morar, Jan. 5, the wife of Capt. H. M. Burlton, Bengal S.C., son.

CAPSTICK—At Keamaree, Dec. 31, wife of F. Capstick, son.

CARLIER—At Nundoor, Jan. 3, wife of D. Carlier, supervisor P.W.D., daughter. [Court Hey, son.]

CHAPPLE—At Kidderpore, Jan. 7, wife of R. Chapple, chief engineer, S.V. Coelho—At Poona, Jan. 6, wife of H. E. Coelho, son, stillborn.

COMYN—At Baroda, Jan. 11, wife of Captain Comyn, H.M.'s 4th rifles daughter.

COOKE—At Narsinghpur, Jan. 1, wife of G. C. Cooke, exec. engr., D.P.W., COXE—At Madras, Jan. 1, wife of E. W. Cox, son.

DAVIES—At Meerut, Jan. 8, wife of J. R. Davies, telegraph master, son.

Home.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolutions with reference to the appointment of Sir Louis Mallet to the India Council. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to the Secretary of State for India, the Premier, and to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country:—

"The directors express their very great disappointment that the vacancy on the India Council, caused by the retirement of Sir James W. Hogg, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, has not been supplied by the selection of a gentleman practically acquainted with trade and commerce, after the recent remonstrance emanating from this Chamber, and endorsed by almost every other Chamber in the country, on the unsuitable choice of a distinguished lawyer, Sir H. J. S. Maine. The Chamber feels that the voice of the mercantile community of the United Kingdom has not received that consideration from his Grace the Secretary of State for India which the importance of the subject merits, and therefore feels it to be an incumbent duty again to complain that a representative of trade and commerce has not been chosen."

"The Chamber is at a loss to reconcile the statement made by Mr. Grant Duff, that the Council of India possesses no power of originating, suggesting, or controlling public measures for India, with the words used by the Marquis of Salisbury when addressing this Chamber, on October 27, 1868, namely, that the Council of India 'possesses enormous power.'"

"This Chamber endorses the emphatic words of Lord Salisbury, that complaints against the India Council 'must always continue to exist until there is a very considerable mercantile element introduced amongst its members.'"

"The Chamber appreciates very highly the character, talents, and experience of Sir Louis Mallet, and also of Sir H. J. S. Maine, but at the same time considers that such nominations are very far from complying with the requirements of the Chamber in regard to the introduction of a purely commercial element."

BONUS COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

The following appeared in the *Home News*:—

"Sir,—Observing the 'caution' in the *Homeward Mail*, which evidently refers to a petition which I have (advisedly) sent out to India for the guidance of officers who have lost their regimental bonus, and which has already been largely adopted by them, every mail bringing a number of petitions to be confided to my care for presentation to Parliament during the coming session; and, lest the 'caution' in the article alluded to should shake, as it is doubtless intended to do, the confidence of the officers in me and my petition, I should feel obliged by your inserting this letter for their information and reassurance. Nothing can be clearer than the fourth clause of the Army Regulation Bill, which grants to the officers of the regiments named therein, 'when permitted to retire, a compensation equal to the sums they would have received according to the custom of their regiments from the junior officers of their regiments had they retired therefrom prior to the said appointed day.' In other words, it gives them what we have so long sought, the *full bonus*; and that such is the case is proved by the fact that an officer who lately retired from the 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers) was granted his full bonus of £3,000, minus about £90, the number of officers having been reduced since the regiment returned to England, the regimental scale in force in this regiment having been recognised by the commissioners. These facts are probably not generally known, but I maintain that we cannot possibly hold stronger ground than the precedent established by Clause 4, as it converts our long-established, sanctioned, and encouraged 'custom' into *law*, and for the extension of which to us the form prepared by me provides, and I feel certain this form may safely be used by all officers who are now in the service, or who retired before, or since the amalgamation, and who have in consequence of the breaking up of the regimental system, become losers by the cessation of the bonus formerly received by all Indian officers. It does not allude to any particular date, but simply asks that we may be treated the same as our brother officers who entered the non-purchase regiments."

"It is only fair to our committee and myself to state that we have worked unremittingly at this question for upwards of three years, and that it was at my solicitation that our indefatigable and disinterested advocates Sir Charles Wingfield, Colonel Sykes and Jervis, and other generous supporters in the House, reopened the case in Parliament with good results, and we believe we are fairly on the road to victory."

"At the eleventh hour (in December last) a new committee, under the title of 'The Indian Defence Committee,' suddenly started into existence, and attempted (most unfairly, it is considered by the officers whom I represent) to take the management out of our hands, and my committee having declined to accede to this proposal, the caution published in the *Homeward Mail* is the result. No doubt there are many other grievances to which the new committee may usefully direct its attention, but it is desirable that the names of the officers serving thereon should be made public."

DIEKMANN—At Rangoon, Dec. 24, wife of B. A. Diekmann, consul gen. for the German Empire, son.
ERSKINE—At Calcutta, Dec. 21, widow of R. S. Erskine, daughter.
FAUGHT—At Morar, Jan. 6, wife of Staff surg. Faught, daughter.
FLANAGAN—At Coimbatore, Jan. 9, wife of C. C. Flanagan, M.A., son.
GLASSUP—At Serampore, Jan. 6, wife of R. Glassup, daughter.
HENDRY—At Calcutta, Jan. 9, wife of R. Hendry, son.
HOLLAND—At Howrah, Jan. 9, wife of W. Holland, E. I. Railway, daughter.
HUDSON—At Madras, Jan. 8, wife of T. Hudson, daughter. [son
KHUNNAH—At Burra-Bazaar, Calcutta, Jan. 7, wife of Baboo S. Khunnah,
LLEWHELLIN—At Tirhoot, Jan. 2, wife of G. W. Llewellyn, of Durban-
 gah, twin daughters.
LYONS—At Hurdah, Jan. 9, wife of L. Lyons, engine driver G.I.P.R., son.
MACDONALD—At Madras, Jan. 9, wife of Lieut. col. R. M. Macdonald,
 daughter. [regt. N.L.I., son.
MACDOUGALL—At Poona, Jan. 7, wife of Surg. H. R. Macdougall, 23rd
MCGREGOR—At Mhow, Central India, Jan. 7, wife of W. McGregor,
 superint. Govt. Telegraph, Indore Division, daughter.
MARTIN—At Umballa, Jan. 4, wife of T. Martin, offic. superint. engr.,
 Sirhind Canal, daughter.
MARTIN—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, wife of J. C. Martin, daughter.
MECHAM—At Fyzabad, Jan. 6, wife of J. R. Mecham, Cameronians,
MILNE—At Agra, Jan. 8, wife of Dr. R. M. Milne, son. [daughter.
MOBBRAY—At Calcutta, Jan. 9, wife of A. H. Mowbray, daughter.
PADFIELD—At Masulipatam, Jan. 5, wife of the Rev. J. E. Padfield,
 C.M.S., daughter.
PALMER—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, wife of C. Palmer, son.
PATERSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, wife of W. R. Paterson, daughter.
STEVENSON—At Royapooram, Jan. 11, wife of Rev. W. Stevenson, Free
 Church of Scotland Mission, daughter. [dept., son.
THOMAS—At Bynulla, Jan. 10, wife of J. G. Thomas, Govt. telegraph

MARRIAGES.

DAWES-HARVEY—At Calcutta, Jan. 6, T. B. Dawes, of H.M.'s Inland
 Customs, to Frances F. M., daughter of the late John Harvey.
D'ROZARIO-PRINCE—At Hooshyapore, Dec. 30, A. P. D'Rozaio, to Le-
 onora A. Prince.
GILLESPIE-ST. JOHN—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, Jan. 6, W. J. Gil-
 lespie, Capt. 49th (Princess Charlotte's) regt., to A. M. Barbara,
 daughter of Lieut.-Gen. St. John, Bombay Army.
HYNES-LAKE—At Anarkulle, Lahore, Jan. 5, G. J. Hynes, to Emily
 M., daughter of the late Capt. E. Lake, R.N.
JENKINS-SOUTER—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, J. Jenkins, to Susan, daughter
 of J. Souter, Forres, Scotland.
MAHON-COLLINS—At the R. C. Chapel, Fort, Jan. 8, F. T. Mahon, Bom-
 bay police force, to E. Collins, daughter of the late M. Collins.
NEWTON-BISHOP—At St. Thomas' Howrah, Dec. 29, Capt. C. W. New-
 ton, son of C. Newton, of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, England, to Mary A.
 E., daughter of the late Charles Bishop, of Stanley House, Hackney,
 London.
ROOKE-ROSS—At Monghyr, Jan. 1, Edward G. Rooke, to Hannah M.,
 widow of the late Duncan McPhail Ross.
RYAN-NOLAN—At the Catholic Cathedral, Agra, Dec. 27, J. A. Ryan,
 Rajpootana State Railway, to Kate Nolan.
SULLIVAN-WOOD—At Delhi, Dec. 26, J. P. Sullivan, Punjab Railway,
 to Alice M., daughter of the late W. C. Wood, of Mussoorie.
TOWNSHEND-ANNESLEY—At Christ Church, Burmah, Dec. 27, Gerard
 P. Townshend, 10th Foot, to Frances P. M., daughter of Colonel
 Annesley, commanding 2nd batt. 10th Foot.
WALKER-TOYNBEE—At Cuttack, Jan. 1, J. P. H. Walker, C.E., to Kate,
 daughter of the late Charles Toynbee.
WOOD-JOHNSON—At St. Ann's Church, Indore, Jan. 5, Edward A.
 Wood, to Hannah Johnson.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—At Dehree, Dec. 26, Hannah, daughter of John Burgess,
 aged 14.
DRYSDALE—At Madras, Jan. 4, P. A. Drysdale, widow of the late Thomas
 Drysdale, of the Madras customs dept., aged 46.
ERSKINE—At Calcutta, Jan. 7, Esther S., daughter of the late R. S.
 Erskine, aged 17 days. [A. Gardiner, R.A., aged 26.
GARDINER—At Dinapore, Jan. 7, Caroline K. J., wife of assist.-surg. W.
 Gillan—At Umballa, Jan. 3, daughter of the Rev. G. Gillan.
HENNIKER—At Fyzabad, Jan. 4, W. Henniker.
KENNEDY—On board the S.S. *Strathclyde*, near Aden, Dec. 22, of wounds
 received in an encounter with a tiger on Saugor Island, James Ken-
 nedy, aged 31.
MASTER—At Berhampore, Dec. 18, Oswald E., son of C. G. Master, c.s.,
 aged 1.
MORLAND—At the Lighthouse, Colaba, Jan. 7, Alice M., wife of Lieut.
 H. Morland, late H.M. Indian Navy, aged 27.
PURCELL—At Bundsie, Jan. 7, James C., son of J. C. Purcell, Inland
 Customs, aged 3.
ROBERTS—At Cawnpore, Jan. 8, George C. F., son of G. Roberts, con-
 ductor ord. dept., aged 4.
ROSE—At Bogwangolah, Jan. 7, Louisa J., daughter of Mr. C. Rose,
 aged 17.
SAMPSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 6, Herbert H., son of S. Sampson, aged 4.
SAVAGE—At Kurrachee, Jan. 2, wife of G. Savage, commissariat dept.,
 aged 35. [son, aged 3.
SIMSON—At Chittagong, Dec. 29, Katherine L., daughter of H. B. Sim-
 Thompson—At Calcutta, Jan. 9, Dr. J. J. Thompson, aged 24.
WILD—At Chowpatty, Bombay, Jan. 9, wife of Dep. comr. Wild.
WYLIE—At Tellicherry, Jan. 3, F. D. Wylie, aged 22.
YEATTS—At Meerut, Jan. 4, wife of Qmr. A. Yeatts, 106th L.I.

"In conclusion, I would express the hope that, as, to my certain knowledge, the new committee has not hitherto aided the cause in any way, they will not now succeed in injuring it by their interference, and that my brother officers will continue to send forward their petitions according to the form which is being supplied by Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s agents at the several presidencies.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"J. C. PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Col.

"President Bonus Compensation Committee.

"January 31, 1872."

Miscellaneous.

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION.—In consequence of the increasing business of the Albert arbitration, and the great number of serious and important decisions which Lord Cairns has still to deliver with regard to the complicated affairs of the late company, and also as the offices in Waterloo-place have been disposed of for the benefit of the creditors, and the time for vacation having come, the future hearing of the cases in arbitration will be held at Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street. The site of the premises will be occupied by the Pall Mall Club.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—According to a circular of Mr. G. De Quetteville, the total shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers for the East during 1871 were £5,378,035, of which £1,728,368 was in gold, and the remainder in silver, against £3,195,718 in 1870, showing an increase of £2,182,317. From the Mediterranean ports they were £463,116 of gold only, showing a decrease of £447,773. The export by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales during the same period was £1,331,358 (£1,088,902 gold, £242,456 silver), showing an increase of £1,139,148 as compared with 1870.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—The Earl of Morley, in speaking on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, confirmed the report that the Government had offered him the Governorship of Madras Presidency. Having regard to strong domestic ties and personal considerations, he had felt it to be his duty to decline, while highly esteeming the honour done to him as a young man in offering him so responsible a position. Lord Morley remarked that his connection with the Chamber and his knowledge of the subject caused him to regard the removal of the Cape mails from Plymouth for comparatively slight pecuniary considerations as detrimental to public and commercial interests.

MEDICAL.—The *Lancet* understands that Mr. Cardwell has decided that in future the appointments in the various branches of the Medical Department at Whitehall-yard shall be tenable for five years, and that they can only be renewed on public grounds with the sanction of the Secretary for War. Dr. Rutherford, C.B., the successor to Dr. Crawford, is shortly expected to take up the duties of the medical branch; and Dr. Muir, C.B., will, on his arrival from India, become head of the sanitary branch. Dr. Beatson, C.B., will embark early in the present month for India, as Inspector-General of the British Medical Service in that country, and Dr. Crawford will, about the same time proceed to his post at Umballa as deputy inspector-general, vice Deputy Inspector-General Munro.

DRESS IN THE ARMY.—Under date February 2, the Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order, containing the following regulations regarding the dress of sub-lieutenants:—Cavalry: 1. The tunic, stable jacket, pantaloons, and overalls, to be of the pattern worn by other officers, but without lace or braid, except in Hussars, the sub-lieutenants of which will wear the tunic braided as for staff sergeants. The stripes on the pantaloons and overalls to be of cloth. 2. Sub-lieutenants will not be required to provide themselves with blue frock coats, dress belts, pouches, sword knots, or sabretaches. Infantry: 3. Tunics, patrol, and mess jackets are to be the same as worn by officers, but without lace or braid. 4. The dress-trousers, belts, and sashes are not to be worn by sub-lieutenants. 5. In other respects, the dress of sub-lieutenants, both of cavalry and infantry, is to be the same as for officers generally.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the British-Indian Tea Company (Limited) was held on Jan. 29, at the offices, 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. R. Capel. The chairman, after moving the reception and adoption of the directors' report, said there was little in the company's affairs that called for remark, beyond the fact that the final weightment of the crop had been ascertained that day to be 282,681 lbs. Dr. Tripe said, in seconding the resolution, that they might congratulate themselves and the directors upon the present satisfactory and altered state of their affairs. He considered that a matter of much satisfaction was that the quality of the tea had greatly improved. In 1867-68 there were 267,000 lbs. of tea produce, realising £16,650; last year 261,000 lbs. were produced, and the receipts from that were £20,000—showing that, although the yield was less, the amount realised was greater by £3,350. The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—On Jan. 26, the appeal case of *Forbes v. Lutchmeput Sing* and others, came before their Lordships for judgment. This was an appeal from Bengal, heard in the former sittings, and judgment was now given. It was remarkable for a litigation of upwards of twenty years. The present appeal was from a judgment of the High Court at Calcutta, dated the 16th April, 1867, affirming a former decree of the same Court made in 1863, which affirmed a decision of the Zillah Court in 1860. The suit in this case was commenced in 1856, but there had been litigation in the matter since 1851, more than twenty years. Originally the suit was to establish the right of the appellant to some land with the mesne profits over a very lengthened period. The litigation had been carried on, and a question which arose in the matter had been decided by the Judicial Committee, as reported in "Moore's Indian Appeals." Sir Montague Smith gave the judgment of the committee, and traced the long history of the litigation between the parties. The only question raised by the appeal was the validity of the sale of the property. His Lordship reviewed the facts as disclosed, and said their Lordships would humbly recommend to her Majesty that the judgment be reversed and the appellant would be declared entitled to possession, and to receive the mesne profits and the costs incurred. The judgment of the Court was, that the appeal be allowed with costs.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.—The report of the directors states that since the last annual general meeting of the 6th of February, 1871, the engineering staff in India had been engaged in further surveys, with a view to the decision of the route of the line and its termini. Those surveys and accompanying estimates had been deposited with the Government of Madras, and the directors were therefore in expectation of early instructions to proceed with the necessary details. A communication had been received from his Grace the Secretary of State for India on the subject of a proposed amalgamation between the three railway companies in Southern India—viz., the Madras, the Great Southern of India, and the Carnatic—which would be submitted for the consideration of the shareholders. The views of the Government were contained in the following extracts from the letter of the India-office of the 4th inst.:—"Not only economy of construction and management, but unity of purpose would be secured by the amalgamation of the two capitals as soon as practicable. His Grace would even go further, and, being of opinion that considerable public benefit would ensue from the junction of the three companies now engaged on lines of railway in the Madras Presidency, be glad if the Madras, the Great Southern of India, and the Carnatic Railway Companies would agree to apply their joint resources to one system of railways for Southern India, and so avoid anything like diversity of interest or competition."

MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY.—We regret to have to record the death of this veteran officer, who died on Jan. 31, in the eighty-third year of his age, at his residence near Kilkeel, in Ireland. The name of Chesney has become so variously associated with the labours of the traveller, the *savant*, and the military critic, that it is sometimes difficult to apportion out among the members of this able and intelligent family the reputation they have collectively earned; but no doubt surrounds the claim of the aged general to be called, as he has generally been called, "the pioneer of the overland route to India." That is his distinct title to public gratitude; and it is one of which any man might well be proud. The first steps taken by General, then Captain Chesney, to seek a route for steam communication with India, through Egypt and Asia Minor, belong to the history of the past generation. It is now nearly forty years since he returned from his explorations of the Euphrates to ask the Government to give him the command of an expedition. The demand was granted; two vessels, appropriately named the *Tigris* and the *Euphrate*, were placed at his disposal. The indefatigable manner in which he prosecuted his scheme, in the face of many disappointments and discouragements, is well known. He has himself written the history of his travels and adventures; and the lines of communication now in existence bear witness to the practical value of his audacious projects. General Chesney has for many years back enjoyed the repose which was the fitting reward of much arduous toil; and now leaves behind him the record of a useful, honourable, and well-spent life.—*Daily News*.

RETIREMENT OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—We understand that the full-pay retirement in the Royal Artillery, known as "the £600 a year," is about to be discontinued. This is one of the "combinations of contrivances," so called by Mr. Childers' committee, under which officers are retired from the Artillery. Its original object was to secure to the officer an adequate and certain provision when no longer fit for active service, and on the other hand to assist in maintaining a sufficient flow of promotion. So long as the senior colonels of Artillery became eligible for, and received £600 a year retirements at seventy years of age, the money was profitably expended. Old and worn-out officers were removed from the active list, and the money was constantly turning. Owing, however, to the abnormal state of the regiment at present, due chiefly to large augmentations having pushed into the higher ranks men comparatively young in years, colonels became eligible for, and have for the last few years received, £600 a year retirements at from forty-eight to fifty years of age. Thus comparatively young and active officers are now removed to

the retired list, and the money is locked up in young lives. This state of things could hardly have been contemplated by the Royal Commissioners in 1854, by whom the present retiring scale of pensions was fixed, and it cannot be a matter of surprise that the authorities should at length put a stop to a system which has been absolutely condemned by every subsequent commission. Whether the money will be expended for the future in purchasing out lieutenant-colonels or captains is a point undecided as yet, so far as we are aware, but the Secretary of State must surely by this time know that the great question of ordnance stagnation is not to be settled by any tinkering with existing materials, but requires to be dealt with so that the young officers may be encouraged to look forward to promotion and military honours, as the just reward for good and faithful services. We hear rumours that the first captains of artillery are to be made substantive majors. This would improve the prospects of the corps far more and at a far less cost than spasmodic efforts at improving retirement.—*Globe*.

India Office.

Feb. 3, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigadier gen. E. Kaye, C.B., R.A.; Lieut. col. W. H. Stubbs, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. Morgan, R.E.; Lieut. M. T. Sale, R.E.; Major W. C. Mitchell, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. D. Monro, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Westmacott, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. P. Hodgson, Staff Corps; Capt. G. McCall, Inf.; Major J. W. Orchard, Staff Corps; Col. R. N. Tronson, Staff Corps; Major E. G. Clarke, Staff Corps; Major J. E. Van der Guch, Staff Corps; Surgeon major C. M. Smith; Capt. W. J. Heavyside, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. T. Clarke, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Francis, Staff Corps; Surg. A. H. Beaman; Col. E. A. Foord, R.E.; Capt. R. Thompson, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. F. G. Joynt; Capt. J. Jopp, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. S. Sellon, R.E.; Conductor R. K. Barton.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., 1 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Conductor J. Toplin, 3 mo.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CLAY—The wife of Major Charles H. Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, prematurely, of a son, stillborn, Jan. 26.
LUXMORE—The wife of Capt. C. T. P. Luxmore, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Ilfracombe, Jan. 19.

MARRIAGES.

BLANDY—BAIRNSFATHER—Frederick J. Blandy to Anne J., daughter of the late George Bairnsfather, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at Well-street, Jan. 30.
BOLLAND—HILL—William Ernest Bolland to Margaret, daughter of the late Colonel John Hill, Commissary General, Madras Army, at Sutton, Jan. 31.
MACFARLANE—TOWGOOD—Rev. Edward M. Macfarlane to Adelaide M. A., widow of Colonel Towgood, 35th Bengal L.I., at Stavely, Derbyshire, Jan. 25.
TAYLOR—CAMPBELL—John T. Taylor to Emily M., daughter of F. H. Campbell, Ceylon Civil Service, at Edinburgh, Jan. 23.

DEATHS.

CHESNEY—General Chesney, Colonel Commandant of 14th Brigade R.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., at Pucklet, Ireland, Jan. 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. *Star of Denmark*, Calcutta.—29. *Joshua*, Maulmain; *Royal Alfred*, Calcutta; *Culdee*, Mauritius; str. *Benedi*, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—30. *Royal Family*, Calcutta.—31. *Fifeshire*, Madras; str. *Emblehope*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *Neversink*, Rangoon; *Royal Edward*, Calcutta; *Gloria*, Manila; *Martha*, Rangoon; *Hurkaru*, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw str. *City of Oxford*, via Suez Canal, Dec. 28.—At GRAVESSEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Lees and family, Capt. Lamb and family, Major W. Mitchell.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Str. *Mirfield*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Queen of the Lakes*, Bombay; str. *Atholl*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Luzon*, Bombay.—27. *City of Ottawa*, Madras; *Knight Companion*, Calcutta; *Bayard*, Calcutta; str. *Tonasserim*, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—28. *Jane Porter*, Calcutta; *George Kendall*, Negapatam; str. *Surrey*, Bombay.—29. *Australia*, Rangoon; *City of Ningpo*, Calcutta; *Serafina*, Rangoon; *Thalia*, Bombay.—30. *Liberty*, Calcutta; *Grecian*, Calcutta; *City of Delhi*, Calcutta.—31. *John Allen*, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Poonah*, Feb. 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major B. S. Graves, Major Stewart, Mrs. Ashley, Lieut. col. Sillon, Mr. J. Stewart, Miss Michael, Mr. B. Fitch, Mr. G. E. A. Elliott. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. J. S. P. Forbes, Gen. Turner, two Misses Turner, Capt. the Hon. G. C. Napier, Mr. S. B. Cary, Miss L. Calcraft, Miss Brind, Miss Bond, Mr. D. Smith, Mrs. Davis, Mr. D. Anderson. For 'ADRIAS.—Lieut. col. H. Clarke, Mrs. and Mrs. Garthwaite. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Kirk, Miss Gastonhess, Miss Kent, Capt. Skotowe, Mr. Roldwold, son, and two daughters, Mrs. Outher and infant.
Per str. *Malta*, Feb. 5.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevens, Messrs. J. D. Maxwell, J. Skinner, W. S. D. Blackhall, Flemington, Gonne, Sharer, D. Powell, and A. W. Powell, Rev. A. G. Day, Mr. J. Geoyune.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

British Nation, London to Calcutta, Dec. 15, 4 N., 26 W.
Empress of the Sea, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 15, 5 S., 31 W.
Octavia, Calcutta to London, Nov. 26, 18 S., 1 W.
Lucibelle, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1 S., 29 W.
Malabar, Newport to Bombay, Nov. 20, 24 S., 31 W.
Camoneg (? Canopus), London to Persian Gulf, Nov. 21, 17 S., 31 W.
Amoor, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 13, 4 N., 29 W.
Golden Dream, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 25, 5 S., 31 W.
Caldew, Sunderland to Bombay, Dec. 24, 21 S., 29 W.
Hannah Law, for Bombay, Dec. 26.
Agra, London to Kurrachee, Jan. 13.
Salome, Calcutta to London, Dec. 7, 35 S., 24 W.
Parana, Mauritius to Queenstown, Dec. 16, 24 S., 1 E.
Hurkaru, Madras to London, Dec. 26, 6 S., 18 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Between seven and eight hundred packages and boxes (nearly 180 tons), principally cotton manufactures, have been saved from the wreck of the str. *Delaware*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, sunk near Sicily; it is expected that the remainder of the cargo will all be saved.
The Baron and Pallandt r. *Rosendaal*, from Cardiff to Singapore, with coals, was dismantled during a gale and towed into Bahia on Jan. 6, after sending for assistance; her cargo is reported to have sustained no damage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss A. Bayley, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. Kumball, Mrs. S. C. Bayley, Major E. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Warburton, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Hogg, Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Young, Capt. and Miss Fraser, and Mr. Sewell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY—Mr. C. W. Bell, Gen. Sir H. Ord and Secretary, Lady Ord, Mrs. Grant, Miss Temple, Mr. Cockerell, and Mr. H. Prince.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA—Rev. H. Lewis.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA—Capt. H. Rait.

FEBRUARY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA—Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS—Lieut. col. J. Orr.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY—Mrs. Durham, Col. and Mrs. Walker, and Miss Price.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY—Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Willock, and Mr. Leach.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE—Mr. Ross.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI—Mr. J. H. Anderson.
BRINDISI to PENANG—Mr. F. Bishop.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY—Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY—Mr. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG—Mr. Drow, and Mr. Otley.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND—Mr. Kaufmann.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. G. Richardson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA—Mr. and Mrs. Harden.

FEBRUARY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY—Mr. Murray, Mr. N. M. Grant, Mr. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Vandergucht, Mr. G. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. R. Tronson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY—Mr. Ironsides, and Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell.
SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE—Mrs. Colquhoun Grant.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Wales.

FEBRUARY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Col. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Windowe, and Col. and Mrs. Walker.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY—Col. W. Fane, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS—Col. E. Foord.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG—Mrs. Pyke, Mr. Woollatt, Mr. Layton, and Mr. B. Gray.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG—Mr. N. C. Stevens.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI—Mr. W. Henderson.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI—Mr. Perceval.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON—Mr. J. Toppitt.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE—Capt. Innes.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following addition is made to clause 9 of the Furlough Regulations published in G.G.O. No. 1064, dated Nov. 10, 1868:—After the words "intervals of six years," in the 6th line, insert the words, "and so on up to the maximum hereafter prescribed." Clause 15 will hereafter be as follows:—"15th. If the aggregate of two years' furlough is exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the officer will vacate his appointment and be restricted to English furlough pay." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The *Times* observes that every now and then we find signs of a strange regret on the part of merchants and manufacturers for the mercantile element which existed in the old Government, a desire that England should rule and legislate more directly in mercantile interests, and almost engage in mercantile transactions, as in the matter of the supply of cotton. These views have produced from time to time earnest memorials from commercial bodies, and the agitation, if we may call it so, was brought to a focus by a motion of Mr. Graves in May, 1870. The complaint of Mr. Graves was that the members of the Council were too purely professional. He had

nothing but praise for their zeal and ability, and acknowledged that the Indian administration since 1858 had been, on the whole, successful. But of the fifteen every one had belonged to a service or profession in contradistinction to an independent career. Nine had been in the Civil Service, three upon the Bench, and three in the Army. These gentlemen were divided into committees, and deliberated on politics, military administration, justice, and finance, but had nothing to do with trade. The Chambers of Commerce had declared with one voice that trade ought to be represented, and that it suffered by not being represented. This was the opinion of Lord Salisbury, who had told the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that it was a pity the constitution of the Council was not more largely tinged with the mercantile element. It had been the opinion of Mr. Disraeli, who wished to give seats in the Council to representatives of the great English cities. Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Huddersfield, and Wakefield had expressed their opinions energetically. Mr. Graves found considerable support, but Mr. Grant Duff pointed out that the proposed policy was open to misconstruction, and should not be lightly adopted. In former times the complaint had been that India was governed on selfish mercantile principles by an association of London traders. Would not the same cry be revived if a commercial Council governed once more, with the only difference that the interests of Lancashire took the place of those of the City? Mr. Duff's arguments prevailed at the time; but the department has in the end recognised that the Chambers of Commerce had some ground for their remonstrance, and to acknowledge this is the object of the present official letter. The Duke of Argyll points out the essential difference between the present Council and the old Court of Directors in one important respect—the inducement of men of position to become members. To be a member of the Court of Directors was an object of ambition and interest to the foremost political and mercantile men in the country. There were large patronage, no small share of power, and an independent position. Now the patronage is abolished, there is a complete transfer of the initiative to the Secretary of State, and the duties which are left to the Council are comparatively obscure. These are "circumstances which have contributed gradually to eliminate members who have not belonged to the Indian services, and have not that personal interest in and that strong attachment to India for its own sake which have ever distinguished, in a marked degree, the servants of the Indian Government." This seems to us to explain the change which offends our Chambers of Commerce—the change from a mixed body of men, generally eminent and wealthy, of varied pursuits, to the strictly professional conclave which has since existed. The fact is that the Council is too poor, too powerless, and too hard-worked for mercantile or manufacturing magnates to sit on it, unless a complete change be made in its functions and authority. As a return to the model of the past might be dangerous, and would certainly be invidious, the Government has done the best thing in its power to satisfy the Chambers of Commerce. It has gone beyond the pale of Indian services in the appointment of Sir Henry Sumner Maine, and more recently of Sir Louis Mallet. The former has, indeed, been employed in a very high capacity in India, but his connection with that country was in its nature temporary, and he represents English eminence, and not Indian officialism. Sir Louis Mallet may satisfy the most earnest advocate of commercial councillors. He has been for many years at the Board of Trade, he is distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with commercial questions, and his official experience enables him to view them in the form most suitable for legislation or administration. This type of man is really a more efficient exponent of mercantile interests at a Government Board than any ordinary merchant, however successful or wealthy. The merchant is likely to know his own department of commerce, and to interest himself in the materials of his own peculiar history; but the general interest of trade and finance are safer with one accustomed to larger, more impartial and more scientific views.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 15.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 9.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 1s. 10 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. B. ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	99½ 100	
5th 4 per Cent. 1843-43 ...	99½ 100	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	99½ 100	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	99½ 100	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	1,000 Rs. equivalent to £100.	101½ 102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		100 101
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...		99 100
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		100½ 101½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dia. ...	1 dia. ...	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	— ...	— ...	5s. 0 16-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	— ...	— ...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	— ...	— ...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	...	...	110½ to 111
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	105 to 106
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	98 to 99
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	98 to 99
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	103 to 104
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	103 to 104
India Stock Debentures, 1868 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
" " " 1869 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	102½ to 103½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	103½ to 104½
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103½ to 104½
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	104 to 105
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...	...	...	104 to 105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	104 to 105
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	22s. to 25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	22s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	104½ to 105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	104½ to 105½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	104½ to 105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	4½	104½ to 105½
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	104 to 105
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15 to 16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	46½ to 47½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	160 to 164
10	British Australian ...	all	9 to 9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11½ to 11½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	104 to 104½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	94 to 94½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½ to 12½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	5 to 6
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11½ to 12½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	1 to 1½ pm.
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	37 to 39 x.d.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	64 to 7
5	Do. New ...	4	1½ to 1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	13 to 15
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	18 to 21
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dia.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 105
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	1½ dia. to par
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 53
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 to 1 dia.

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DATES for ADMISSION to this College.

For further particulars apply by letter only to the
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S.W., or to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission,
S.W.

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teriel of all kinds, and for acquiring and working cer-
tain important patents and patent rights connected
therewith, including the patents forming the system of
Mr. Martini, which, after four years of exhaustive trials,
has been adopted by her Majesty's Government, in con-
nection with Mr. Henry's rifle barrel, as the arm of the
British service, under the designation of the Martini-
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systems of Mr. Peabody and Mr. Westley Richards.

Arrangements have also been made with "The Henry
Rifle Barrel Company (Limited)," for a licence upon the
most favourable terms to rifle barrels according to the
"Henry" patent.

This Company has also secured the sole right of ma-
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other purposes.

This Company has agreed to take over the Works,
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works are equal to a production of 2,000 breech actions,
and 1,000,000 cartridges per week of all kinds. It is in-
tended at once to erect additional works, so that the
Company will, within the next twelve months, be en-
abled to manufacture at the rate of 100,000 complete rifles
and bayonets per annum, with proportionate supplies of
ammunition.

Major-general Dixon, C.B., who, during the last seven-
teen years, has been the Superintendent of her Majesty's
Small Arms Factory at Enfield, has agreed to become
the Managing Director of the Company.

The published reports of the Birmingham Small Arms
Company (Limited) show that during the last four years
it has paid three dividends of 20 per cent. per annum
each, and one of 10 per cent., besides writing off 10 per
cent. for depreciations, and carrying to the reserve fund
upwards of £28,000, or about one-third of the paid-up
capital.

When it is considered that the British Army and Re-
serve Forces alone, independently of Colonial Troops,
will require a supply of upwards of 1,000,000 of the
newly adopted rifles; that, during the last seventeen
years, three-fifths of the total supply of arms for the
British and East Indian troops have been furnished by
the trade, and that the requirements of Foreign Go-
vernments will be much larger, the directors feel that
the enterprise which they now offer to the public not
only holds out promise of profitable investment, but
may lay claim to the dignity of a work of national cha-
racter and importance.

The purchase-money for the patents and patent
rights acquired by the Company is £45,500, of which it

is expected that a considerable sum will be shortly re-
ceived from her Majesty's Government, and for the
other interests and properties (details of which will be
found in the Prospectus) £133,500, which is based upon
the expenditure incurred by the vendors who have ac-
quired and established them within the past fifteen
months.

Of this sum of £132,500, the vendors take £100,000 in
fully paid-up shares, and have agreed to become direc-
tors of the Company.

The Company has by its Articles of Association
adopted the following agreements:—

1. The contract dated 1st January, 1872, between
Thomas Greenwood, Westley-Richards, and John Bat-
ley, trading under the style of "The Westley-Richards
Arms and Ammunition Company," therein called the
vendors, and William Manley Hall Dixon and the
several indentures and agreements therein recited and
set forth in the Prospectus.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Associa-
tion, and of the Agreements adopted thereby, can be
seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors in Lon-
don, and copies of the Prospectus of the Company can
be obtained there, or at the temporary offices of the
Company.

The preliminary expenses incident to the formation
of the Company will be strictly limited to actual and
proper payments. No promotion money will be paid.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned
in full. If a smaller number of shares be allotted than
are applied for, the balance of the deposit will be ap-
plied in payment of the amount due on allotment.

THE NATIONAL ARMS AND AMMU- NITION COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscription
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Jan. 22; Agra and Madras, Jan. 20; Calcutta, Jan. 19.

THE Indian papers begin to give some details of the recent Kuka rising in Sirhind. It appears that on the night of the 14th January some three hundred of these fanatics surprised the old Sikh fort of Malod, about twenty miles south of Ludiana. The son of the Malod Sirdar was among the wounded, and several of his retainers were killed. Helping themselves, no doubt, to what arms they could find, the same body or a part of it went off next morning to attack the fort or fortified town of Malair Kotlah, about fifteen miles further south. Here however, after killing seven or eight people, they were driven off with heavy loss, thanks to the prompt action of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cowan, who with the help of his police and some Sikh levies followed up the insurgents, until the whole body had been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Some seventy of them with their leaders, who had made their way into the Patiala State, were surrounded by the troops of the Patiala Rajah, and either killed or taken alive. The Chiefs of Jhind and Nabha also helped in the chase. Fortunately the telegraph wires had not been cut, for on the night of the 15th Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-governor, then at Delhi, got news of what had happened; and early next morning the 72nd Highlanders and the 1st Ghoorkas, with a hundred of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and Major Hughes's Mule Battery were on their way by train to the scene of danger. Three companies of the 54th Foot and half a battery of artillery were likewise sent off from Jalandhar to strengthen the Ludiana garrison. Meanwhile however the insurrection had been fairly stamped out by the native soldiers and policemen on the spot. Mr. Cowan, to whose energy that issue was mainly owing, is an officer of known ability, who made his mark during the great Mutiny, and in 1862 displayed not more zeal than humanity in tending the cholera patients and the famine-stricken natives of Goorgaon.

RAM SINGH, the head of the Kuka sect, took no open part in his followers' movement, but appears to have accompanied Mr. Cowan in his march against them. No trust however

could be placed in such a man, and along with two other leaders he was sent off under escort to Allahabad.

THE Indian papers contain news telegraphic or epistolary from the Loshai Expedition down to January 12th. On the 7th General Bouchier had reached a place on the Towheetoo, seven miles eastward of "No. 7 Station" on the Toweeboon, where some of his troops were still encamped on the 4th. The road thither was full of steep ups and downs. No. 7 Station was to be for that present his advanced depot. On the morrow he moved on to Daidu, the westernmost of Poiboy's villages. Messengers from Poiboy and other chiefs were in General Bouchier's camp. The cold nights and heavy fogs were telling on his troops, but he speaks of them as being all in good heart and eager to get on. Of the wounded two were dead, but the rest were doing well at Tipai Mukh. On the 11th the General reconnoitred about four miles, as far as Old Kolell, a deserted village half a mile long, containing the house and the tomb of the Chief Vonpilall. The latter is hung round with skulls of animals and "some emblematic curiosities." The village itself stands 4,450 feet above the sea. The site of the General's camp was in lat. 24 deg. 1 min. 43 sec., and lon. 93 deg. 10 min. He reports the country in his front as being more open. All were still well in camp, and Major Moore, with Captain Hidayat Ali's Coolies, was expected there the next day.

On the 10th General Brownlow was within a march of Syloo Savoonga. He had been rejoined the day before by Colonel Macpherson, who lost one Ghoorka killed, and one officer with nine men wounded by bamboo stakes, in his successful attack on the strongly stockaded village of Lal Ghoora. He brought back with him "clear proof" of the Syloos' complicity in last year's outrages, in the shape of a seer weight (2 lbs.), stamped C. H. Crane, Wolverhampton, which must, thinks General Brownlow, have come from the Cachar tea-gardens. It appears that the Loshais are sometimes beaten at their own game. A party of them on the 6th were preparing an ambush, when they themselves were surprised by a convoy, with the loss of one killed and two wounded.

THE Delhi manœuvres were still going on. Sir H. Tombs, the winner of the fight for the Ridge, scored another victory on the 13th by his successful defence of it against both General Travers and General McMurdo. The manœuvres were expected to last through January. One officer, Colonel Fraser of the 11th Hussars, seems to have been knocked up already by the hard work.

In the Legislative Council Mr. F. Stephen, on the 16th January, made an excellent and weighty speech in support of his Brahmo Marriage Bill. In spite of his arguments several members demanded further delay and fresh references to the local governments. Lord Mayo, however, would only consent to adjourn the question for a month, on the understanding that the Bill should then pass in something like its present form.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR's answer to the Indian Government on the subject of the Income-tax in the North-West Provinces cuts away all ground for the charges rashly levelled at him by his official censors. With the conciseness of conscious strength his Honour thinks that "it would have been reasonable—perhaps only just—to have considered whether causes may not have been at work, other than want of effective supervision, before

assuming and publishing to the whole of India" an imputation so far from the truth. With regard to the desire of the Government that no one below the rank of Tahsildar should assess for the income-tax, Sir William quietly observes that such a limitation will not benefit his province, "for the power of making assessments is already confined to grades of officers higher in rank than that of Tahsildar." With regard to the praises lavished on his predecessor, Sir G. Edmonstone, he observes that "fortunately there is no need for him to place his administration in competition with that of that most eminent and lamented statesman, since the present Lieutenant-Governor was the agency alone through which Sir G. Edmonstone worked the income-tax." So far from owing to any want of care on his own part or that of his district officers, he describes the latter as having profited by past experience in their efforts to improve the present system, while none of the precautions enjoined in 1861 have been neglected of late years. Finally Sir William reads his assailants a lesson of practical wisdom in the following words:—

As the people become familiar with the working of the tax, they have learned the comparative helplessness of the officers of Government in the ascertainment of real income and the checking of evasion; and antagonism has thus grown up between the people and the Government assessors which has not tended to the popularity of the measure. For the same reason, their experience of the vagueness of the grounds we have to go upon has no doubt emboldened those through whom the assessors are obliged to make their investigations to profit by our ignorance. It is not surprising that people so venal in their habits should rapidly become more practised adepts in corruption, and should be able year by year to turn the opportunity to better account.

FROM a Bombay paper we learn that Sir S. Fitzgerald is to remain in office until May, two months beyond the appointed time, in order that Sir Philip Wodehouse may come home to complete his arrangements for taking up the post already assigned to him.

FROM recent telegrams we learn that on the 25th January General Bouchier, with a wing of the 44th N.I., was suddenly attacked by a large body of Loshais, who had lain in ambush behind some jungle skirting the bed of a rocky stream. They were brilliantly repelled, however, by his sepoy, who followed them up a hill 5,500 feet high, and afterwards drove them from two of their stockades. A simultaneous attack on the General's rear was also defeated with much loss to the enemy, whose cunning evidently outstrips their fighting powers. If they were better armed they would prove very troublesome customers indeed. In spite of two slight wounds on head and arm, General Bouchier the next day himself directed an attack on a large body gathered under several chiefs. The Loshais appear to have lost heavily, while on our side four were killed and a few wounded, including the General himself. On the 29th he attacked, carried, and burned another large village, without losing a single man. The enemy again suffered considerably.

ON the 25th January General Nuthall reported the arrival in camp of as many as 207 Manipoories, escaped captives from the Loshai country. Some of them had been prisoners for thirty years. Another telegram announces the recovery by General Brownlow's force of Mrs. Mary Winchester and her little girl, who had been carried off by the Loshais in last year's raid into Cachar. On the 3rd February General Bouchier's Column was within a day's march of Poiboy, another Loshai stronghold, or stockaded village, which the General hoped to reach next day. No further fighting had taken place since the 29th. On his way to Poiboy his force had to cross a ridge six thousand-feet high.

THE Kuka outbreak at Malod has not yet been lifted out of the region of mystery into that of intelligible fact. All we know at present from the latest telegrams is that forty-nine of the rebels who attacked the fort had been shot or blown from guns by order of Deputy Commissioner Cowan, before the Commissioner himself, Mr. Forsyth, had time to interfere with an order that no more prisoners should be put to death without form of trial. Of the thirty survivors sixteen appear to have been tried and executed with Mr. Forsyth's sanction. Two others have been sentenced to transportation, and ten more remain in custody. An inquiry has been ordered into the conduct of Mr. Cowan, who has meanwhile been suspended from his post. At first blush he appears to have displayed a cruel excess

of energy, but it must be remembered that these insurgents belonged to a set of dangerous fanatics, whose power for evil is not to be measured by the completeness of their failure in the present instance. Some time ago* we warned our readers against too ready a belief in the collapse of the Kuka movement on account of the prompt punishment inflicted on the murderers at Raikot and Amritsar. Ram Singh, the head of these Sikh assassins, lately numbered his followers by tens of thousands, ready to obey any command which his trusty subalterns might convey to them. His own head quarters had long been fixed in the Ludiana district, and he himself had probably much to do with the recent attack on Malod. Journalists with vague ideas of Indian topography have wondered at the madness of a rising in "the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi," which is only two hundred miles from Ludiana; but people who know that part of India will understand the temptation offered to a body of desperate fanatics by the temporary withdrawal of so many troops from their accustomed stations in the Punjab. Had they succeeded in raising Sirhind during the two or three days that elapsed before the arrival of succours from Delhi, their seeming madness might have been called by a more respectful name, and the mimic campaign around Delhi have given place to the stern requirements of civil war. Happily for us and themselves, the Sikh Rajahs of Sirhind appear to have proved equal to the need, and the outbreak was suppressed before one English soldier had arrived from the Delhi camp. When the full particulars of this curious affair are made known, it will probably be found that Mr. Cowan's summary reprisals were conceived in a spirit of the truest mercy. The Press of India is not remarkable for its cruel leanings, as the comments of a good many journals on the conduct of the Loshai campaign would show. But the *Times* Correspondent deems it worth noting that few of them have found fault with Mr. Cowan.

A *Times* telegram of February 11, from Calcutta, announces the death at Government House of Admiral Cockburn the afternoon before. He was to be buried the next day with military honours. He was left behind when his flagship, the *Glasgow*, went with the Viceroy to Rangoon. According to the same telegram, General Keyes, on the 8th, left Edwardesabad with 1,700 men to punish some hostile tribes. Several chiefs professed submission, but afterwards the troops were fired on. General Keyes immediately attacked and destroyed the village of Hyder Khail. Other villages were punished. Our loss was six wounded. The enemy lost 40. Having by this "prompt dash" effected their object, the troops returned to their quarters.

WE notice with regret the death of General W. F. Beatson, of the Bengal Army, whose name was a good deal before the English public during the Crimean War as that of the officer who organised the Bashi Bazuks of the Turkish Contingent. The deceased general entered the Bengal Infantry in 1820, but was only a regimental captain of 1837. Eleven years afterwards he gained his regimental majority, and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1853, at which time he commanded the cavalry of the Nizam's Contingent. His warlike instincts had led him in 1836 to serve with the Spanish Legion under Sir DeLacy Evans. For these services he received the Cross of Saint Ferdinand from the Spanish Sovereign, Queen Isabella. In 1844-5 he served under Sir Charles Napier in his Trukkie campaign. During his service with the Nizam's contingent Major Beatson had frequent brushes with the turbulent Rohillas of the Dakhan, receiving in 1848 the thanks of the Indian Government for his capture of the Fort of Rymow. For his services in the Crimean War he became a lieutenant-general in the Turkish army, besides obtaining the Sultan's medal for the Danube campaign under General Omar Pasha and the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sevastopol. In 1858 he was still only a brevet-colonel in the Bengal army, and a lieutenant-colonel commanding the newly-raised 4th Europeans. In 1862 Colonel Beatson was only "doing duty in the Meerut division," but he afterwards came in as a major-general for the command of the Sirhind Division, and had not long returned to England before his death.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. FORDYCE, who succeeds the late Sir A. Lindsay as Colonel of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, has seen a good deal of war-service in his day. Entering the Bengal Artillery in 1821, he gained his first medal in the Arracan cam-

* See *Allen's Indian Mail* for November, 1871, p. 1066.

paign of 1824-5. For his services in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6 he obtained a medal with clasps for Ferozshah and Soobraon, where he commanded a battery of artillery. Brevet-Major Fordyce commanded a nine-pounder troop of horse artillery—one of the first such ever tried in India—throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, including the battles of Chilianwalla and Goojrat, and the subsequent chase of the discomfited Sikhs and Afghans under General Gilbert. At Goojrat his troop especially distinguished itself for coolness and good handling under a fire which twice compelled it to fall back for more horses and ammunition. These services gained him another medal with two clasps and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. In December, 1849, Colonel Fordyce commanded the artillery employed in a campaign against the Yusufzais, under General Bradshaw. For this also he received a clasp. In 1861 he became a Major-General, and for some years commanded the Presidency Division.

SOME of our readers may be interested to hear that the Bonus Compensation Committee under Colonel Phillips meet every Tuesday, at 1 P.M., in 55, Parliament-street. We understand that a petition to the House of Commons will very soon be ready for signature at the same address. Officers living in or near London should lose no time in signing it. At their last meeting the Committee unanimously resolved to abide by their own form of petition, which with the sanction of competent judges prays for compensation on the principle admitted in Clause IV. of the Army Regulation Act; in other words on the principle of compensation, not for past outlay, but for the customary bonus payable to each officer on retirement before the Amalgamation. The new Army Defence Committee have drawn up a rival petition of their own, asking for the bonus which each petitioner would have received "if he had continued in the service of the East India Company." They have found an imaginary flaw in the principle of Clause IV.; but perhaps the best answer to all such objections lies in the fact that one officer of a new line regiment has already received his £3,000 from the Purchase Commissioners in settlement of his claim to a major's bonus. Such an acknowledgment of a claim advanced on the principle of Clause IV. brings into clearer relief the injustice hitherto endured by officers of the old Indian Army, whose bonus system was sanctioned more than thirty years ago by the appointed ministers and agents of the Crown. Those officers who have hitherto followed the lead of Colonel Phillips may therefore rest assured as to the perfect safety of the position he has taken up by basing their claims on the principle of Clause IV. in Mr. Cardwell's Act. Stronger ground they could not wish to work upon than a clause which extends to non-purchase regiments the very principle of compensation for the full market value of an officer's step, which had already been conceded to the purchase regiments on account of payments theretofore legal only in part. As for the argument which a contemporary draws from another part of the same Act, it is enough to say that the provision against any officer's receiving "more than he would have received if this Act had not passed" simply means to guard against the putting forth of extravagant or unfair claims.

COUNTING SERVICE.—ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—It is notified that officers of the late Indian artillery, engineers, and as well as officers of the Indian army transferred to the new line regiments, cavalry, and infantry, will be allowed to count as service towards retirement, under the Indian Pension Rules, the whole period of their residence at the Staff College, Sandhurst, in the same manner as officers of the British army, provided they pass a successful examination.

BANDMASTERS.—H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, that enlisted bandmasters of British regiments provided with passage in H.M.'s Indian troopships are entitled to the accommodation and victualling of a staff sergeant only, and that all private or civilian bandmasters, if allowed a passage on such vessels, will be required to pay the full cost of whatever is supplied them.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Major gen. W. F. Beaton, Bengal Infantry, at New Swindon, Feb. 4. M. H. Turnbull, Esq., late Bengal C.S., at Sheepstead-house, Abingdon, Feb. 1. **MADRAS.**—Col. H. B. Blogg, Madras Retired, at Walmer, Feb. 1. **BOMBAY.**—Col. J. Pope, Bombay Retired, at Park-place, N.W., Feb. 3.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyassa, Feb. 8.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Mr. W. H. Gatenley, Major Hughes. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Brigham, Miss Brigham, Mr. Brigham, Mr. Sevilla, Mr. W. Birch, Col. and Mrs. Gilligan, Mrs. Longley, Mr. W. L. Helm, Mr. C. L. Helm, Mr. Claxton and son, Mrs. Johnson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 13, 1872.

KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL VERNACULARS.

THE letter from an Indian Moonshee which appeared in our last issue, and on which another correspondent has since commented to good effect, deserves to be read in connection with the late remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the backwardness of district officers in that province in learning the language spoken by the bulk of the border tribes. To their utter ignorance of Pushto, or the Afghan tongue, as spoken by nearly all the Pathan tribes on the Punjab frontier, his Honour ascribes the recent rising among the Mohammed Kheyls, for which they have since paid so dearly. If their grievances, and some they appear to have had, could only have been revealed to officers who understood their language, their attack upon the British outpost, with all its unpleasant consequences to themselves, would never, in Mr. Davies's opinion, have taken place. Pushto is not the easiest language in the world to learn, and it seems indeed that an old Bengal officer, Major Raverty, was the first who ever compiled a regular grammar and dictionary of that tongue. Mr. Davies however will admit of no such excuse for ignorance on the part of district officers who have long been stationed on the Punjab frontier. It stands to reason that such ignorance of the local vernaculars must redound to the public injury, especially in the case of these proud Arab tribes on the North-Western marches, who are brought into continual contact with Punjabi and Hindu officials of a race they notoriously despise. "Every one," said the Waziri chiefs who met Mr. Davies at Baun, "hates the Waziris. The crimes of others are attributed to us. The British officers listen to what is told them by their Munshis, and never to us. Every peon with a badge is our master." Complaints like these indicate the kind of sore which rankles in so many Pathan hearts. Unruly and troublesome these fiery borderers may often be; but there seems no reason to doubt that some of the outrages which have been so sternly punished were provoked by the harsh and oppressive conduct of native officials badly kept in hand by their English chiefs. "How did you manage to govern the people of Hazara with so much ease?" was a question once put to General James Abbott, whose name is still widely cherished there by his former subjects. "By treating them as gentlemen," was the short and significant answer. He spoke with them frankly and courteously, face to face, instead of trusting to the garbled and distorted tales of his native subordinates. We are therefore glad to find that Mr. Davies means to insist on a competent knowledge of Pushto from all officers posted to districts where it

may be spoken. If the accounts we have heard from other parts of India be true, the principle thus tardily enforced in the Punjab needs early extension to other provinces, in which English officers are too often prone to deal with their native neighbours through the agency of intriguing and double-tongued petty officials.

RETIREMENT OF SIR JAMES HOGG.

ON the approaching retirement of Sir James Hogg from the Council of India, a few words of reference to his long and distinguished career will not be deemed out of place. The new member of her Majesty's Privy Council has already reached an age at which most men would have felt unequal to the demands of public business; but his retirement from office has been hastened by no failure of the mental powers for which he was always conspicuous from the day when, more than half a century ago, he held his first brief at the Calcutta Bar. For several years Mr. Hogg filled the important post of Registrar to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, during the rule of Lord Amherst and afterwards of Lord William Bentinck. His return to England in 1833, after seventeen years of Indian service, was soon followed by his entrance into political life at home. In December, 1834, he was elected member for Beverley on the Conservative side, and from that time until 1857 he figured more and more prominently in the House of Commons. In those days the position of an East India Director was a prize worth fighting for, and in 1839 the member for Beverley had won his quest. Seven years later he was appointed Chairman of the Court of Directors, a post which he held two years running, discharging its duties with rare zeal and ability. Day after day he took his seat at the India House punctual to the minute, at a time when nine o'clock in the morning was not the right too early to begin work. In these days, we believe, it is rather the fashion for clerks in the public offices to make their appearance at eleven or twelve, and, like Charles Lamb, to atone for coming late by leaving early.

For nearly twenty years Sir James Hogg—whose baronetcy dated from the first year of his chairmanship—played a leading part in the supervision of Indian affairs, and in all Parliamentary debates on Indian questions. For some years even before 1839 his suasive eloquence had been at times employed on behalf of the Company whose foremost champion he was afterwards to become. When in 1835 the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as successor to Lord W. Bentinck was cancelled by the Ministry which succeeded Sir Robert Peel's short-lived Cabinet, Mr. Hogg's voice was heard replying to Sir John Hobhouse in dignified protest against a party measure so contrary to all precedent, and so fatal to the progress of good government in India. Like the rest of his colleagues he deprecated but in vain the march of Sir John Keane's army into Afghanistan, and equally in vain did he urge on Lord Auckland the policy of a timely retreat from that country in 1840. His influence, no doubt, was visible in the firm attitude of the India-house towards Lord Ellenborough, when the Directors stood upon their right to recall him in 1844. To that influence also Lord Dalhousie must have been largely indebted for the support his bold and forward policy in most matters received at home. In the prolonged debates on the India Bill of 1853 Sir James delivered a masterly defence of the Company against the wild onslaughts of Messrs. Bright and Phillimore; but all his eloquence failed to arrest the tide already running more and more strongly against the continuance of the Company's rule. What still remained of their political patronage was finally taken out of their keeping by the events of 1857; and when the sceptre passed out of their hands into those of a Council governed by a Parliamentary chief, Sir James Hogg cheerfully took his seat at a board of virtual shadows, if we may accept the picture lately drawn of it by Mr. Grant Duff. On this point, however, the Under-Secretary for India differs somewhat from Lord Salisbury, who grumbled at the checks imposed on his own authority by the special powers entrusted to his Council. Be that as it may, it was no small matter for Sir

James Hogg to give up his place and prospects in Parliament in order that the reconstructed India Office might have the benefit of his long experience and great administrative skill. Nor was this the first occasion on which he had sacrificed his private interests for what appeared to be the public good. Many years before, while he was still an East India Director, he had refused the lucrative post of Judge-Advocate in Bengal when it was offered him by Sir Robert Peel, as incompatible with the duty he owed to India. His retirement from the Council removes one of the last remaining links that connected the India of to-day with the India of fifty years ago. At the ripe age of eighty-two Sir James gives up the post he might have continued to hold until his death, before any decay of his mental powers could have suggested the absolute need for such a step. Few men have earned so good a right to the holiday he might well have taken years ago.

Correspondence.

MR. STOCQUELER AND MR. MACAULAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Stocqueler's letter, I hope that you will find space in your next issue to publish this letter expressing my extreme regret that an error was made in narrating the anecdote.—Your obedient servant,
T.

THE INDIAN VERNACULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I noticed with satisfaction a letter in your paper of the 6th instant signed "Mir Zulfiqar Ali," inasmuch as a subject is alluded to in it which is but seldom noticed, but which is nevertheless of extreme importance in connection with our administration of India. I refer, of course, to the lamentable ignorance of Indian dialects which prevails amongst the English resident there. My old friend the Moonshee, whom I recollect as an able public servant some twenty-five years ago, when he was attached to a native regiment, writes with great spirit and ability upon this topic; and he is well qualified by abundant experiences to do so. Not that what he advances is particularly novel; on the contrary, it is sufficiently notorious. But I hold that he does excellent service in acting as a spokesman for his fellow-countrymen, who in private only deplore bitterly our incompetency to converse with them.

That this incompetency on our part must moreover carry with it grave public consequences common reflection will show. Justice must often miscarry, opportunities be lost and misunderstandings arise, when the vehicle of communication between the rulers and the ruled is so little understood by the former as at present. If it be objected that our officers in India have to pass compulsory examinations in the native languages, and that therefore the facts deposed to by Mir Zulfiqar Ali cannot be true, the reply to this is, alas, sufficiently notorious too. The passing of these examinations is no criterion of efficiency. The amount of cut and dried knowledge requisite for the purpose is as easily acquired as lost. No real linguistic proficiency is necessary. It follows therefore that something is wrong in our system of teaching these languages, and it is obviously to our interest to correct it.

And here, again, a portion of the Moonshee's letter may be quoted as *apropos* to this conclusion. He says: "The spoken Oriental tongues cannot be properly taught except by *natives* of sound education." The italics are mine, since I conceive the word "*natives*" constitutes the gist of his argument. It is indeed a well-ascertained fact that the genius of all Oriental tongues differs so intrinsically from our own, that in very, very rare cases only can an Englishman acquire one sufficiently to be able to teach it efficiently. Well-qualified natives, therefore, should be *exclusively* employed for this work in this country, and it were much to be desired that every young man, before proceeding to India, should be compelled to study under such for some stated period. The establishment of a College under Government supervision seems an obvious and desirable measure with reference to these remarks; but I have already trespassed sufficiently upon your space, and must conclude.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CENTURION.

London, Feb. 10.

THE STUDY OF HINDUSTANI AT WOOLWICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Of the many absurd changes in the course of study at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the most absurd is the total exclusion of Hindustani as a subject, both at the entrance examination and during the two and a-half years' subsequent residence. Considering that three out of four of our artillery and engineer officers are almost certain to pass at least some years of their life in India, one may well be surprised at this neglect of the language. German is still continued as a subject, and yet, except in the (at present) extremely improbable event of our being involved in a European war, it will not be half so useful to an officer as Hindustani. Moreover, the facilities for learning German after leaving Woolwich are far greater, and so are the inducements. Many an officer spends a month or two on the Continent, and if he wishes to make his way through Germany will probably make some effort to learn the language before starting. But the inducements to study Hindustani in this country are small, and it is neglected until the officer at length lands in India and there finds himself cheated right and left by the natives from not being able to speak a syllable of the language.

The reasons alleged, I am told, for the omission of Hindustani from the curriculum of studies are, first, the extremely small number of cadets taking it up, and secondly, that it can be learned much more quickly and easily in the country where it is spoken. The first difficulty might be got over by not allowing more than a certain number (say one half) of a division to take up German, and obliging all the others to take up Hindustani. The second reason, if worth anything, might be equally well urged in regard to the selected candidates of the Civil Service of India, and yet they are obliged to study for two years certain Oriental languages before going out. When we consider the total change in the mode of life, the attractions of hunting, shooting, &c., and above all, the natural languor produced by a residence in a tropical climate, it must be confessed that to a man who does not mean to spend his life in India the inducements to study the language are not very great. Again, suppose on a sudden emergency a large body of troops sent out to India. Fancy the disadvantage of not one officer possessing even a smattering of the language. If some of the officers had only learned a little of it in England, they would in a few weeks' time brush up their former knowledge, and be able to turn it to some account.

If the commissioners appointed to revise the course at Woolwich had paid some regard to practical utility instead of wasting the cadets' time on the study of the ancient classics, they would never have made the mistake of excluding a language spoken over the greater part of India by tens of millions of her Majesty's subjects.—I am, Sir, A BARRISTER.

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Strictures not altogether deserved appeared in your last issue on the action of the Indian Army Defence Committee, and an article bearing a strong resemblance to your leader was published in the last *Home News*. You will not, I believe, prejudge the question from an *ex parte* view, and I will be as concise as possible in my explanation of facts.

You appear to apprehend that the Indian Army Defence Committee, in its endeavours for Bonus Compensation, will clash with the operations of another committee, pre-existent for the same object, and rich in "older and more experienced hands." I will only reply that our researches, and the letter which you have published, tend to show that this supposed committee is a *simulacrum*, if not a sham; that if it contains "old and experienced hands"—and perhaps only one pair of these—the Defence Committee comprises hands still older and more experienced. One of its members served on the original committee, and was busy with this question years before your correspondent put a finger to the work. The Defence Committee had also the pleasure at one time of enrolling your correspondent, who now inveighs against it, on its muster-roll, and concessions, even too liberal, were offered to prevent him from creating a schism by seceding from it.

It would not be well, nor seemly, nor politic, to imitate our assailants by imputations of motives, sown broad-cast. But I will only commend to your correspondent, if he really has the welfare of his brother officers at heart, a great example which

he might have nobly imitated. I allude to the old history, with which he is no doubt familiar, of Themistocles serving under the naval orders of Eurybiades, knowing, as Herodotus relates, that if they should quarrel about the command Greece would be lost. The Defence Committee firmly believes that the drift of the petition which was drafted last year and circulated for signatures is mischievous to many officers, and ought to be recast, and, this being our belief, how can we, in common honesty or with hope of good success to our efforts, adopt it?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, PHILOSTRATUS.

St. James's-place, Feb. 10, 1872.

[We insert this letter to show the spirit in which it was written. Colonel Phillips needs no other defence.—ED. *A.I.M.*]

RAILWAY TO SAMBHUR LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe in your Paper of last week an announcement that the Government have come to the determination to commence the construction of a State railway from Agra to the Sambhur Lake; and that it is intended, eventually, to extend the railway so as to form a junction with the already existing Bombay railways on the Western frontier. Some few observations on this new development of the railway system in India I venture to make, as its importance may not be apparent to all your readers.

A railway from Agra to the Sambhur Lake would not, I imagine, be considered as any very great addition to the Indian Railway system if the said railway was to have its termination in this particular spot, but the projected scheme being to carry it beyond this, and through the State of Rajpootana and so to the extreme West, the magnitude of the undertaking becomes apparent, and there rises in perspective another great railway, another connecting chain between the thriving mercantile city of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

As you mention that a tender has been accepted for the construction of the railway as far as the Sambhur Lake, I imagine the difficulties, to be encountered in making this part of the line have not been found to be very great. The rocky hills which intersect the country here and there, and which might seem to present barriers, can, I suppose, be avoided, and so ere long the "Iron horse" with his string of carriages will make his appearance, and do the work of carriers from the great Salt depot lying in these remote regions, a work which has heretofore been performed by the patient camels and by the Brinjarries with their own wandering herds of bullocks. The next section of the railway will, I imagine, have its course in a westerly or south-westerly direction, and make a passage somewhere through the hills that lie on the confines of the Ajmere district, and into the territory of Marwar—a tract of country belonging to the independent State of Joudpore. The difficulties on this part of the line may be great, but still they may not be insurmountable. Once clear of the hills however, and into the great plain of Marwar, difficulties vanish, and the engineer has before him a wide expanse of open country, level almost as the sandy sea-shore. Here rails could be laid down and the whole work of construction carried on I should say with *American rapidity*. At a marvellously small expense too it ought to be accomplished, for the rains being very scanty in this region, nullahs and steep cuttings are hardly met with, so that the bridges and viaducts required must be very few indeed. There is wood too close at hand, and to be had in abundance from the Aravulli range of hills—which for a distance of seventy miles or more extend along the frontier, and form the Southern boundary of the Marwar State. I do not believe in any part of the world could a line of railway be constructed more easily or satisfactorily than here. And there is nothing to prevent its being done cheaply and rapidly. Passing from Marwar the line would enter the Serohi district, and have to thread its way through the lines of rocky hills that form a marked feature of this part of the country. High and formidable as these mountains look however, they present no serious obstacles to the formation of the railway. Roads, tolerably good, pass from one end of the district to the other; and along these tracts, where carriages move to and fro without difficulty, the rails no doubt could be laid down. The course would be, I imagine, under the shadow of the great mountain—Aboo—the monarch of mountains here. Going from Serohi, the direction would be to the cantonment of Deesa, entering at this point the Bombay Presidency.

From Deesa the next section would be to the south, and by the borders of the Gujerat district to the city of Ahmedabad, and thence onwards, to be connected with the lines coming from Bombay. A more favourable country for the formation of a railway there could not be, and, consequently, the work ought to be done at a comparatively small expense. Here, too, other advantages come into view. A grain-producing district has at length been reached, and the country has no longer that dreary, sterile, wild aspect which has been its marked feature all along the tracts traversed by the line from its starting-point at Agra.

And now as to the advantages which this railway would offer when completed. It would be by far the shortest line of communication between Bombay and Agra. A glance at the map will show this, and the great amount of mileage that would be saved by this route compared with that by the Great Indian Peninsular. Inconvenience would be little, if at all, felt by travellers during the rainy season, because the rains are in general scanty in the region of country through which the railway passes. Mount Aboo has been mentioned, and that would be made an accessible spot for all sanitary purposes. The cantonment of a regiment of European soldiers on the plateau to be found on that mountain is an idea that naturally suggests itself to those who have the good of the European soldier at heart. There is ground enough, and suited to the purpose. Where is there a more dreary, desolate, heart-depressing place than the cantonments of Nusseerabad? and is there any reason, strategical or otherwise, why European soldiers should be cantoned there when barracks could be built for them on Mount Aboo, between four thousand and five thousand feet above the level of the sea? There is a proposal of a branch railway to Nusseerabad, but I fail to see any great advantage that would accrue from such additional outlay, as the country through which it would pass produces next to nothing, and its use would be simply a line of communication to the cantonment. But a great and crowning benefit from a Rajpootana railway would be this—that it would afford the means of giving relief to districts too often devastated by the ravages of famine. How dire has been the distress from this calamity within these few last years there are numerous records to show; but how greatly would this have been mitigated had there been a railway leading to these parts. How far such railway would be successful as a financial project I am not prepared to state. In its course there would no doubt be found other products besides salt for which a means of transit is required. As a passenger line there is reason to believe it would be a favourite one with Europeans and natives. The "Marwarries" are a very migrating people, and they spread themselves over India, from north to south, in the capacity of merchants and money-dealers. Europeans travelling, *via* Bombay, to or from the North-Western Provinces would find this the most direct route; being the shortest, it would consequently be patronised as the cheapest.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

CARRIAGE OF CHEAP GRAIN.

The *Indian Statesman* asks if the G. I. P. Railway Company can afford to carry grain at the same rates as the East India Railway? Western India is deeply interested in the answer. If we have given the right equivalents in English currency and weights for the figures supplied by the *Oudh Excelsior*, the East India Railway Company is able to transport grain, over long distances, at the rate of pice 5.4, or 0.64 pence per ton per mile. Now as a quarter of wheat weighs about 480 lbs., we could, at this rate, bring wheat down from Jubbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 616 miles, for Rs. 3.11, or something less, taking exchange into account, than seven shillings per quarter. At the rate of one-fifth of a pice per maund per mile, a single maund could be brought down for 123 pice, or 10 annas 3 pice. The bearing of these facts upon the food supply of Western India is of immense importance. A month or two ago the price of wheat in the Upper Nerbudda districts was as low as 31 seers per rupee, or Rs 1-4-8 per maund, while throughout Western India the price at the very same time was from three to five times that rate. We venture to think that were the European houses in Bombay to study carefully the price lists of India with a view to taking part in the grain trade of the country they might find themselves independent of the cotton trade altogether. But the question of railway carriage of course lies at the

root of the matter. That the East India Railway can carry somewhat cheaper than the lines on this side of India, from having the Ranee-gunge coal-fields at hand for their supply of fuel, is no doubt true, but were some of our leading firms to enter frankly into consultation with Mr. Conder upon the subject, and to make themselves familiar with the resources of the great grain growing districts of the country, we have a strong conviction that we should soon see the prices of food falling very materially in Western India. Thus, at this moment in Chuttesghur, a district of 120 to 180 miles beyond Nagpore, the price of grain is just as low as it was in this Presidency five-and-twenty years ago, the period of our very deepest agricultural depression. The latest quotations from the district as given in the last number of the *Indian Economist* were as follows:—

	Per rupee.	Per maund.
Rice	32 seers	Rs. 1 4 0
Wheat	35 "	1 2 10
Jowaree	42 "	0 15 3

Contrast these rates with those simultaneously obtaining in the Bombay market:—

	Per maund.
Rice	Rs. 5 4 0 to Rs. 6 4 0
Wheat	4 0 0 —
Jowaree	2 8 0 —

And yet there is a railway all the way to Nagpore, three-fourths of the entire distance, and a good useable road beyond it! We cannot but think that our Bombay merchants devote themselves too exclusively to cotton, and that were they a little more enterprising they would not be long in discovering new, and more profitable fields for the employment of their resources. For the last ten years it has been pointed out that a cheap tramway from Nagpore into the heart of the Chutteesghur territory would open out a district enormously rich in natural products, and that the return upon the capital invested in such a work would be immense. The Government has its hands too full to take the matter up immediately, and there is no public spirit in the country to supply its place. This is hardly creditable, we think, to English enterprise.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The *Madras Times* discusses the advantages to be gained by having Europeans tried in the Mofussil instead of having them brought down to the Presidency. There would be a saving of money. A prisoner who has to be brought down to Madras from some far-off station costs a good sum of money to the state. His travelling expenses have to be paid, and peons have to be sent to guard him. In addition to this there may be any number of witnesses in the case, and they must have their expenses paid both on the journey and during the time they are in Madras; so that a prisoner costs a good sum by the time his trial is over. Then the people who have to go down have to leave their proper duties, whatever those may be, for the time they are away, and as the place may be a long way from the Presidency town it may be a long time before they get back again. We see by this that if a change could be made by which Europeans could be satisfied that justice would be done in the Mofussil courts it would be a good thing. We are willing to own that it is difficult to propose anything that is likely to give universal satisfaction. At the same time we think an attempt might be made to introduce the jury system into the Mofussil Courts in the case of Europeans. If this could be done, the great objection to trying them in those courts would be removed. The great objection that might be made to this would be that there are very few men from which a jury could be drawn. This might be the case in a few of the smallest stations, but we think that in most cases a suitable jury, say of six men, might be found. In several stations a jury as respectable as any the jury of the High Court could easily be brought together. Of course a prisoner if convicted by a jury would have to give up the right of appeal to the High Court. He would stand on exactly the same footing as if he were tried in the High Court itself. The other plan that has been proposed is for the judges of the High Court to go on circuit. We think this would be a very proper thing if it could be carried out. But there is a great difficulty. The judges would have to be away from Madras for so long a time that other judges would have to be appointed to do their work while they were away, and thus the establishment would become very expensive. We think the time has not yet arrived for the judges to adopt the English plan of going on circuit, and till then some other plan must be adopted, and we think it would be well to think about extending the jury system, in the case of Europeans, to the Mofussil Courts.

JOHN FROST AT OOTACAMUND.—Mr. John Frost is amongst our recent arrivals. He has been spreading his white garments here and there in the hollows of the hills at night time, and has only removed them when Old Sol has got up of a morning, and given peremptory orders to that effect. It is rumoured that Mr. Frost's appearance has angered the old gentleman, and there seems some truth in the rumour; for people who have been out of doors during the day lately, and have met him, complain very much of the heat he displays.—*South of India Observer*.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

STATION No. 7, Jan. 4.—Since the cessation of hostilities on the 29th, large numbers of Loshais daily come into camp, partly influenced by curiosity, but chiefly, I think, bent on doing a little trade with us, by bartering what they have for articles that they take a fancy for, and which happen to be in camp. Salt is the commodity they are fondest of. They are a fine stalwart-looking lot of men, with pleasant jovial-looking faces, as a rule. They are not very tall, the bulk of them being under five feet five inches in height, but they are very muscular, and appear to be capable of any amount of exertion. Their features are decidedly Mongolian in type, but they are not so coarse and heavy-looking as is usual among the hill tribes in these parts, who all belong to the same ethnological family. Their usual dress seems to be a large chaddar, or sheet, thrown over the shoulders, and reaching down to their knees. Many of them have this chaddar of variegated colours, often resembling tartan. The poorer men have it made of coarse cotton, and not nearly so ample as their wealthier brethren. Some of them also wear the dhoti and coats after the Hindu fashion.

Their hair is generally worn long, and carefully parted in the centre. The ends are gathered into a ball, which is fixed at the back of the head with a long metal hair-pin. It is very much the fashion that was in vogue among the ladies twenty years ago. The mantris, or ministers, of a great chieftain have their "back hair" twisted into a tail, which stands up in the air, and is decorated with the plumes of jungle fowl or peacock. It is the most imposing-looking ornament possible, and one of which the wearer seems immensely proud.

Some few men wear the ordinary pagri, but it is not very common. Each man has a bag at his side, slung generally across the shoulders. The sling is made usually of tiger or leopard-skin. The bags are made of network, but they wear a shield of goat, tiger, or bear-skin over it. The shields made of goat-skin are very picturesque, as they have the long hair of the goat hanging down from them. They look for all the world like the bags a Highlander wears in front of him. These bags contain rations, powder, bullets, &c., when they are away from home, hunting, or on the war-path.

About one man in six seems to possess a gun. These are very old-fashioned affairs. Most of them are old Tower-pattern flint guns, with very long wide-bored barrels. I notice that some of the guns bear the date of 1745 upon their barrels. For bullets they use pieces of iron and brass beaten round by a hammer. Heads of nails, stones, and pieces of wire they also seem to put into their guns at times.

Their powder is manufactured in the country by themselves. It is coarse-grained and weak, but this fault they remedy by using very heavy charges. Some of the loaded guns we took were found to have from four to five inches of the barrel loaded with powder. The stocks of these guns are very old-fashioned in shape, and are in many instances apparently manufactured by the Loshais themselves. Those men who are not armed with guns carry iron-tipped spears. They all, moreover, possess daos, in the use of which they are great experts.

The younger men ornament their necks and ears with beads, teeth of animals, and parrots' bills, strung on hempen strings. They seem fond of smoking. Each man carries a pipe made of bamboo, which he fills and puffs away at in European fashion.

Like all savages, they are very curious, and are greatly delighted at seeing the hands of a watch go, and listening to its ticking. They admire our swords and pistols, but do not seem to think much of a rifle; they say their guns are much better, and they would not make an exchange on any account.

The houses in which they live are built of split bamboo made into a thick species of matting. They are raised off the ground on piles, having a set of steps by which they are entered. Inside each house there is a pukka hearth for the fire let into the floor.

Round the walls of the house numerous shelves are placed for holding all kinds of earthen vessels, baskets, and hollow gourds, in which are kept the household goods of the occupants. Their cooking vessels are all made of earth. Many of the houses in Kole were decorated with boars', deer's, and meten's heads, probably in token of the prowess of their owners in the chase. The Loshais keep pigs, goats, fowls, and pigeons. The pigs were in great numbers in all the villages that were burnt. Very few fowls or goats were left; they had evidently been carried off by their owners.

None of the women or children have come into camp, and none were seen in the villages; so I am unable to give any account of them.

This camp has been in occupation now for nearly a week. There are wings of the 44th, 22nd, and 42nd here, and also the Sappers.

All the troops are busy at present on the road, some working on towards the country of Lalburah, and others patching up that towards Tipai Mukh. To-day the wing 44th N.I., under Colonel Nuthall, is to move on about eight miles to the next place, where water is procurable, which is on the river Tuitu.

The Artillery are still at Tipai Mukh, and there is as yet no word of their coming on. Commissariat stores are accumulating here rapidly, so I expect in a few days more we will all be on the move

again. The health of the troops and coolies is very fair, considering the amount of exposure and hard work they are necessarily subjected to. Diarrhoea and dysentery are rather more common diseases than they should be, but as yet they are not excessive. They are the principal complaints at present among the men.

It is dreadfully cold here at present. We have now been about six weeks away from civilisation, and are all getting very ragged and dirty-looking. The rations are bad too, at least the beef is, and we have no sauce to taste them up a bit with. Some days ago none of us were able to change our clothes, night or day, for three or four days together. So you see we are roughing it pretty considerably.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

BATTLE ON THE 10TH JANUARY.

As I told you before, the attacking force consisted of the 1st and 3rd Divisions, commanded by General Travers, v.c., in chief, and General Tombs under him. The 2nd Division, under General MacMurdo, defended a line between the river and Shahabad, the extreme right being the village of Burora, with the villages of Bhulsood, Budlee, and Hyderpore, as marks for the line. At an early hour the Viceroy's char-a-banc, with four splendid horses, passed down the Delhi and Kurnaul-road, carrying the Countess of Mayo to the front, and from that moment to about two o'clock in the day there was a succession of conveyances of all sorts taking visitors to the scene of action. If you can imagine the road to Epsom in Eastern costume, you may have some notion of the road between Delhi and the front. At Azadpore the two roads, one from the city, the other from the station, join one another and merge into the Grand Trunk-road to Kurnaul, and at this point the traffic was incessant. Carriages and four in numbers, elephants with howdahs and gorgeous trappings, barouches, dog carts, bylies, tattoos, officers on good and bad chargers, Umpires with their white badges of office (for there was to be one with each regiment) by tens, every one who could be there was there. So far as an audience was concerned nothing was wanting. And what went they out for to see? A reed shaken by the wind, a prophet, or what? What they went to see was a battle which was to last two, if not three days. What they did see was a whole battle finished in one day's fighting, and something very like a Sedan. There is no doubt that General MacMurdo had, either in obedience to orders, or of his own will, occupied a line of far greater extent than his force could occupy except immediately to retire from it. But he proposed to make a stay there instead of retiring at once upon the Ridge, and there defying, as he might have done, the entrance into Delhi. With this end he, *before the day of battle*, placed guns in a strongly-entrenched position at Buraree, dug rifle pits and shelter trenches, and altogether did his best to strengthen the position. But on the day of the fight the Umpires declared these works, having been previously made, must be given up; the consequence was they came in very handy for the enemy, who, of course, freely availed themselves of such advantages. There was no doubt about their right to do so. The result was that, although the enemy intended to make a false attack on General MacMurdo's right, and the real attack on his left, they gained so much on the right that they immediately turned it into a real attack, with the following result. The 40th Regiment W.S., the 1st Goorkhas, and the band and colours of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, were all captured, in addition to three troops of the 11th Hussars. Colonel Fraser had three chargers killed or disabled under him in his energetic efforts to turn the tide of victory, but he only succeeded in making a tremendous charge against some of his own division, in which one native soldier was hurt. In vain aides-de-camp, gallopers, and quartermasters-general were sent to bring up reserves, to rally the broken line, to explain and expound the law to Umpires. It availed nothing. When night came on, and we got to our tents and baggage, and sat round the camp fire and talked of the day's fight, we knew it was all over, that there was nothing really between General Travers and Delhi, and that there could be no further battle to-morrow.

BATTLE OF THE 12TH JANUARY.—GENERAL TOMBS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The preparations for the battle on the Ridge, from which General Tombs was to be driven with his division across the Jumna, began on Friday night. Between midnight and one o'clock there were signs of the coming struggle along the road leaving old Cantonments towards the famous Badlee-ka-Serai. Close along the canal might have been seen the 35th regiment N.I. bivouacking round camp fires along the escape channel of the canal. A little further on the pontoon train with its guard of sappers was steadily pushing on for the river, where it passes the Ridge, to make a bridge for General Tombs's Division to retire across the Jumna when the Ridge should become no longer tenable. After them a long train of commissariat camels with sulky drivers, who don't like the Camp work, and would like, if they dare, to make a bolt of it with their camels, and return only for the regular marching work when there is plenty to get and little to do; and then we are opposite General MacMurdo's little camp, the Head Quarters of the 2nd Division. Lights appear to be out and nothing stirring; but it is not so. The two Generals have up

to a late hour been planning the attack for to-morrow, and on the General's return orders have to be sent out to both his brigades. An orderly officer is just leaving camp on a midnight gallop to find out the 2nd brigade and tell them to break camp at daybreak and be ready to march at eight o'clock. It is not an easy camp to find this dark night, and unless he is lucky in hitting it off, there won't be much sleep for our young gallopper. Perhaps the judicious use of the sleeping hours is altogether the most difficult part of the soldier's duty to learn; so much can be done quietly for good in these hours, so much rest disturbed by an injudicious use of the night. By order of the Commander-in-Chief himself no night attacks are to be made without his express permission, which has not yet been accorded, but it is possible to move a considerable portion of the heavy baggage of an army during the night to a safe spot in the rear, and thus leave a very small camp to be removed at daybreak. In this way the roads are kept clear for the movements of the troops. Every possible camp follower and baggage-animal should leave their respective camps at night so as to avoid cumbering the roads during the day; for, reduce it as much as you will in India, and, I fancy, everywhere, there will always be a certain amount of excess and semi-combatative addenda which require to be got out of the way. There seems to be required an officer of what I should call the "Bundobust" Department with every division, who should know what all the other staff are doing, where all the regiments and detachments are situated, and who would see that all work together in harmony and without contradictory instructions from different departments. There is also room to improve or rather to make more extensive use of the signalling department. General McMurdo, so far as it has been placed in his power, has utilised the signallers, but I suppose from motives of economy very few have been allowed, and the field telegraphy covers very little ground owing to the same cause. There is no doubt that we require celerity in the issue and reception of orders, more perhaps than anything else. Here lies the secret of keeping the troops unharassed by standing about accoutred for hours before they will be required, and of allowing them the utmost possible amount of ease and rest. But it must not be thought for a moment that I am writing in disapprobation of what has been done. The improvement on the old style of doing things, even in this first camp, is marvellous, and I feel sure that by developing the system further we shall have a simple and complete mode of conducting the affairs of large forces in the field; and as nothing can be done without the sanction of Government, it is, to secure that sanction, necessary to show how desirable increased efficiency is in the intelligence department, in which include thorough communication between the forces of an army in the field as well as a knowledge of the enemy's doing. On Saturday we had no doubt the best fight the camp has yet witnessed. For the benefit of your readers who are not up in Delhi geography, or history, I may say that "the Ridge" is a rocky elevation just outside Delhi, on which were situated in 1857 the line of outposts commanded by General Reid, who made the Simoor Rifles famous in history. On this Ridge General Tombs took up a strong position, extending down as far as the bridge over the escape channel, where he placed the 20th P.I. — a corps celebrated up here for its good work on many campaigns. This time the attacking force was the division of General Travers, added to that of General McMurdo, the former officer commanding the left and in chief, General McMurdo commanding the right. The advance was cleverly made, the troops being divided, and taken up under cover of gardens, nullahs, and circuitous roads, so as to be quite sheltered up to the last moment, and then thrown with immense force on General Tombs's position. Indeed, had the left under General Travers moved as quickly as the right under General McMurdo, it is doubtful whether the whole of General Tombs's force would not have been taken prisoners. As it was, the 72nd Highlanders were taken prisoners, but the rest of the force performed the retreat across the river in excellent order. General Tombs was much praised, I believe, for the manner in which he defended his position by entrenchments, and for the regularity of all his movements, and altogether Saturday may be considered to have been the most successful of the battles yet fought. The manner in which the Gordon Highlanders went on to the attack was, I believe, something to see, and a brigade under Colonel Ross, of the 14th Sikhs, was also distinguished. Of course, it is impossible yet to expect that commanding officers can understand with sufficient force that their regiments are being annihilated while they remain doing nothing. In these first series of manœuvres on the Umpire system, it is impossible to expect a just appreciation of danger. To the men, and of course to natives, the system is very bewildering, but if when they leave this some effort is made to conduct intelligent parades with Umpires and opposing forces, on the next assembly of a Camp of Exercise, we shall commence operations with every one understanding what is meant, and seeing for themselves that they are occupying untenable positions. There is no doubt that these fights are admirably calculated to draw out the intelligence of privates as well as officers, and to make them take an interest in their work; but unless the lessons commenced here are carried on elsewhere, and unless there is a certainty of regiments frequenting these Camps at no great intervals, the native portion, at all events, of the army will relapse into a condition worse than the first. And

here let me say a word about regiments broken up by detachment duty, and ask that some method should be contrived to prevent their falling off to the extent which now seems actually sanctioned. "What a slovenly corps the Queen's are," says somebody. "Oh, they have been on detachment duty, you know, and the wonder is they pull through half so well." How far is this excuse to be allowed? If it is so to the present extent, I think there ought to be some remedy for detachments altogether, for it can be no portion of military duty to make a corps unfit to take the field. The remedy seems to lay between the two. Many detachments might be done away with as quite unnecessary, and those actually required should be changed frequently and visited often. To the present extent detachment duty should not cover multitudes of sins.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

LEGAL.—Mr. J. E. Howard was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, N. W. P., on the 11th January.

JUMNA RAILWAY BRIDGE.—On the evening of Jan. 18 was laid the foundation of the first pier of the Jumna Railway Bridge at Agra, on the east side of the river.

OPIMUM.—We hear that a correspondence is now going on regarding the cultivation of poppy on the hill tract of Jownsar Bawa Pargunnah in the Dehra Dhoon district.—*Indian Daily News.*

EDUCATIONAL.—Under section 12 of Act 11 of 1857 the Governor-General in Council has authorised the affiliation in Arts, up to the standard of the First Arts Examination of the London Mission School, Mirzapore, to the Calcutta University.

THE KUPURTHALA CHIEF.—Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, paid a visit on the 1st of January to the Rajah of Kupurthala, and was received in splendid style at the capital. Visits and presents were exchanged, and every effort seems to have been made to do honour to his distinguished friend.

AN APPEAL FOR PITY.—The Zemindars of the Jat tribe of Manjha, we are told by a native paper, have composed a song in the Punjabee dialect, which they sing at fairs and on other public occasions, in order to excite the compassion of the authorities for the oppression said to be practised upon them by the irrigation department.

IRRIGATION.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the immediate commencement of the Sardah Canal project in its lately modified form—a project for the irrigation of all the higher and drier portion of the province of Oudh, from Nuglah, near Burmdeo, to Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Shahjehanpore.

THE GUGGER BRIDGE.—We are given to understand that the bridge over the Gugger has given way once more. This is very unfortunate, considering that troops are being sent up by train to Kotela. The bridge must have been shamefully constructed, that it could not stand the recent rains.—*Mofussilite.*

MILITARY.—In consequence of the illness of Brigadier Fraser, V.C. and C.B., Commanding the Cavalry of the 1st Division at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, the command of the brigade has been assigned to Colonel Frith, Royal Horse Artillery, the next senior officer of the brigade.

THE USE OF PUSHTU.—The resolution lately published by the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, in which he intimated that in future officers holding important posts in the districts in which Pushtu is the vernacular must in future have a good colloquial knowledge of that tongue, is already having effect apparently, for we notice a letter in the Punjab paper in which the correspondent inquires what are the best primary Pushtoo books. Major Raverty's are among the best, we believe.

THE HON. MR. COCKERELL.—It is gratifying to see that Mr. F. R. Cockerell has, on the expiry of his second term of service, been again reappointed to a seat in the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations. No one has contributed, in an important degree, more than this gentleman to the process of consolidation with which, for some years past, the Government of India has been so busily employed, and which is now in so fair a way towards completion. Mr. Cockerell is one of the few people who know their way with accuracy about the tangled jungle of regulations which has been for so long the despair of all Indian lawyers; and it is owing in no small degree to his accuracy, diligence, and zeal, that this work of repeal, amendment, and consolidation has been hitherto carried out without inconvenience either to Government or the public. It would have been a matter for real regret had Mr. Cockerell left the Council before his unusual acquirements and ripe experience had been fully utilised in completing the task in which he assisted throughout its earlier and more difficult stages. Several portions of the Regulation Law—such, for instance, as those which deal with the subject of mortgages, land revenue, and the responsibilities of landholders—urgently need revision, and there is no one in the service so competent as himself to prepare the enactments which would replace the repealed law on these subjects. His reappointment to the Council, after four years of service in it, is no doubt exceptional; but it is a well-deserved compliment, and will, we have no doubt, prove of public advantage.—*Englishman.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR RUSSEL.—We record, with much regret, a fatal accident to Major Russel, lately doing general duty at Jubbulpore. He was on duty on the night of Monday, the Jan. 15, and early on Tuesday morning his body was found lying on the road, not far from the theatre. He had visited his guards soon after midnight, and is said to have been perfectly sober; he ordered two men of one of the guards to be confined for some fault. He appears to have had no horsekeeper with him; the horse, a vicious one, was found at dawn, when the body was discovered, feeding in a neighbouring compound. There was a large pool of blood on the road under the Major's head; his forage cap and the horse's saddle are missing, but nothing seems to have been taken from his person. A court of inquest is sitting to investigate the cause of death, of which, however, there at present seems no doubt but that it was caused by a fall from his horse. There is a mark on the ground as though the deceased officer had been dragged on his hands some yards along the centre of the *pucca* road.—*Pioneer*.

COLONEL FRASER.—I am sorry to have bad news to give you. It has just reached me, so I think it best to let you know at once, as the event, I feel certain, will occasion universal regret to all who know him. Poor Colonel Fraser, 11th Hussars, after all the anxiety and excitement of the last month, has been knocked over. It appears that last year he got rather a serious fall on his head on parade, and this, combined with want of sleep (of which he has had but two hours a night for the last ten days, his labours having been most arduous, and he most indefatigable in their performance), has brought on affection of the brain. I am glad to say, however, that he is not believed to be in danger, but I am afraid he will not again be fit for work, and will therefore have to be sent home. I am certain his loss will be felt by all, for he was a most kind and hospitable gentleman and true soldier, as the state of his regiment testifies to. I hear Colonel Roberts, of the 17th, has seen the last of his command, but no orders have yet been issued on the subject, or as to who is to succeed him in the command.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

HIGH EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—The long-threatened blow has at last fallen on high English education in the N.W.P. In the *N.W.P. Gazette* of Jan. 13 last the revised scheme of scholarships for the N.W.P. is published. Hitherto all students, who passed the F.A. examination and continued to read for the B.A., received assistance and encouragement in the shape of a Government scholarship. By the new order only four scholarships are allowed yearly to those who pass the F.A. and continue their studies for the B.A. degree. Only four in the whole N.W.P.! In the last F.A. examination sixteen candidates passed from the N.W.P., who would probably nearly all have read for the B.A.—not half-a-dozen of those will possibly now persevere. Of course this step is only preliminary to abolishing the English colleges, as it would be folly to keep up an expensive staff of professors and principals who have no pupils to teach. We regret it much, and at the same time are much surprised at the haste with which such an important order was passed. We cannot think it possible that the Government fail to see the effect of this false economy. There is much grim humour, however, in the new scheme, which sanctions any number of scholarships to M.A. students, seeing that no one can take the M.A. who has not first passed the B.A. examination.—*Pioneer*.

THE KING OF SIAM IN CALCUTTA.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.—A small, slim, slightly-built, and by no means imposing, but withal a quiet, gentlemanly, and self-possessed young man, in a French uniform and Mongolian features. That is the King of Siam. In India, where Portuguese clerks and Bengali Babus have familiarised everybody with the ludicrous aspect of European costume, it is simply perilous for anyone who is not born thereto to occupy breeches and tunics. Nevertheless, his Siamese Majesty did not look at all absurd—which is an additional proof of the divine right of kings to do wrong. This means, of course, nothing more or less than that birth is recognisable under any conceivable disguise. There was a quiet dignity in the words and gestures of the Viceroy's guest which showed very plainly that he was accustomed to be treated with respect. He would probably have created a greater stir if he had appeared in the national costume of his country, and I am told that he was strongly advised to do so, and only refrained from acting up to the advice from a mistaken sense of the superiority of Western over Eastern civilisation. I call it a mistaken sense, not because the feeling which underlies it is false, but simply because the natural promptings of the feeling have been wrongly applied in this visit to India, where Englishmen, who are courteous enough to good blood in indigenous attire, are prone to resent, or to laugh at, assumptions of the externals of Western civilisation on the part of people to whom the internals have been denied by predestination. By the way, is not the King of Siam as much a King in his own way as the sovereign of England is a Queen in hers? It was observed at the reception that the Viceroy did not address the King as representatives of the Queen usually address reigning sovereigns, but as "your Royal Highness," as though he were only an heir apparent to a throne. No doubt this was all according to Hoyle, and I do not for a moment imagine that the Viceroy is at all deficient in the science of playing with kings; but I regret to say that I am profoundly ignorant of the history and court etiquette of Siam, and do not un-

derstand the terms of the address. To the surprise of many persons the King spoke rather purer English than a great many Scotchmen and Irishmen in India and elsewhere usually speak. He returned thanks very briefly for Lord Mayo's courteous welcome to Queen Victoria's Empire in the East, and then fell into a mumbled conversation of which no one could catch anything, if anyone tried. A large number of persons who applied for tickets were disappointed. I was told last evening that 4,000 people had applied for tickets, but that only 3,000 tickets had been issued. This morning I learn on equally good authority, i.e., both the authorities being equally bad, that 1,300 tickets were issued, the latter seems nearer the mark. No one looking round the room would have thought that more than 1,300, or at the outside 1,500, people were present. Lady Mayo occupied a quiet corner in the place, as one may say, a sort of non-official spectator of the scene. All the tall poppies of Calcutta society, some fifty in number, were presented one after another to the King, after which the short poppies fled out, and the visitor proceeded to the large house in Wood-street, which had previously been engaged as his residence. There was a tremendous crowd round Government House all the afternoon, and business was for a time suspended. The above is not intended as a report of the reception; so please accept it only as a bird's eye-view of what occurred.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Str. Recent, Loftus, Bankok; Cathcart, M. A. London.—12. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; British Monarch, Rowe, Bombay; F. Brooke Castle, Bailiff, London; Star of Erin, Mill, London; str. Siam Support, Poole, Bankok.—13. Str. Minia, Martin, London; Orchis, Crawford, Liverpool; Justice, Taylor, Sydney; Cleopatra, Doane, Bombay; Jeypore, Wilson, Liverpool.—14. Str. Ponang, Ewart, Sandoway; Suttara, Thomas, Bombay; Janet Cowan, G. Albert, Bombay; Lochlmond, Grey, Bombay; Bernice, Stamms, Galle.—15. Str. Arabia, Matthews, Singapore; Rutlandshire, Morgan, Ascension; Edward Pere, Nicholson, Kurrachee; Weathersfield, Rayll, San Francisco; Maria, Draycott, Galle.—16. Str. Trafalgar, Watson, Galle; str. Red Gaudlet, Mann, London; str. God Hope, Bainton, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Minia.—Mr. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. M. Hynd, J. S. Glazebrook, Miss M. Hynd, Mr. Holmes.
Per str. God Hope.—Col. Stephenson, wife, and two children, Mr. and Miss Hyne, Mr. and Miss Atkins, Mr. Mandy, Miss Gibbon, J. J. Simpson, Mr. Pearson.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11. Str. Burmah; Gitana.—14. City of Edinburgh.—16. Str. Scotia; Star of Greece and Roodee.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 82½	Rs. 98 6 to 98 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	98 10 to 99 0
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	98 10 to 99 0
5 per Cent. F.W. ...	Gov. Rs. 103	100 4 to 100 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	100 0 to —
5 per Cent. 56-57 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	92 to 95
Assam Tea Company ...	200	354 to 355
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	125 to 128
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	85 to 87
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	30 to 31.
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	245 to 248
East India Tea Company ...	100	64 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	155 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	600	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	340 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	575 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	88 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	75 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	345 to —
Purjab Bank ...	100	81 to 82
Sinla Bank ...	500	575 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	70 to 71
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	18 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	£3 2 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	—	—

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.—Our market has continued to improve, and during the past week a fair business has been done in staples at advancing rates.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.—Jute: The demand for all descriptions has been active, and has caused the rates here to continue very firm. Saltpetre: The demand for Europe has increased, and a rise has taken place in Calcutta-washed, 5 per cent. refraction, of one anna. Rice: There has been another rise in fine Table kinds owing to a large demand for shipment for Australia. Linseed: The demand has been principally confined to bold; the prospects of the growing crop are favourable. Raw Silk: The only transactions reported are some bales of native rainy brand at Tis. 12 to 13, and a small lot of Moysespoore flatur: at Tis. 19. The accounts of the November band are still unfavourable, but no sales have as yet taken place, owing to the high rate asked by growers.

Madras.

ELEPHANTS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Madras Council “for the prevention of indiscriminate destruction of elephants.”

SIR MADAVA RAO.—Sir Madava Rao is about to commence coffee growing, and for that purpose has purchased an extensive coffee estate near Neduvangaud.

OPENING OF A NEW STATION.—A Madras contemporary states that the Viceroy has been asked to open the new central station of the Madras Railway, and that his Excellency has consented to do so.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK.—The Earl of Selkirk arrived at Madras, by the steamer *Burmah*, on Wednesday, Jan. 17. One of Lord Napier's aides-*a camp* went on board the steamer and took the Earl to Government-house.

MAJOR SLADEN.—The Rangoon papers believe that Major Sladen's actual destination in Burmah will be the Amherst district, the present Deputy-commissioner, Colonel Ryan, being about to take two years' furlough.

DUTY ON SALT FISH.—With reference to the financial resolution of the Supreme Government, directing the levy of an import duty on salted fish, the Governments of Madras and Bombay are said to have raised certain objections to the impost.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL ROE.—Colonel Roe, the Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, has been rather seriously ill from the effects of a sunstroke, believed to have been got at the Red Hills regatta on Dec. 30. He is now somewhat better, but is still very unwell.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR GRAY.—We regret to learn that Major Gray, H.M.'s 16th Regiment, N.I., is now lying at Bellary in a very precarious state, having ruptured a blood vessel. Dr. Harper, the garrison surgeon, and Dr. Thompson, have been in attendance, and are indefatigable in their efforts to relieve the patient. We sincerely hope that Major Gray may soon be restored to health and strength, and that we shall be able to report more favourably in a few days' time.—*Madras Athenæum*.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AT BANGALORE.—We understand that at the meeting of the Municipal Board on Wednesday last, there was a great deal of talk about increasing local taxation in order to meet the additional charges saddled on the town. Money is undoubtedly wanted, but why do not the Board call on the Madras Government, as we have more than once urged before, to show cause why it should not pay house-tax on the numerous buildings belonging to it in Bangalore. To our mind it is scandalous that additional taxes should be even dreamt of, whilst one great defaulter is allowed to go scot-free. It is a pity the Board has no legal adviser to guide its steps and tell it how to act.—*Bangalore Herald*.

THE EARL OF WICKLOW.—The Pudukottah correspondent of the Trichinopoly papers writes:—“We have at present a noble visitor here in the person of the Earl of Wicklow. The noble Earl is a young man of very unassuming appearance, and the object of his visit to the Tondiman Prince is apparently hunting. He arrived here on the morning of Sunday last. His Excellency the Maharajah received the Earl in full durbar held for the occasion, and both at his coming to and departure from the durbar salutes were fired and all honours befitting the rank of the visitor shown. Yesterday his Excellency invited the Earl to a hunting excursion in the Kudmya Mallai hills, about ten miles from the town, and arrangements have been made to entertain him this morning with the exciting sport of cheeta hunting. The Earl will probably remain here till Thursday next, during which time his Excellency will entertain him with his usual liberality and munificence, and with a series of nautes, &c.”

IRRIGATION.—With reference to the neglect of the village tanks in Madras, the *Indian Statesman* regrets that, while famine is constantly devastating the land, and vast and costly schemes of irrigation are dragging their weary length through Council, the simple and inexpensive task of cleaning out the village tanks of the country is wholly neglected, although they are year by year becoming more useless and less reliable for the people's wants. The pernicious effects moreover of allowing the ryot all over the country to drink stagnant, and in hot weather, really putrid water, out of tanks that have for years been the receptacles of every form of impurity, seem quite overlooked. The exhalations from such water cannot but be injurious in the highest degree. As to the people concerning themselves in the matter, it is no uncommon sight, as a contemporary points out, to see them looking on with indifference while the cattle are browsing on their choicest crops.

GYMNASTICS.—We see it stated that the Madras Government are desirous of establishing gymnasia in all the military stations of the Presidency, and that a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose for the current year.

HARD LINES.—The officers of a native regiment in Madras have complained to the local Government that, under the Towns Improvement Act, they have been made to pay tax for their horses though *bona fide* chargers. The Government have replied that it is not competent to them to order their exemption.

THE NEW YEAR BALL AT MADRAS.—The usual New Year ball at the Banqueting Hall came off on the night of Thursday last. The attendance was unusually large, owing perhaps to the circumstance that this was the last Government ball at which his Excellency and Lady Napier would probably be present. On this occasion however it was regretted on all hands that Lady Napier was not present in the hall. Lord Napier and suite arrived at a little after nine o'clock. Dancing, however, did not begin till ten, when his Highness the Prince of Arcot came, and was received by his Lordship with the usual ceremony. Dancing was after this kept up with great spirit till half-past twelve, when his Excellency led the way, supporting the Prince of Arcot, to the supper tables. Lord Napier proposed the usual toast. In proposing the health of her Majesty the Queen, his Excellency said that it had been his privilege on occasions of festivity like the present to lead the cheers of assembled guests, but on this occasion he felt it a very great privilege indeed to be able to do so, at a time when the recollection of threatened danger and of a deliverance was fresh in the minds of her Majesty's loyal subjects. After alluding to the feeling of anxiety on the part of the Queen, and to the feelings of sympathy and joy that had been evoked among her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the world, his Excellency proposed the health of the Queen, hoped that such dangers as had just been passed through would long be strangers to the Royal Family. Her Majesty's health was enthusiastically drunk with three cheers, and one cheer more, which was proposed by his Excellency. During the delivery of the short speech by Lord Napier profound silence prevailed at all the tables. After supper, dancing was resumed and continued till after two o'clock in the morning.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13. Str. Deccan, —, Suez.—14. Str. Niger, —, London; str. Yorkshire, —, Calcutta.—15. Evelyn, —, Mauritius.—17. Str. Calcutta, —, London.—18. Str. Scindia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Calcutta.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. F. Wathen, Capt. Pauli, Mr. O. Bicknell, Mr. J. Rindley, Mr. T. R. Beng, Mr. O. Horrick and four children, Mr. W. H. Clerke.

Per str. Scindia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. La Grange, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Morris, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Southwell and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, Miss Perram, Miss L. Jack, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Nares. From Suez.—Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Wails. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. J. Steel, Mr. Garraway, Mrs. White and two infants, Lieut. H. R. Roberts. From GALLI.—Sir P. Wodehouse, Hon. — Fortescue, Mr. H. J. Brownrigg.

Per str. Niger.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Col. Dodson, Capt. and Mrs. Hamer and child, Capt. Symons, Miss Gordon, Rev. — and Mrs. Kelly, and Mr. Broomstead.

Per str. Yorkshire.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Bam, Mr. C. Hamilton, Miss Eventt, Mr. M. Eventt, Mr. C. Eventt, Mr. H. Eventt, Mr. J. Marjoram, Mrs. Stirling and three children, Mrs. McClell and three children, and Mr. W. D. Allan.

Per str. Sattara.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Smith (2).
Per str. Burmah.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cardoza, Mr. F. E. Sice, Mr. and Mrs. Demson.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15. Bordeaux, —, Calcutta.—17. Str. Yorkshire, —, London.—18. Stabat Mater, —, Bordeaux; str. Sattara, —, Calcutta; str. Burmah, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Henderson, Lieut. C. M. G. Cooper, Mr. F. W. Savage and friend.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 20, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ..	2 03
Credit to 6 months	... ..	2 04 to 2 03-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ..	1 104 to 1 11
“ “ at 3 months	... ..	1 104
“ “ at sight	... ..	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ..	1859	... 104 to 11 prem.
per cent. ditto	... ..	1856-57	... Nominal.
4 per cent.	... ..	1832-33	... ..
Ditto	... ..	1835-36	... ..
Ditto	... ..	1842-43	... ½ to 1 dis.
Ditto	... ..	1854-55	... ..

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—Major-General Sir W. Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., Colonel Sir Henry Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, and Captain Ewart, His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, proceeded to the Mandvee on Tuesday evening by the steamer *May Frere*, to convey to H.H. the Rao of Cutch the Insignia of the Order of the Knight Grand Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India.

REWARD OF MERIT.—His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction upon Mr. Bechurdass Ambaeedass of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, in recognition of the public spirit and philanthropy displayed by that gentleman in ameliorating the condition of the females of his caste, whereby the crime of infanticide amongst them has been considerably lessened.

MR. KNIGHT'S NEW JOURNAL.—We find the great body of advertisers in our columns so urgent in the wish that we should follow the example of our contemporaries, and devote the outside pages of the journal to their wants, that we are obliged reluctantly to defer thereto. As intimated in our first issue, we cannot settle the final form of the *Indian Statesman* until the arrival of the machinery which we have ordered from home. Our readers will therefore kindly understand that the present form of the journal is provisional only. A month or two's experience of the wants we have to meet will enable us to settle the shape of the journal definitely, and in the meanwhile we should be glad of any suggestions which our readers may be able to give us.—*The Indian Statesman*.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the ratepayers was held in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute for the purpose of considering the reply given by the Government of Bombay to their memorial. Mr. Macdonald presided over a full assembly, and in the course of a few remarks stated that he considered Government's reply polite but unsatisfactory, and it had been resolved by the ratepayers' committee to step over the heads of the local Government and lay their case before the Government of India. The meeting adopted motions endorsing the chairman's views, and after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hope's financial reductions were condemned and defended, the ratepayers separated. The meeting was very orderly.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 22.

FATAL ATTACK BY PRISONERS IN THE BHOWNUGGER JAIL.—We have received the following account of a desperate attempt made by prisoners in the Bhownugger Jail to liberate themselves by simultaneously planning an attack on the sepoys in charge. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, but at the cost of fifteen lives. On the 15th inst., at about five o'clock in the evening, a large number of prisoners in the jail, having previously conspired, rushed at once on the guards in the inner wall, and possessing themselves of the muskets of the latter, rapidly fired on them. Intelligence of the outbreak soon reached the authorities, when some soldiers of the line, together with ten city police and the troops of the *Russaleh*, were despatched to the jail. The prisoners, however, having some ammunition with them, resisted with determination, and wounded several of the sepoys, killing two. Seeing this state of affairs, the jail authorities took precautions at once to prevent any of the prisoners from escaping; but the conspirators, it appears, were prepared for this. A large number of them then began to pull down a portion of the outer wall, and succeeded in making a large hole, while the others jumped into a large swimming-bath attached to the jail, and thence continued to fire on the guards. The commander of the sepoys, seeing the prisoners getting the upper hand, resolved to make a rush, and ordered ten soldiers of the line to enter the precincts of the jail with two small cannon; having done so, and simultaneously charged ten prisoners, the troops succeeded in scattering them, who were then soon captured. Thirteen of the prisoners were killed, and two severely wounded. The assault and skirmish lasted nearly five hours, and it took another hour to capture the runaways. Some Europeans are said to have shown very great courage during the affair.—*Times of India*.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR WORKS.—Every one who is conversant with the Kurrachee Harbour Works question and the amount of Imperial funds that have been expended in the improvement of Kurrachee Harbour and the deepening of the channels will be glad to learn that we are enabled to state, on the very best authority, that an immense improvement in the harbour and channels to it has resulted from the works undertaken by the Imperial Government after the designs of the late Mr. Walker. The chief work hitherto carried out has been the Keanmaree Groyne, which runs from Keanmaree Point a distance of nearly a mile and a-half in a direction right down the harbour. The work at present in progress is the Manora breakwater. Rapid progress is being made with this. It is a first-rate specimen of what a breakwater should be. Before the monsoon set in last year 260 feet in length were completed. From the vigorous manner in which the work is being pushed forward, it is expected that a total length of 700 feet will be reached before the south-west monsoon sets in this year. The Western Channel, that close under Manora, now carries fourteen feet draught at dead low water through-

out its length. This channel, which is the direct and natural one into the harbour, continues steadily to improve. There is no necessity now for ships to use any longer the old Eastern Channel, which was like the letter S almost. This Eastern Channel formerly carried the deepest water, and all heavily-draughted ships had to pass through it, and the aid of a steamer was necessary both on entering and leaving port. The deepening of the Western Channel has enabled all vessels now to disengage with steam towage inwards; unless, indeed, the wind blows strong out of the harbour. It is reported that the buoys in the Eastern Channel, which were formerly indispensable to safe navigation, are to be removed this season as being no longer required.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15. Str. Walamo, Owen, London; Bella Maria, Williams, Liverpool; Manila, Hamilton, Liverpool; Nelson, Rands, London; Ontario, Scott, Liverpool.—16. Str. Ellora, Babot, Hong Kong; Buckinghamshire, Payne, Calcutta.—17. Str. Patna, Beyts, Calcutta.—18. Khimjee Odhowjee, Leighton, Liverpool; Astarie, Wemyss, Sunderland.—20. Gazelle, Warniss, Newcastle; str. Rolfe, Abbott, London; str. China, Perrins, Suez; Knight Commander, Stap, Mauritius; Ardgowan, Kerr, London; Carolan, Bremen, Monte Video.—21. Tim Whittier, Cottes, Liverpool; Augusta, Raynes, Liverpool; Colonel Fyche, Boyd, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Braidwood, Surg. and Mrs. Parke and infant, Mr. Markgill, Mrs. Murray, Mr. R. O. Lawers, Col. Boisragon. From BRISTOL.—Captain Falcunnet, Mr. and Mrs. Traill, Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cahill, Mr. Somerville, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. C. Gaudon. From Suez.—Baron Montenegro. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Higgins. From ADEN.—Major Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15. Str. Nebraska, Guard, Liverpool; str. Baroda, Tomlin, Australia via Galle; str. Mongolia, Barlow, Aden and Suez; Clyde, Shrobsbury, Galle.—16. Str. Asia, McCollum, Coast and Calcutta; Saga, Bue, Rangoon.—16. H.M.'s str. May Frere, Warner, Cutch, &c.—17. St. Bernard, Taylor, Moulmein; Green Isle, Case, Calcutta; Sabino, Payne, Amherst.—18. Str. Geelong, Babot, China, &c.; Virginia, Minnemann, Rangoon.—19. West Australian, Andrew, Cochin.—20. Str. St. Olaf, Hille, Liverpool.—22. Mail str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Creswell, Mr. P. Adams, Lieut. A. McNaughtan, Mrs. J. Kerr, Capt. Sartorius, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. J. Watkins. For BRISTOL.—Mr. J. H. Thompson. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Costa. For SUEZ.—Mr. Lewis, Mr. Spencer.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 22, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	2s. 0 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1/2d. Dots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1,100
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	690 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1350
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	96 1/2 to 96 1/4
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	93 1/2
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	93 1/2
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	101 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	110
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	110

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s. To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 22.—A fair business has been done in Piece Goods, and prices are generally firmer. Yarns also are steady, and a few Grey counts have again slightly advanced. In Metals a small business has been done, but the prices of some descriptions of Iron and Yellow Metal have improved.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 22.—Cotton: The business done in Bombay for export has been small for this period of the year, and prices, after some fluctuation corresponding with Liverpool, close firm at last mail's quotations. The purchases in Bombay aggregate about 7,500 candies only.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Jan. 22.—Exchange: A very fair business has been done this week, and rates close very firm, with a hardening tendency. On Calcutta a large business has again been done, but rates are unaltered. The rate on China for 60 days sight House Bills is Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.



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CIVIL.

ANDERSON, T., is app. to the P.W.D. as a storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway. Jan. 20.

ASHHURST, F. H., asst. engr., is transfd. from the Delhi and Ambala-road div. to the Lower Sirhind div. Jan. 11.

BIGNOLD, T. F., is reapp. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bogra, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he joined that dist. Jan. 6.

BRADSHAW—ACKLOM.—Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, dist. superint. of police, on leave, is posted to the Chindwara dist. Mr. R. Acklom, offic. dist. superint. of police, Chindwara, on being relieved by Capt. Bradshaw, is app. to act as asst. dist. superint., and posted to that dist. Jan. 13.

BYRNE, E. S., is app. to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept., with effect from Dec. 17.

CAMPBELL, C., C.E., assumed charge of his office of engr. in chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on Dec. 22.

CARNDUFF, D., to offic. as a professor in the Patna College, during the absence on duty of J. K. Rogers. Jan. 17.

CLARKSON, J. G., exec. engr., is transfd. from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar div. Jan. 11.

COWLEY, Rev. W. D., whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of this Government, to be chaplain of Moradabad. Jan. 20.

COWLEY, F. W. R., M.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Tipperah district.

DE, Rev. L. B., to be an asst. prof. in the Hooghly College.

DRUMMOND—FORBES.—Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, comr. of Rohilkund, is app. to offic. as comr. of Agra; Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., offic. comr. of Agra, to offic. as comr. of Rohilkund. Jan. 20.

FISHER.—The services of Mr. J. H. Fisher, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home dept. Jan. 20.

GWYTHER, H., ex. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from Central India to the N.W.P., for employment in the Irrigation branch. Jan. 12.

HALKETT, D. C., is app. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad. Jan. 20.

HELY, W. L., B.A., to be insp. gen. of jail, Lower Provinces. Jan. 17.

HERDMAN, Sub conductor W. J., supervisor, 1st grade, is posted to the Gya division, which he joined on Dec. 27. No. 9.

LESON, G. J. R., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, on prob., and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation branch. Jan. 13.

MCCLEERY, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Gya div., which he joined on Dec. 18. No. 5.

MCGOWEN, W., temp. sub engr., 3rd grade, from Sasseram to the Dehree div., which he joined on Jan. 2. No. 16.

MACKERTICH, S., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Rajshahye div. on Dec. 18. No. 6.

MCDONNELL, D. J., to be mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, but to continue to offic. as secy. to the board of revenue.

MATTHEWS, H. M., exec. engr., 4th grade, British Burmah, is prom. to the 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

PAUL, A. W., B.A., asst. mag. of Cox's bazaar, is vested with the powers of a mag. for the trial of cases under the Salt Act (No. VII. B.C. of 1864) arising within the limits of that subdivision. Jan. 9.

PEET—WROUGHTON.—A. W. Peet and R. C. Wroughton are app. asst. conservators of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 18, 1871, and are posted to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively.

PIERSON, Capt. W. H., R.E., is app. to offic. as director of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from Oct. 12, 1871, during the abs. on special duty in Beloochistan of Capt. O. B. St. John. Jan. 13.

PORCH, R., offic. joint mag. and depy. coll., 1st grade, Bancoorah, is transfd. to Burdwan. Jan. 17.

POWLETT, Capt. P. W., on Dec. 9, 1871, received charge from Capt. C. W. Burton of the office of asst. to the agent gov. gen. for the suppression of dacoity, on the triple border of Jeypore, Marwar, and Bikaner.

QUINN, C. C., to offic. as joint mag. and depy. coll. of the 1st grade. Jan. 17.

RUDDOCK, E. H., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Patna, is transfd. to Tirhoot.

RYLAND, W. H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Howrah. Jan. 17.

SINCLAIR, E. D., is reapp. to the P.W.D. as acct., 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the auditor of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Accounts. Jan. 13.

SWATNE, Major J. D., staff corps, offic. superint. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the South-Western Circle on Dec. 27. No. 4, Jan. 3.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., to be mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom. Jan. 17.

VARDEN, W., is app. to the P.W.D. as storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Jan. 13.

WOOD, T., asst. controller, 1st grade, is app. to offic. as dep. controller in Bengal during abs. of Mr. W. A. Billings. Jan. 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

Jan. 6.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of Public Instruction at Mymensingh:—
Messrs. H. Mosley, C.S., and E. M. Reily.

TOUR OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Jan. 8.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to proceed on a visitation tour, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday, Jan. 20, and visit the following stations on the dates specified:—

Kishnuggur, Jan. 20; Rampoor Haut, Jan. 25; Taljhari, Jan. 26; Bhaugulpore, Feb. 3; Patna, Feb. 6; Gya, Feb. 7; Hazareebangh, Feb. 10; Ranchee, Feb. 14; Chyebassa, Feb. 23; Midnapore, March 1; Bala-sore, March 6; Cuttaek, March 9; Pooree, March 14; and return to Calcutta, March 20.

OPIUM AGENCIES.

Jan. 5.—The following appointments of assistant sub deputy agents in the Benares and Behar Opium Agencies, who have passed the prescribed examinations, are hereby notified, viz.:—

To be Assistant Sub Deputy Agents of the 1st Grade, on Rs. 300.
Messrs. F. C. Cooke, on leave; W. Blundell, J. F. Clinton, W. Francis, W. D. Ridsdale, J. D. Sayce, H. Mathews, C. L. Harrison, N. T. Ryves, J. A. Flyter, and R. W. Nicholson.

To be Assistant Sub Deputy Agents of the 1st Grade, on Rs. 250.
Messrs. H. J. Lloyd, A. F. Mackenzie, P. J. Luard, A. R. Bean, W. Cracroft, C. E. S. Innes, and J. N. Coeserat.

To be Assistant Sub Deputy Agents of the 2nd Grade, on Rs. 200.
Messrs. H. F. Drummond, C. Paterson, J. R. Mawson, E. F. J. Porcelli, A. Elliot, S. D. Jackson, H. E. Wintle, and H. Hastings.

To be Temporary Assistant Sub Deputy Agents on Rs. 200.
Messrs. R. A. H. Russell and A. C. Bryson.

ALLOTMENT OF FURLONGS.

Jan. 9.—The following statement regarding the allotment of furloughs to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service is published for general information:—

Total number of civilians under the orders of the Government of Bengal	245
Twenty per cent. of this number is	49
Total number of officers who are absent on furlough or special leave	44
Number of furloughs now available	5
Twenty-one officers are expected to return during the first half of the current year, viz.:—	
In January, Messrs. W. J. Money, C.S.I., and Makgill	2
In February, Messrs. J. R. Muspratt, H. A. R. Alexander, Lord Ulick Browne, Irwin, Livesay, and Hurley	6
In March, Messrs. Belli, Lawford, R. V. Cockerell, Larminie, Borwell, and Merington	6
In April, Messrs. C. H. Campbell, Levien, Lane, Lockwood, Brett, and T. Smith	6
In May, Mr. Shortt	1
Total number of furloughs which may be expected to be available before the end of June	26

2. The following officers are allowed furlough for the periods mentioned against their respective names, viz.:—

Messrs. R. P. Jenkins, 2 years; F. B. Simson, 2 years; F. J. Cockburn, 2 years; J. B. Worgan, 2 years; J. D. Maclean, 2 years; C. C. Quin, 2 years; T. M. Kirkwood, 2 years; R. H. Pawsey, 1 year 8 months; R. M. Towers, 2 years; G. K. Webster, 2 years; T. E. Coxhead, 2 years; G. M. Currie, 2 years; E. H. Ruddock, 2 years; A. Weekes, 2 years; E. W. Molony, 6 months; H. Beverley, 2 years.

3. Ten furloughs, therefore, remain unallotted.

4. Each officer should make a special application for subsidiary leave, and stating when he wishes to be relieved of his duties, if he has not already done so.

THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Jan. 9.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following result of the half-yearly examinations held in December, 1871, is published for general information:—

I.—Second or Higher Standard.

1. The following officers have passed in all subjects, viz.:—

(a.) Judicial Officers.—Messrs. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A.; L. C. Abbott; G. H. Damant; J. Pratt, M.A.; C. E. Buckland, B.A.

(b.) Police Officer.—Mr. R. H. Boddam.

2. The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz.:—

(a.) Judicial Officers.—Messrs. A. A. Wace, in Hindustani; P. Nolan, in Hindustani; Baboo Hurrokal Mookerjee, in Bengali and Hindustani; Messrs. J. R. Hand, in Hindustani; G. G. Dey, in Bengali; J. C. Veasey, in Hindustani; W. B. Martin, in Revenue; J. D. White, in Hindustani; J. F. Harrison, in Ooryah and Hindustani; W. Fiddian, B.A., in Hindustani; R. H. Greaves, in Hindustani; L. R. Forbes, in Revenue; W. O. Muller, in Bengali.

(b.) Police Officers.—Messrs. F. A. Dawson, in Bengali; R. F. H. Paghe, in Bengali; H. V. H. Roberts, in Hindustani.

3. The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz.:—

(a.) Judicial Officers.

Baboo Taringy Coomar Ghose, B.A., passed Dec. examination in Revenue and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Baboo Bemolanund Mookerjee, passed Dec. examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Bengali and Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue and Hindustani.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, passed Dec. examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, passed Dec. examination in Judicial and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, B.A., passed Dec. examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. Soorendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., C.S., passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue and Hindustani.

Mr. Behary Loll Gupta, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue and Hindustani.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, passed Dec. examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. J. Barlow, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Mr. C. A. Samuelle, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Mr. T. J. Murray, passed Dec. examination in Revenue and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. H. B. Beames, passed Dec. examination in Judicial and Hindustani; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, C.S., passed Dec. examination in Bengali and Revenue; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. H. R. Reily, passed Dec. examination in Judicial and Revenue; still subject to examination in Bengali and Hindustani.

Mr. C. F. Manson, passed Dec. examination in Bengali, Judicial, and Revenue; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Capt. W. Hopkinson, passed Dec. examination in Revenue and Hindustani; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. R. D. Hare, passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Hindustani.

Capt. W. G. Maitland, passed Dec. examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Bengali and Assamese.

(b.) Police Officers.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra, passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. W. F. Smith, passed Dec. exam on in Law and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. W. B. Savi, passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

1. The following officers, of the Covenanted Civil Service, have passed in Bengali, viz. :—

Messrs. F. H. B. Skrine, Romesh Chunder Dutt.

2. The following judicial officers have passed in all subjects, viz. :—
Baboos Okhoy Coomar Sen, Saroda Proshad Chatterjee, Kashi Kinkur Sen.

3. The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

(a.) Judicial Officers.—Mr. E. R. Middleton, in Revenue; Mr. H. B. Reily, in Bengali; Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, in Revenue; Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, in Revenue.

(b.) Police Officers.—Mr. P. Scanlan, in Bengali; Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, in Hindustani.

4. The following judicial officers, having passed partially by the first or lower standard, are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

Mr. W. C. Lorraine, passed Dec. examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial and Bengali.

Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, passed Dec. examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Judicial and Revenue.

Lieut. W. A. Lawrence, passed Dec. examination in Judicial and Revenue; still subject to examination in Vernacular.

Baboo Kalinath Bose, passed Dec. examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial and Bengali.

The following assistants in the opium department, who had previously passed in the Opium Laws, have now passed in the remaining subject—Hindustani :—

Messrs. B. M. Allen, J. Fawcus, W. D. Ridsdale.

The following assistant in the opium department has passed in Hindustani, and is still liable to a further examination in the Opium Laws, viz. :—Mr. H. N. Snell.

MILITARY.

BACON.—Cawnpore station order confd., dated Nov. 6, 1871, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Bengal staff corps.

CLIBBORN.—The services of Ensign J. Clibborn, 62nd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

GORDON.—CURLEY.—Regt. order confd., dated July 18, 1871, app. Troop serg. major T. Gordon to offic. as ridingmaster, to 20th hussars, with effect from July 6, v. Regtl. serg. major J. Curley. Dated Oct. 18, 1871, app. Regtl. serg. major J. Curley to offic. as ridingmaster, with effect from Oct. 18, 1871, v. Troop sergeant major T. Gordon.

HARVEY, C. S., of C baty. F brig. R.H.A., having been promoted second capt. into No. 2 baty. 10th brig., R.A., will proceed to Malta.

JAMES.—The services of Major C. James, Madras staff corps, late 2nd squad. officer of the 2nd regt., Central India horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home department.

KNATCHBULL.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—Capt. F. Knatchbull, 89th foot, to be major, from Dec. 5.

MOULES.—Loshai field force order confd., dated Cachar, Dec. 1, attaching Capt. H. S. Moules, general list, inf., to the 42nd N.I., for duty.

NICHOLSON.—With reference to G.O. by the C. in C. of Nov. 13, notifying an exchange of services between Lieut. Clayton, R.E., and Lieut. Nicholson R.E. (Imperial Establishment), the undermentioned officer has reported his arrival :—Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Imperial Estab., date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 16.

RAMSAY.—The services of Capt. M. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the home dept.

ROBINSON.—That portion of G.O.C.C. of Sept. 2, perm. 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A., to study at the Thomason College, is cancelled.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, Jan. 1.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

Capt. and local major M. C. Lawson, R.A., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 13.

Lieut. R. W. Smith, R.A., to be capt. from Dec. 9.

Lieut. V. Wing, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 21.

Lieut. B. Simner, 76th foot, to be capt., from Dec. 30.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 13.)

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2 :—

Lieut. col. A. H. Hope, Madras staff corps, and R. G. Jones, Madras staff corps; Jan. 2.

Lieut. col. L. R. Christopher, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 4.

Lieut. col. J. T. Francis, Bombay staff corps; Jan. 12.

Major W. H. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from Jan. 7, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866.

Lieut. H. B. Hanna, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 4, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866.

Brevet capt. (now major in Madras staff corps) N. Swanston to be major from Oct. 25 last, in succession to Major J. F. Robertson, Bombay staff corps, prom. The prom. of Capt. J. M. Williams, Madras inf., to the rank of major by brevet, announced in G.O. No. 1,044 of Nov. 28 last is hereby cancelled.

BREVET.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. H. R. C. Moyle, Bombay inf., Jan. 10.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. G. Ward, cav., date of arrival at Bombay Nov. 12; Second capt. T. T. Carter, royal engr.; Deputy superint. great trigonometrical survey of India; and Surg. major F. Pearson, med. dept., superint. gen. of vaccination, Rohilcund div., N.W. Provinces, date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 16.

Lieut. col. R. B. Hill, inf., and Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, Bengal S.C., date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 21.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Q. Pogson, inf., 2nd in command, and wing officer 6th N.L.I.; Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, gen. list cav., 1st squad. subalt., 18th Bengal cav.; and Lieut. L. F. Boileau, Royal engr., exec. engr., D.P.W., Rajpootana, date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 24.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, officiating joint magistrate of Tipperah, one month and a half. Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 24, on his return from furlough, has the usual subsidiary leave from 25th idem., to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. J. Monro, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 24, on his return from furlough, from 25th idem., to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. H. W. Alexander, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Jan. 7, on his return from furlough, from the 8th idem., to enable him to join his appointment at Arrah. Lieut. G. H. L. Pole, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, on medical certificate, from October 5 to 29, 1871, inclusive. Rev. W. W. Phelps, chaplain of Mian Mir, from Jan. 10, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. R. J. Leeds, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jounpore, for twenty-two months, from March 15. Mr. R. Evans, assistant magistrate and collector, Boolundshuhur, for two years. Mr. W. Irvine, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Goruckpore, for two years. Mr. T. Allen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Indore (State) Railway, for twelve months, together with fourteen days' preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. J. Herschel, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, privilege leave, for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. S. Beadon, B.A., officiating private secretary to the Lieut. gov., for one year. Mr. A. Weekes, officiating joint magis

trate and deputy collector, Purneah, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, embarking at Bombay. Mr. H. R. Madocks, judge of Bhangulpore, with effect from July 1 next. Mr. C. L. Davies, executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Cossye division, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 27 last.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. H. H. Murphy, R.E., D.P.W., N.W.P., for two years. Capt. G. Atkins, of the Bengal S.C., for two years. Surg. maj. S. Clark, of the med. dept., for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854. Capt. A. McC. Bruce, of the gen. list inf., and T. F. Bruce, of the Bengal S.C., are perm. to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., chief engineer irrigation works, and joint secretary to Govt. dept. P.W., N.W.P., for one year, embarking at Bombay. Capt. (brev. major) F. M. Birch, of the Bengal S.C., 1st class assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. A. FitzHugh, of the Bengal S.C., wing officer 4th Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking at Bombay. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieut. C. Hanbury, 5th lancers, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. P. Platt (No. 1 battery, 24th brigade), R.A., for one month, from Dec. 17, to appear before a medical board. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope (E battery, 8th brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Veterinary surg. R. Marshall (B battery, 8th brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. M. Theobald, 62nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. J. D. Howden, 76th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Captain J. Davison, 85th foot, to Bombay, for fourteen days, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Captain F. C. W. Drummond (1st wing subaltern, 7th N.I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furl. to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. (local lieutenant. col.) G. O. Rybot, late 25th brigade R.A., for six months, from date of breaking up the Nynee Tal depot, to remain in the Hills of Kumaon, on private affairs. Lieut. J. S. Quayle, No. 5 battery 6th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major J. E. D. Hill, 63rd foot, for six months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs. Major H. R. Bradford, staff corps, doing duty at Rawulpindee, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Staff Asst. surg. A. M. S. Lithgow, M.D., attached to 35th foot, to 36th foot, from Dec. 17 to April 16 next. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., in medical charge 87th N.I., to N.W.P. and Hills, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CUMMING.—Under the provs. of section 7, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints M. C. L. B. Cumming, asst. to the coll. of Kurnool, to be a commr. for carrying out in the town of Kurnool the purposes of the said Act. Jan. 16.

JOHNSON, E. K., head clerk in the office of the coll. of Ganjam, to be marriage registrar for the dist. of Ganjam.

LYS, Capt. A. M., Madras S.C., to act as joint mag. of Ootacamund during the abs. of Major Hankin on leave. Jan. 16.

SNATH, J. F., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, but to continue to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras. Jan. 16.

THOMPSON, J. J., Tahsildar of Chicacole, Ganjam, to act as dep. coll. in charge of the salt dept. in the same dist. during the employ. of D. V. Nursing Row on special duty. Jan. 16.

MILITARY.

BEAUCHAMP, Capt. G. E. H., cadre 45th N.I., attached to 30th N.I. Jan. 16.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. W. F. O., 15th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Dec. 20, 1870. [Jan. 16.]

BOWEN, Major G. B., staff corps, is posted to general duty, Madras.

CREWE.—The servs. of Col. W. Crewe, dep. supt. of rev. survey, are replaced at the disp. of C. in C. Jan. 16.

HOWLETT.—H.M.'s Govt. has sanctioned the nomination, vide G.O.G. No. 227, dated Sept. 21 last, of Col. A. Howlett, staff corps, to be qrmr. gen. of the Madras army.

MONTGOMERIE, Major S. C., is posted to gen. duty, French Rocks, on relief by Lieut. col. Playfair. Jan. 16.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. col. J. W., staff corps, offic. controller of mily. accts., is app. a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, v. Col. Gillilan, on furl.

PROMOTIONS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 44th regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Keith (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Butt, dec. 3.

Cadre 45th regt. N.I.—Lieut. B. Fischer (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Campbell, dec. 11.

Cadre 48th regt. N.I.—Capt. C. C. Mason (lieut. col. in staff corps) to have position of major, v. Southey, dec. 14.

Infantry gen. list.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) F. Smalley to be capt., in succ. to Mason, cadre 48th N.I., prom. Dec. 14.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered:—

18th Regt. N.I. from Hong Kong to Palaveram.

19th Regt. N.I. from Singapore to Trichinopoly.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head quarters, Madras, Dec. 26.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Capt. B. H. Preston, from 2nd wing subalt. to 1st wing subalt. 33rd N.I., v. Armstrong, who vacates.

Capt. T. H. Stoton, from attached 2nd N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 33rd N.I., v. Armstrong, who vacates.

Head quarters, Madras, Dec. 30.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major A. H. Cooke, from offic. wing officer 19th N.I., to gen. duty, Madras, as a tempy. measure.

Capt. F. L. Halem, from extra wing subalt. 19th N.I., to attached 36th N.I., to do duty 39th N.I., until the arrival of the 36th N.I. at Bangalore.

Capt. E. Faunce, from offic. qrmr. 16th N.I. to offic. brig. major Malabar and Canara.

Capt. J. B. Reid, from 1st wing subalt. 16th N.I. to offic. qrmr. 16th N.I., v. Faunce, who vacates.

Capt. L. Owen, from attached 16th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 16th N.I., v. Faunce, who vacates.

Capt. G. E. Martin, from 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I. to offic. qrmr. 7th N.I., v. McCally, who vacates.

Capt. J. F. T. Sherman, from 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I., v. McCally, who vacates.

EXAMINATION.—Capt. J. J. Martin, 45th foot, has passed the higher standard in the Hindustani language.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major E. L. Hankin, joint mag. of Ootacamund, privilege leave for one month. Lieut. G. R. Walker, R.E., acting examiner of railway accounts, one month's preparatory leave. Lieut. G. R. Walker, assistant engineer, 1st grade, acting examiner of railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's accounts, for one year, and to embark from Madras. Mr. J. D. Robinson, collector and magistrate of North Arcot, for one year.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Jan.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. F. Walsh, 2nd battalion 10th foot, from Feb. 1, for six months. Surg. J. H. Finne-more, 45th foot. Col. H. C. Brewster, 70th foot, from Jan. 1 to March 31, pending decision on his application to retire from the service. Lieut. C. Hanbury, 5th lancers, to Bombay for one month, and thence to England for six months. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope, R.A., overland. Vety. surg. R. Marshall (B battery 8th brigade), overland. Lieut. J. D. Howden, 76th foot. Capt. J. Davison, 85th foot, to Bombay, and thence to England for fifteen months. Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, 7th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. (local lieutenant. col.) G. O. Rybot, R.A. (late 25th brigade), for six months, from date of breaking up the Nynee Tal depot, to remain at the hills of Kumaon, on private affairs. Lieut. J. S. Quayle, overland. Major J. E. D. Hill, 63rd foot, for six months. Major H. R. Bradford, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., 67th N.I., to N.W.P. and hills from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

GODFREY—PRICE.—Capt. C. W. Godfrey and Mr. W. S. Price, asst. supts., Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, have been app. to offic., the former as dept. supt., and the latter as asst. settlement officer in that dept. Jan. 11.

LE BRETON, Lieut. W. I., Bombay S.C., officg. dep. controller, N.W.P., and dep. controller, Bombay, is permanently posted to that province, v. Duncan. Jan. 12. Lieut. W. I. Le Breton is app. dep. controller of P.W. accounts, Bombay, v. Duncan. Jan. 17.

POLLEN, A. D., acting asst. judge and session judge of Surat, assumed charge of his office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

THORBURN, J., to act as controller of municipal accounts for the City of Bombay. Jan. 11.

MILITARY.

AITCHISON, Col. C. T., dep. adjt. gen. of the army, offic. as adjt. gen. of the army, in add. to his own duties, from Dec. 12, 1871, to Jan. 6, 1872. Col. C. T. Aitchison to continue to offic. as adjt. gen. of the army. Jan. 16.

BEAN, Capt. F. W., staff corps, is att. to 17th N.I. for duty, and directed to join on duty at the public expense. Jan. 6.

BRENNER, Lieut. J., late I.N., is app. shipping master, Bombay, v. Mr. Freeman, dec. Jan. 17.

BRIGGS, Lieut. col. H. T., 2nd in comd. and wing officer 6th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 14th N.I. during the abs. of Col. Wood, v.c., on furlough. Jan. 17.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. col. A., asst. adjt. gen. of the army, to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of the army. Jan. 16.

CHAMBERS, Capt. R. M., cadre 5th N.I., is att. to do duty with 12th regt. N.I., and will travel on duty at the public expense. Jan. 6.

GRIFFITH, Capt. J. G. E., staff corps, to offic. as brig. major during the abs. of Major Beville. Jan. 17.

HOLLAND, Capt. J. W., cadre 24th N.I., is attached to do duty with 24th regt. N.I., and will travel on duty at the public expense. Jan. 6.

LAING, Capt. W., 13th regt. N.I., to retain the quartermastership on promotion. Jan. 6.

LYSTER, Lieut. W. H., 49th foot, to be permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; dated Nov. 18. Jan. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS.—The head quarters of the army were established at Bombay on Jan. 20.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe:—Mr. Hughes, cotton inspector in Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for five weeks of the leave granted to him in Government notification dated Nov. 18, 1870. Mr. Wilkinson, cotton inspector for Khandeish, has been allowed one month's privilege leave.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—R. C. Bathurjee, G.G.M.C.; K. T. Best, Esq., M.A.; C. Chambers, Esq., F.R.S.; H. Cook, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.; J. A. Forbes, Esq.; B. Gunputrao, Esq.; W. G. Hall, Esq.; J. Jardine, Esq., C.S.; N. B. Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Col. J. Jones, R.E.; K. Muncharam, Esq.; J. P. Kapadia; W. Lee-Warner, Esq., B.A., C.S.; W. A. Modak, Esq., B.A.; A. F. Moos, Esq.; Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.; N. Haridass, Esq., LL.B.; N. M. A. Rognay, Esq.; S. Vithul, Esq., L.M.; J. D. Wadia, Esq.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. J. C. Annesley, Bengal Medical Establishment, for two years, from date of departure in March next. Lieut. J. Brown, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Capt. H. Philipps, staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 2nd Cavalry. Colonel W. S. Cabussac, staff corps, commandant 16th N.I. Second capt. C. S. S. Taylor, C battery F brigade R.H.A. Capt. O. C. B. Crosswell, 3rd Hussars, on private affairs, pending retirement. Staff asst. surg. C. de M. Palmer. Vety. surg. G. Blake, C battery 18th brigade R.H.A., from Dec. 1, 1871, to May 31, 1872. Capt. S. W. Brodhurst, 20th hussars. Lieut. R. Chambers, 5th lancers. Lieut. A. F. Makellar, D battery 18th brigade R.A. Ensign T. W. Conran, 26th foot. Lieut. J. F. Bally, 20th brigade R.A. Quartermaster A. Berry, 1st batt. 3rd foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Asst. surg. E. Townsend, 1st batt. 3rd foot, from date of departure. Major C. G. Grant, 1st batt. 17th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. J. L. Field, 1st batt. 17th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. A. H. Bertie, 1st batt. 17th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. col. W. G. Mainwaring, staff corps, comdt. 30th N.I. (or Jacob's Rifles), for two years, from date of departure in March next.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER—At Agra, Jan. 17, wife of F. E. Archer, C.E., daughter.
ARDEN—At Elore, Jan. 8, wife of the Rev. A. H. Arden, C.M.S., son.
BALDERSTON—At Mooltan, Jan. 10, wife of Archibald Balderston, 109th regt., daughter.
BIRCH—At Beerbloom, Jan. 7, wife of Capt. H. H. Birch, 27th Pujab inf., daughter.
CAMPBELL—At Rawul Pindce, Jan. 8, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Campbell, 9th Bengal cav., daughter.
CRAWLEY—At Mymensingh, Jan. 13, wife of G. J. Crawley, assist. superint.
CLAYTON—At Madras, Jan. 17, wife of the Rev. Walter Clayton, of Masulipatam, daughter.
DALYELL—Jan. 14, wife of Lieut.-Col. Dalyell, 21st Fusiliers, daughter.
DOUGLAS—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 15, wife of J. Douglas, son.
DUFF—At Ahmedabad, Jan. 10, wife of Dr. Duff, R.A., son.
ETESON—At Roorkee, Dec. 25, wife of Surg. A. Eteson, son, still-born.
FRANKLIN—At Oudh, Jan. 8, wife of Assist-Surg. B. Franklin, daughter.
HARRIS—At Sealdah, Jan. 12, Mrs. A. Harris, daughter.
HIGH—At Lunowlee, Jan. 19, wife of J. High, telegraph master Government telegraph dept., daughter.
HOWELL—At Byculla, Jan. 17, wife of W. S. Howell, daughter.
IRWIN—At Morar, Jan. 12, wife of Rev. A. W. Irwin, son, still-born.
JAMES—At Cuddalore, Jan. 16, wife of S. H. James, C.E., son.
KING—At Calcutta, Jan. 5, wife of H. O. King, son.
LEE—Jan. 13, wife of C. Lee, sec. and surveyor to the Hyderabad municipality, daughter.
MACKESY—At Lahore, Jan. 13, wife of Major W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Menezes—At Mount-road, Jan. 15, wife of F. C. F. de Menezes, son.
MIDDLETON—At Poona, Jan. 14, wife of H. W. Middleton, son.
PALMAN—At Royapooram, Jan. 12, wife of J. J. Palman, daughter.
PARTRIDGE—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, wife of T. d'O. Partridge, Inspector of Labourers, Upper Assam, daughter.
PHEAR—At Ballygunge, Jan. 12, wife of the Hon. J. R. Phear, daughter.
PIDDINGTON—At Calcutta, Jan. 13, wife of A. L. Piddington, of twins, daughters.
PORTER—At Bareilly, Jan. 15, wife of F. W. Porter, B.C.S., son.
ROBERTS—At Umballa, Jan. 8, wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Roberts, v.c., son.
SARGEANT—At Bombay, Jan. 21, wife of R. A. Sargeant, R.E., daughter.
SKENE—At Shillong, Jan. 7, wife of Capt. C. McD. Skene, Bengal Infantry, son.
SKIPWITH—At Nagpoor, Central Provinces, Jan. 16, wife of Capt. G. T. Spencer—At Hoshiarpore, Dec. 24, wife of R. Spencer, daughter.
STACEY—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 20, wife of G. B. Stacey, son.
STEPHENSON—At Pollim, Jan. 13, wife of W. P. Stephenson, of Munzerabad, son.
VANKETY—At Indore, Jan. 10, wife of D. Vankety, son.
WAUCHOPE—At Peshawur, Dec. 23, wife of Capt. Wauchope, brigade major, daughter.
WARD—At Futttehgarh, Jan. 12, wife of G. E. Ward, C.S., son.
WARDE-JONES—At Tirhoot, Jan. 9, wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, son.
WEIR—At Galle, Dec. 20, wife of James Weir, daughter.
WILSON—At Hong Kong, Dec. 19, wife of Mr. W. Wilson, C.E., son.
WIMBERLEY—Jan. 1, wife of Capt. Wimberley, Bengal staff corps, daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

BEAN—TEYEN.—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, W. D. Bean to Annie V., daughter of L. Teyen, late of Allahabad.
GREGSON—SAVAGE.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Jan. 17, M. H. Gregson, R.E., to Mary E. G., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Savage, R.E.
HARVEY—JACK.—At Madras, Jan. 13, A. Harvey, of Bellary, to Louisa Jack, of St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada.
LYDIARD—DUBUS.—At Rajshahy, Jan. 17, W. C. Lydiard, to Madeleine, daughter of E. E. Dubus, Moorsheadabad.

DEATHS.

BIBRA—At Calcutta, Jan. 12, Jessie P., daughter of James von Bibra, aged 9 months.
BRADFORD—At Allahabad, Jan. 13, H. C. Bradford, aged 63. [aged 1.
GILBERT—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, William Harry, son of James Gilbert, GLACKEN—At Raipur, Dec. 31, Julia M., wife of Hugh Glacken, postmaster.
HAMILTON—At Allahabad, Jan. 11, Hannah Hamilton, widow of the late Captain Joseph Hamilton, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 89.
JONES—At Hong Kong, Dec. 23, E. Jones, of Manila, aged 27.
JOSEPH—At Madras, Jan. 10, Mary, wife of T. P. L. Joseph, aged 30.
KER—At Breach Candy, Jan. 15, of apoplexy, John Ker, C.E., son of R. D. Ker, Esq., aged 32.
PIDGON—At Hong Kong, Dec. 8, Francisca P. Pidgon, aged 29.
RATTON—At Sea, near Point de Galle, Dec. 30, Alice M., wife of J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., Madras army, aged 22.
RENCONTRE—At Madras, Jan. 11, Frederick Rencontre, aged 48.
RICHTER—At Mercara, Jan. 13, Otto, son of the Rev. G. Richter, aged 13 months. [Roberts, conductor, ordnance dept., aged 4.
ROBERTS—At Cawnpore, Jan. 8, George C. P., son of G. and M. A. A. RUSSELL—At Jabulpur, Jan. 16, Major F. Whitworth Russell, of the late 3rd Bengal European Light cav. [Steam Navigation Co.
TROTT—At Mazagon, Jan. 19, Josiah N. Trott, late clerk British India TURNBULL—At Meerut, Jan. 12, William Turnbull, Pensioner, late Bengal Artillery. [commissariat dept., aged 29.
WILD—At Breach Candy, Bombay, Jan. 9, wife of Ensign W. Wild,

Official Papers.

REPLY TO THE CIVILIANS' MEMORIAL.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to J. H. Fisher, Esq., Secretary to the Central Civilians' Committee, Allahabad.

Home Department (Public), Fort William, Dec. 30, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Geoghegan's letter to your address, No. 2892, dated June 10 last, I am directed now to reply to the memorial from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service, praying—

1. For the restoration of the rate of acting allowance to 30 per cent.
 2. For the restoration of the minimum furlough allowance of £500 per annum.

3. For employment in the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Political Department.

4. For permission to take privilege leave three months instead of six months before furlough.

2. On the first point the Governor general in Council feels satisfied that no change is necessary. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, it appears that, even with the reduction from 30 to 20 per cent., the junior civilians are drawing on the whole better, and not worse, pay than if the old rules had remained in force; and the protection afforded by the rule that the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer, ordinarily secures individuals against any but every trifling loss.

3. As regards the second point, I am to observe that before the memorial was received, the question of the minimum furlough allowance was decided in favour of the service.

4. On the third point I am to state that the Governor general in Council can make no specific promises. Any relief that he could give to the service by appointments in his gift would be very small, while in every appointment the fitness of the individual must be more considered than the claims of the service at large, however urgent they may be. Still his Excellency in Council would be glad to see members of the covenanted civil service more extensively employed in the non-regulation provinces, and in the political and other departments of the State; and I am to acquaint you that stringent orders were issued last year to the local Governments and administrations in the Bengal Presidency to give effect to these views, so far as the non-regulation provinces are concerned. His Excellency in Council will further address the local Governments with a view to the employment in special departments of members of the civil service who possess the necessary qualifications, so far as this can be done without injustice to the claims of gentlemen already employed in such departments.

It is understood, however, that the Lieut. governor of the North-Western Provinces has on more than one occasion recently bestowed on covenanted civilians appointments not reserved exclusively to the service, and, with reference to the present admitted stagnation of promotion, the Governor general in Council hopes that his Honour will be able to find other similar opportunities.

5. As to the last point, the Governor general in Council has determined to accede to the prayer of the memorialists. This concession will be, of course, of general application, and will be notified in the financial department.

Home.

COTTON-GIN TRIALS.

The second series of cotton-gin trials commenced in Manchester on the 15th ult., and were brought to a conclusion last Saturday. The object of the second series was chiefly to allow manufacturers to profit by the experience which the first trials had afforded them, and to test the value of any improvements which this experience had enabled them to effect. It not unfrequently happened that a gin based on a correct principle was imperfect by reason of some defect in a matter of detail, and on the other hand that much skill in contrivance and in workmanship was expended upon a principle essentially unsound.

The most remarkable of the machines which have been modified for the second trials is undoubtedly the knife roller gin, of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, which has been altered in several particulars, and has had its speed of working greatly increased. This gin consists of a horizontal spindle on which circular knives, comparable to quoits, are set obliquely at short intervals. As the spindle revolves, the knives pass just clear of a horizontal bar placed above them, in front of which is a Macarthy roller, and, as the cotton fibre is drawn out, the seeds fall down through the intervals between the blades. The alterations made in this gin, which are entirely the result of its having worked for several days under the observation of the manufacturers, consist chiefly in a change in the width of the blades, and in the degree of their obliquity to the spindle. Pegs also have been placed in the intervals between them, in order better to distribute the feed; and the construction of the Macarthy roller has been modified with a view to increased durability. The original roller was built up of discs of leather placed at right angles to their axis; but in the new one the discs are placed obliquely, like the blades, and it is hoped that this arrangement will enable the roller to retain longer the slight roughness of surface which materially assists it in holding and drawing out the fibre. A system of outside screws has been added, by which the relative distances apart of the blades, bar, and roller can be modified very speedily, without stopping the machine, and the construction of the feed-board has likewise been somewhat altered. It will be highly interesting, when Dr. Forbes Watson's Report is made public, to observe the changes in the quantity and quality of work which these various modifications have effected.

Dr. Forbes, the superintendent of the Government factory at Dharwar, has ordered one of the saw gins under his charge to be fitted with a roller and continuous wire saw like that of Cooper's gin, exhibited by Messrs. Garnett. The result has as yet only been imperfectly tested, but it seems likely to afford a machine in which any breakages may be repaired with extreme readiness, and by the hands of ordinary workmen.

Among the gins which make their first appearance in the second series of trials are two small hand churkas and an Emery's saw gin. The latter is provided with a condenser, or pair of rollers between which the issuing fibre is received and flattened into a coherent substance, so that it falls upon the ground instead of being blown to some distance by the draught of the machine.

Until the quality of the fibre turned out by the various gins has been fully tested and reported upon, it would be premature to arrive at any conclusion with regard to their respective merits. But the trials have at least rendered it certain that in point of quantity of work the best saw gins have been beaten by more than one form of roller gin; and also that one particular roller gin has in this respect come prominently to the front, and has distanced all competitors. The prevailing belief is that the teeth of the saw gins are apt to lacerate and injure the fibre; and, if this belief should be shown to be well founded, it is manifest that they must before long be almost entirely superseded.

Besides the gin trials, experiments have been conducted in order to test the degree of pressure to which raw cotton may be subjected without risk of crushing the seed, and without injury to the fibre. Some of the Dharwar samples have been compressed to the extent of getting 44lb. weight into a cubic foot; and it is believed, from the appearance of the outside portions that no harm has thus been done. The issue raised is an important one, because it is probable that, if raw cotton can be sufficiently compressed for easy freight, it will be found economical to have it ginned by the manufacturer rather than by the producer. The American seeds, and the seeds of Indian cotton of American descent, retain a large proportion of their fibre under any method of ginning, and retain as much as one quarter of the whole when imperfectly ginned upon the estates. This retained fibre would be of great value to paper manufacturers, by whom American seed is now actually imported. If the raw cotton were itself imported, the ginning might be effected by manufacturers in the best possible way, and the seed would be at once available—first, for the purposes of the paper manufacturer, and then as a source of supply of oil and of oil cake. The husk, to which the fibre is adherent, would also have a definite, though small value as a manure.

The trials have excited considerable interest in Manchester, and on the 26th ult. Mr. Hugh Mason, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, gave a dinner to Dr. Forbes Watson and to Major-General Cotton, C.S.I., who has been associated with him in conducting them. About seventy gentlemen sat down, among whom were Sir J. W. Kaye, Political Secretary to the Council of India; Sir E. W. Watkin, Mr. C. E. Cawley, M.P.; Mr. Forwood, the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, the President and Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, and many of the leading merchants of the city. In returning thanks for the toast to his health, Dr. Forbes Watson entered at length into the manner of the trials, and dwelt upon the various causes which were tending to increase cotton production in India. He referred to the increased facilities for transit by which not only the produce of the interior was brought more easily to the coast, but the agents of the commercial houses in Bombay and other trade centres were enabled to penetrate into the country, and to establish direct relations with the producers. He said that the action of the Cotton Supply Association had been most beneficial, both in its direct operations and also through its various representations to the Government; and he dwelt upon the degree in which augmentation of production had become a question of agricultural improvement. He believed that the Agricultural Department, recently established by the Indian Government, was calculated to be of the greatest service; and paid a high tribute to the ability, knowledge, and energy of Mr. Hume, who has been selected by Lord Mayo to preside over the Department. It was feared by some that the Indian Agricultural Office would be overwhelmed with work not properly falling within its province, but Dr. Forbes Watson explained that this was not likely to be the case. Other departments had, indeed, been placed in official subordination to it, but they were previously fully organised and working smoothly, and would really form no hindrance to the performance of the peculiar functions of the chief department. The trials now in progress, when completed, would leave only one point in doubt, and that was whether a roller gin could clean American cotton in its fresh state. Before concluding, Dr. Forbes Watson referred to some of the Indian officers who had been active in promoting the industrial prosperity of India; and, in this relation, dwelt especially upon the services of Captain Rivett Carnac. General Cotton gave an interesting account of the beneficial effects of every improvement, however slight, in Indian roadways, and described the works undertaken to improve the navigation of the Godavery river. He much regretted that these and similar works were only executed out of revenue, and that they were thus liable to be stopped, as at present, by the pressure of temporary financial difficulties. He thought such works of the very highest importance, and that nothing should be permitted to interfere with their completion. Sir J. W. Kaye spoke chiefly of the cotton production of the native States of India, and of the enlightenment and energy of the native Princes. Sir E. W. Watkin, who proposed the toast of "Cotton, and the Cotton Supply Association," said that all who were even indirectly interested in the cotton trade of Lancashire, or of the country generally, owed a debt of gratitude to the Association, which had been the pioneer of all those improvements the results of which Dr. Watson had so well described. Among the requisites for an increased and improved supply of cotton from India were improved transit, paper currency, and also, he thought, some means by which the producer who desired to produce quality might get the Government *imprimatur* upon his goods, which would enable him more advantageously to send them to market. Mr. Forwood, who returned thanks for Chambers of Commerce, said that these bodies might do a great work, not only in removing hindrances in the way of trade and in influencing commercial legislation, but also in elevating the tone of commercial morality. Until, however, some amendment was secured in the constitution of the Board of Trade, they could never exercise with full effect the influence which was their due.—Abridged from the *Times*.

Miscellaneous.

RUMOURS.—It is rumoured that The O'Donoghue has been offered the Governorship of Madras, and that Mr. Butt, Q.C., is likely to be appointed to an Indian judgeship.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE CLAIMS.—A claim for about £11,000 of interest is now admitted, as we are informed, by the India Office, with respect to the Banda and Kirwee prize accounts, which have not as yet been adjusted. The actual claims at the present time amount, we believe, to about £600,000, four-fifths of which (or about £480,000) have been pronounced by legal opinions of the highest class—by Dr. Tristram and Mr. Charles Hall—to be clearly valid. The claims for the remainder, £120,000, have not been submitted for legal opinion; and it has been thought unnecessary at present, as there is no great controversy as to the facts, to take counsels' opinion upon these parts of the case. The Kirwee claimants, with an apparently solid case, do not seem to be so energetic as "the claimant" in another case, or Khirwee Bonds might have been in the market ere this at a fair market price.—*Homeward Mail*.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £345,000; to Bombay, £150,000, and to Madras, £5,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11d. will receive about 29 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 20 per cent. Those above in full.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the latest exports of bullion by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.:—From Southampton, per *Mooltan*, 25th January, 1872: To Alexandria, gold, £2,000; to Bombay, gold, £34,106, silver, £190,500; per *Poonah*, 1st February, 1872; to Malta, gold, £50,000; to Bombay, gold, £50,000, silver, £187,300; to Ceylon, gold, £10,000; to Madras, gold, £12,800; to Calcutta, silver, £167,000; to Penang, silver, £107; to Singapore, silver, £20,000; to Hong Kong, silver, £17,708; to Shanghai, silver, £6,610; per *Simla*, 8th February, 1872; to Bombay, gold, £96,000, silver, £212,300.

LORD LAWRENCE AND THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board, a letter was read from Lord Lawrence resigning the chairmanship of that body, as well as his seat for the division of Chelsea, on the ground that failing health required a prolonged residence in a milder climate. In accordance, however, with the earnestly-expressed request of a numerous deputation, his Lordship consented to retain his seat while availing himself of the rest which was so necessary. A letter was then read from Professor Huxley, resigning his seat, and amid many expressions of regret, the resignation was accepted. Lord Lawrence is sixty-two years of age. Professor Huxley is forty-seven.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—It has been decided to bring home one regiment of cavalry and four battalions of infantry from India yearly in future. The corps to come home during the season 1872-73, will, doubtless, be the 20th Hussars, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles (went out in 1857), 2nd battalion 10th Regiment (went out in 1860), 2nd battalion 24th Regiment (went out to Mauritius in 1860), and 105th Light Infantry; those to go out in the event of none of them being required to embark on other service in the meantime—the 10th Hussars (returned from the Crimea in 1856), 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs (returned from Barbadoes in 1866), 43rd Light Infantry (returned from New Zealand in 1866), 40th Regiment (returned from New Zealand in 1866), and 67th Regiment (returned from the Cape of Good Hope in 1866).—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE INDIAN MAILS.—Friday evening, the 26th ult., was the first time that the Indian and Australian mails crossed from Dover to Calais in one boat. The Indian mails consisted of 277 bags, with thirty-two bags of the ordinary mail, and these and seventy-seven passengers and luggage were on board the *Maid of Kent* (Captain Pittcock), and the steamer on her passage in fourteen minutes from the time the train stopped on the pier. At Calais fifteen minutes were occupied in the disembarkation, and the mails were in the station before 1 A.M.; but notwithstanding the despatch used in Dover it was fifty minutes before the train left Calais, so that nearly an hour was wasted. Captain Bruce, R.N., superintended the embarkation of the mails, and went over to Calais with them. Captain Pittcock's arrangements were excellent, and he was complimented upon the celebrity and despatch with which everything was done.—*Dover Chronicle*, Feb. 3.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The influence of the Suez Canal route to the East Indies and China is strikingly exemplified in the *East India, China, and Japan Shipping Register*. The total quantity of cottons shipped to the East in 1872 amounts to 1,752 millions of yards, of which no less than 1,446 millions were sent *via* Egypt and the Suez Canal. In 1870 the proportion sent *via* Egypt was only 933 millions out of 1,629 million yards, or about 9-16ths, while in 1871 the proportion was 14-17ths. Of yarns, 31 millions of pounds, out of 52 millions, were sent last year to the East *via* Egypt, while only 26 millions out of 62 million pounds were shipped by that route in 1870. From the same tables it appears that there is a decrease in cottons to Calcutta of about six million yards, but an increase of about five million pounds of yarn. To Bombay there is the enormous increase of 40 million yards of grey and coloured cottons, but white and printed cottons show a decrease of 10½ millions.

INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS.—The Indian troop-ship *Crocodile*, Captain G. H. Parkin, was to embark the 48th Regiment on Feb. 5 from Malta, and convey it to Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal. The married men, women and children, and baggage embarked on the 3rd. The Indian troop-ship *Jumna*, Captain Richards, we learn by telegraph, left Port Said on Jan. 31 for Malta. During the passage of the Indian troop-ship *Serapis* to Malta from Portsmouth, on the afternoon of the 23rd ult., James Armstrong, able seaman, who was on the look out forward, was knocked overboard by the block of the jib-halliards carrying away and striking him. Although a life-buoy was immediately let go, and a life-boat lowered, the unfortunate man was drowned, and his body could not be recovered. Another fatal accident occurred on the 30th ult. to Sergeant J. Batty, of the Army Hospital Corps, serving on board her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, who was found drowned on the following morning in the south-west extension of the Grand Harbour. He was a steady, sober man, and is believed to have fallen over the steep mole, and there being nothing to lay hold of was unable to save himself.

CONSULAR.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Louis François Sentis as Consul-General at Calcutta for the French Republic.

MEDICAL INQUIRY IN INDIA.—An official document about to be sent to India for distribution relates to an inquiry which is to be set on foot by the Indian Government. Its object is to collect information relative to certain diseases specially prevalent in, or peculiar to, India. The document has been prepared by Dr. Tilbury Fox, physician to the Department for Diseases of the Skin, at University College, London, and Dr. Farquhar, lately holding an important medical appointment in India. The paper contains a digest of all that is known and believed by leading authorities relative to certain skin diseases occurring in India; and it asks for specific answers to specific questions, with the view of obtaining certain additional data to those we at present possess. When sufficient information has been obtained, a report upon the several diseases referred to will be drawn up by Dr. Tilbury Fox and Dr. Farquhar. It is believed that medical science will be much advanced by the inquiry. The paper was approved, in the first instance, by the Army Sanitary Commission; and the Secretary of State for India in Council subsequently decided to circulate it as an official paper. The Earl of Kimberley has asked the India Office for copies to circulate in certain of the colonies where some of the diseases referred to exist, and with the object of gathering special information about them.

ANNUAL BULLION EXPORTS.—Girard de Quetteville's *Indian Circular* gives the following annual statement of bullion shipped by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the East, for the year 1871, from Southampton:—January—To Aden, gold, £100. To Madras, gold, £246. February—To Aden, silver, £3,600. To Madras, gold, £228. March—To Aden, silver, £9,400. To Madras, gold, £175. April—To Aden, silver, £8,800. To Bombay, gold, £1,000. To Ceylon, gold, £875. To Madras, gold, £174. To Calcutta, gold, £10,000. May—To Aden, silver, £10,800. To Bombay, gold, £10,000. To Madras, gold, £1,814. June—To Bombay, £9,800. To Ceylon, gold, £185. To Madras, gold, £2,957. July—To Bombay, gold, £12,165; silver, £5,250. To Ceylon, gold, £5,240. To Madras, gold, £15,664. August—To Bombay, gold, £95,815; silver, £10,100. To Ceylon, gold, £10,320. To Madras, gold, £13,426. September—To Bombay, gold, £13,635; silver, £9,600. To Ceylon, gold, £41,620. To Madras, gold, £19,770. To Calcutta, gold, £10,000; silver, £10,800. October—To Bombay, £11,800; silver, £185,950. To Ceylon, gold, £21,180. To Madras, gold, £32,850. To Calcutta, gold, £30,160; silver, £106,500. November—To Bombay, gold, £136,800; silver, £334,500. To Ceylon, gold, £4,495. To Madras, gold, £23,592. To Calcutta, gold, £25,000; silver, £143,300. December—To Bombay, gold, £77,100; silver, £581,300. To Ceylon, gold, £1,725. To Madras, gold, £10,068; silver, £5,000. To Calcutta, gold, £2,000; silver, £91,000.

INDIAN CHARITY TO ENGLAND.—In 1863 the Maharajah of Benares, under the Bengal Presidency, gave a public well to Stoke-row, situated on the highest point of the Chiltern hills, in South Oxfordshire. Some years before, when engaged in concerting measures for the supply and retention of water in a hill tract which forms part of his domains, he had heard of the privations endured by the people of Stoke-row and its vicinity, when, wells being there unknown, the supply of water from deserted clay-pits failed them, and resolved to extend to them the boon he was providing for his own people in the same predicament. The rumour of the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales led to his request that a public well in the above-named locality should be commenced on the Prince's wedding day. This instruction was duly carried out to the day and the hour—the 10th of March, 1863. In due course the well was sunk, a superstructure of Oriental design raised over it, so that by the aid of photography the founder might be able to see the effects of his benefaction, and a simple and effective machinery devised, by means of which the ordinary strength of a lad or woman suffices to bring up from a depth of 368 feet a bucket containing nine gallons of water, with ease and safety, in a few minutes. Subsequently, as, in Hindoo orthodoxy, the plantation and well are man and wife, some adjacent land was purchased, enclosed, planted with cherry trees; a well-warden's cottage erected, and the whole constituted a trust under the guardianship of the Charity Commissioners, to whom an account of income and expenditure from the endowment is annually rendered. This public well has proved beneficial not only to Stoke-row, but to other parts of the country also, for the success of the experiment has induced several landowners in the Chiltern range, Lord Macclesfield and others, to sink similar wells for the relief of the poor, and has also evoked similar charitable gifts from other noblemen of India. In 1866 the late Sir Rajah Deonarayan, of Benares, a member of the Indian Legislative Council, gave a public well to another waterless tract in Oxfordshire. Next, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, a principality under the Madras Presidency, who was educated at Benares, and often resides there, took up the movement, and gave a drinking fountain to Hyde Park. More re-

cently Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, the opulent banker of Bombay, has followed suit with a similar gift to Regent's Park. Thus, in order of time, the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay have given to England their respective memorials of Indian munificence. Lately the Maharajah of Benares, on receipt of the glad tidings of the Prince of Wales's convalescence, forwarded a telegram requesting that the equivalent sterling of 2,000 rupees may be expended in charitable contributions to the poor of Stoke-row and its neighbourhood in suitable festivities and rejoicings there for the recovery of his Royal Highness. Arrangements are being made to give effect to these instructions, the illumination of the well superstructure being a part of the scheme, on the day fixed by her Majesty for a public thanksgiving.

CARNATIC RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Feb. 2, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. The Report, an abstract of which appeared in our last, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, said it had informed the shareholders that the surveys had occupied the engineering staff since their arrival in India, and that those surveys, so far as already completed, were in the hands of the Government for their guidance in deciding on the direction the line should take, that the works and rolling stock of the open section were in good order, and that this short line had already been worked at a profit. The necessity for changing the time of meeting from February to June was also explained, when the accounts would be made up both in England and India to the same date, Dec. 31. The only important subject requiring consideration was the recommendation of the Secretary of State that an amalgamation should be made of the three railway companies in the Madras Presidency, and the grounds upon which his Grace's suggestion was based were very clearly and distinctly enunciated in the letter the board received from the India Office, dated the 4th of January, and quoted in *Allen's Mail* last week. The board had purposely brought the question before the shareholders without any remarks, in order that their opinions might be "uninfluenced and unprejudiced." The shareholders would nevertheless probably desire to know the views generally of the board in regard to the advantages or disadvantages which might be expected to attend such an amalgamation, and he (the chairman) might, therefore, in a few words, state the conclusion at which the board had arrived on the subject. The Secretary of State had intimated, through the official director to the board, that in the event of an amalgamation being effected, the just claims of those officers whose employment might be terminated should be met in a liberal spirit, which at once removed any objection which might be made on personal grounds. The board, perhaps, excusably considered that the Carnatic line would be the most remunerative of the three, but they also felt that very great advantages must attend a combination of all the interests, and the administration, under a united and single board, of the entire railway system of the Madras Presidency. After weighing the several points, the directors were disposed to recommend, unless any new arguments should be adduced in the discussion to alter that opinion, that the suggestion of the Secretary of State should be favourably entertained. Mr. G. Norton, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously. The retiring directors, General Sir J. Alexander and Mr. H. Brockett, were re-elected, and also Mr. Franklin and Mr. G. Smith, the retiring auditors. It was also agreed that the annual meeting should in future be held in the month of June in every year, when all the accounts would be ready. The Chairman said the only other point was with reference to the proposed amalgamation. The suggestion was originally made by the Secretary of State to the board in September last year, when the directors advised that the several lines should be first completed, by which their respective values would be better understood, and an amalgamation, if still considered advisable, be then based on the experience obtained in the interval. The Secretary of State regarded the earlier completion of the arrangement to be so desirable as to recommend its being referred to the shareholders for their consideration, and, under these circumstances, it now came before them. With a view to afford the opportunity to any of the shareholders to express their views on the subject he would propose a resolution in general terms, to the effect of giving a conditional concurrence in the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and leaving further negotiations with the Government and the other railway companies to the board, to be arranged subject to approval and confirmation at a future meeting specially convened for the purpose. He then moved a formal resolution, which was seconded by Major-General Green. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Brockett, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kimber, and other shareholders took part, which resulted in a resolution amended in the following form being agreed to:—"Resolved that, with reference to the suggestion of his Grace the Secretary of State of an amalgamation of the three railway companies in the Madras Presidency, the shareholders, not prejudging any arrangement which may be found conducive to the general interests and capable of being effected on fair and equitable conditions, authorise the directors to negotiate provisionally." The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 7.—THE ALBERT AND EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—Mr. CAVE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for a Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the failure of these companies. At a future stage he promised to make a somewhat fuller statement to the House, and to show why this particular form of inquiry was, in his opinion, the only one which could meet the exigencies of the case.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Mr. R. FOWLER gave notice of his intention to move, on Tuesday, the 20th, that the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk be referred to the Privy Council.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE gave notice that he would move the re-appointment of the Committee on the Euphrates Valley.

India Office.

Feb. 10, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. W. W. Hunter, Mr. J. M. Luff (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. R. Ovans.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. Hurley, 3 mo.; Mr. F. S. Wigram, 6 mo.; Mr. G. Parker (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. W. H. Pattison (Uncov.), 6 mo. (permission to return cancelled).

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. Lushington, 6 mo.; Mr. J. H. M. Cox (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Brown (Uncov.), 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. E. Taylor, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. T. Harkness, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., 1 week.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. L. T. Harris, J. A. Marcel, M. M. W. Sandys, J. H. Bax Ironside, c.b., T. B. Hardinge (Uncov.), G. De Vere (Uncov.), Mrs. G. De Vere (Uncov.), Messrs. H. Irwin (Uncov.), J. H. Wilson (Uncov.), and G. A. Stack (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. J. H. Le Fann.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. A. Gower, Staff Corps; Col. J. Wilson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. F. Ogilvie.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GAITSKILL—The wife of Lieut. colonel J. G. Gaitskill, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn, at Cheltenham, Feb. 4.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Lieut. colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, c.b., at 107, Corso, Rome, Jan. 31.

BLOGG—Colonel Henry B. Blogg, late H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry, at Leelands, Kent, Feb. 1.

BROWN—Lieut. James Brown, R.E., son of Sir William Brown, Bart., on board H.M.'s troopship *Junna*, on his way home from India, on sick leave, Jan. 31, aged 28.

MAINWARING—Isabella, widow of the late George Mainwaring, Bengal C.S., at Lyncombe, aged 72, Feb. 6.

POPE—Colonel James Pope, late of the Bombay Army, at 15, Park-place, Regent's-park, Feb. 3.

TREMENHEERE—Pendarves Walter, son of Major general G. B. Tremeneere, R.E., in South Africa, Dec. 13, 1871.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1. H.M.'s str. *Forte*, East Indies.—2. Str. *Gunga*, Bombay, via Suez Canal. 5. *Canute*, Bombay.—6. City of Lucknow, Calcutta.—7. Sydney Eggers, Cocanada; Sea Chief, Calcutta.—9. Str. *Asiatic*, Calcutta; str. *Singapore*, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. British Prince, Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Str. *Said*, Bombay; str. *George*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—2. *Teviotdale*, Bombay; str. *Strathblane*, Calcutta; *Garibaldi*, Aden; str. *Clarinda*, Bombay.—3. Str. *Como*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. *Bengal*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Mary Stenhouse, Bombay; str. *Excelsior*, Aden, via Suez Canal; str. *Eliza Hunting*, Bombay.—4. *Deerhound*, Bombay; Asia, Calcutta.—5. *Savernake*, Bombay.—6. *Selina*, Madras; str. *Cartago Nova*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—7. *Milford*, Kurrachee; str. *Lorne*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. *Mesopotamia*, Bussorah, &c., via Suez Canal; *Canute*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Martaban*, Calcutta; *Morning Light*, Bombay; str. *South Tyne*, Bombay, via Suez

Canal; H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—S. Jason, Calcutta.—9. Str. Mont Cenis, Calcutta; Sans Pareil, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. Como, via Suez Canal, Feb. 3.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Johnstone, two Misses Johnstone, Capt. C. H. Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. C. P. Elliott.

Per screw str. Strathclyde, via Suez Canal, Feb. 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Miss Lomes, Miss Dawson, Mr. Moyses, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. Milsom, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Blythe. For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Isacke, Miss Peabody, Mrs. Schafter, Mr. Kendall, Master Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. B. Boileau.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Simla, Feb. 8.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and infant, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mrs. S. C. Bayley, Major and Mrs. Clark and infant, Miss Warburton, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hogg, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Miss Fraser, Mr. Sewell, Mr. A. C. Loggin, Mrs. Gale, Mr. Johnson, Master Johnson, Mr. S. Baird, Mr. Elworthy. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. H. Lewis and two friends, Mr. G. McKibbin, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. T. Ellis, Mr. R. Salmond, Rev. W. Hutton, Mr. R. H. Lee, Hon. H. B. Devereaux.

Per str. Nyanza, Feb. 12.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. cols. J. J. H. Gordon, Stafford, L. J. Hire, and F. E. Gordon, Mr. R. Elias, Mrs. Combe, Colonel Agnew and son, Col. R. MacLagan, Capt. Reddy, Mr. and Mrs. Ryal, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bosanquet, Mr. J. Debnam, Major Orchard, Capt. J. Jopp, Mr. T. W. Smyth, Mr. T. J. Matley, Mr. G. A. J. Rothney. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. Maxwell, Mr. K. Jones.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

An American ship, showing 4th d.p., 3,465, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 21, 41 S., 29 W.

Cora Linn, Cardiff to Aden, same day.

Lucy S. Wills, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1 S., 29 W.

Carnatic, Calcutta to London, Dec. 31, 2 S., 30 W.

Himalaya, Sunderland to Madras, Dec. 23, 2 S., 30 W.

Inviation (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, Nov. 25, 35 S., 28 E.

Henry Warren, Rangoon to Queenstown, Dec. 24, 13 S., 9 W.

Martabem, Tuticorin to London, Dec. 10, 35 S., 18 E.

Tiverton, Tuticorin to London, Dec. 20, 26 S., 8 E.

An American barque, showing 4th d.p., Rangoon to Falmouth, Dec. 16, 8 S., 15 W.

Ship, No. 2,574, 4th d.p., Calcutta to London, Jan. 15, 10 S., 12 W.

Ralph Bernal, Calcutta to Liverpool, Nov. 29, 21 S., 69 E.

Glenlyon, Calcutta to London, Dec. 26, 35 S., 20 E.

Canada, Calcutta to Dundee, Dec. 24, off Cape of Good Hope.

Cameo, Maulmain to Clyde, Dec. 26, 35 S., 19 E.

Stavanger, London to Akyab, Nov. 29, 39 S., by the Earl of Southesk, at Natal.

Harkaway, Calcutta to London, Dec. 11, 29 S., 48 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Fifehire, Barr, which arrived in the river on Jan. 21 from Madras, had experienced heavy weather, and thrown overboard about 300 bags containing jute, &c. H.M.'s str. Forte, which arrived in the Downs on Feb. 1 from the East Indies, had been in collision with a steamer in the Channel, and sustained some damage.

The British Prince, from Dundee to Calcutta, was reported on Feb. 5 ashore S. of the Bass Rock, Firth of Forth, with twelve feet of water in her hold. She lies on rocks in a very dangerous and difficult place; endeavours are being made to save the stores. She has since become a total wreck.

The Sambiri, V. d. Berg, from Sunderland to Samarang, with coal, put into Falmouth on Feb. 7 with damage to rudder, loss of bulwarks, and decks leaky.

The Tiverton, from Tuticorin to London, put into St. Helena on Dec. 31 in charge of the mate (Pape), the master (Smith) having died on Nov. 22. The vessel proceeded next day.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. J. Orr.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Durham, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Price, Capt. G. Shirley, and Lieut. Young.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Willock, and Mr. Leach.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lieut. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rose, and Mr. C. Nicholson.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. H. Anderson.

BRINDISI to PENANG.—Mr. F. Bishop.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker, and Mr. and Mrs. Simson.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Drew, and Mr. Otley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Clogstoun.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Kaufmann.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. G. Richardson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harden.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Preston.

FEBRUARY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Murray, Mr. N. M. Grant, Mr. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Vandergrucht, Mr. G. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. R. Tronson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mr. Deupster, Dr. Joynt, Mrs. Wright, two Misses Wright, and Miss Rothney.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ironsides, Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell, Col. and Mrs. McMullen, and Capt. A. J. Moore.

SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Colquhoun Grant.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Wales.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Baker.

FEBRUARY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Col. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Windowe, Col. and Mrs. Walker, and Mr. C. Stephenson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. W. Fane, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. E. Foord, Lieut. and Mrs. Whyte, and Mr. Beauman.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Cox.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Pyke, Mr. Woollett, Mr. Layton, Mr. R. Gray, and Mr. S. G. Bird.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. N. C. Stevens.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Henderson.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Perceval.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. Toppitt.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Capt. Innes, and Mr. Hutton.

Colonel Phillips, has already performed good work, having twice secured a favourable hearing for their claims in the House of Commons; in addition to which they have prepared, and are now distributing by hundreds to the officers concerned, a form of petition, every word of which has been carefully considered by the officers forming the committee. This being the case, it must seem extraordinary that a second committee should have been called into existence under the title of the "Committee of the Indian Army Defence Institution," and that they should propose to inaugurate their proceedings by drawing up "a proper and unambiguous form of petition," in the room of that which Colonel Phillips and his colleagues have already provided and distributed. All true friends of the officers interested in this important question must deeply regret that such a course has been adopted, and must be of one mind in advising them to avoid the complications with which their cause is threatened by the operations of a rival agency which begins its career by sowing dissension in the camp, where union is above all of primary importance. It is not often that we venture upon a classical allusion in our practical columns; but it will be remembered that Agamemnon was assured of victory in a dream sent by Jove, provided he attacked with "all the Greeks," and when he lost the battle and complained of the deception, he was reminded that Achilles had been left in his tent, and was not united with him in action. Similar danger lurks in the division of forces and of counsels that must inevitably be caused by the perseverance of the new committee in the separate line of action upon which it has entered. The committee presided over by Colonel Phillips is known, and no suspicion of any interest apart from that of the officers it represents can by any possibility be attached to its proceedings. It has now arrived at a critical period of its existence, and we may say, is on the eve of the final struggle which must certainly be a success if success is ever to crown the exertions which have been made over a period of so many years. We have heard before now that "new brooms sweep clean," but the proverb is generally quoted to prove how shallow it is. For ourselves we mistrust that new-born zeal which vaunts itself over old experience, and in the present case it is hard to see what the new committee proposes to itself, what means it professes to have at its command, which the committee of Colonel Phillips has not proved itself capable of working.

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

The *Times* maintains that it is not so much as intimated that these "Kukas" had a grievance, unless, indeed, it was the law against murdering rival religionists, and yet they rose in arms, to the extent of their power, against the Government of the country, and might by possibility have created a most serious disturbance. Nobody can tell what effects might be produced in India by the spectacle of a successful revolt. If the "Kukas" had captured the Government post and had raised their standard, whatever it may have represented, the outbreak might soon have acquired troublesome dimensions. Probably that consideration weighed with those who had to put it down, and yet, as it happened, all this occurred within easy distance of the Army of Exercise now assembled at Delhi. That 800 men should, in the immediate neighbourhood of such a force, attempt an armed insurrection against the Supreme Government, is of itself a circumstance tending to perplex our conclusions. If the insurgents thought of this army, how could they venture upon their enterprise? If they did not, what opinion is to be formed of people so ignorant or unreflecting? Might not the magistrates have looked upon the outbreak with less than usual anxiety in consideration of the overpowering force at hand to support them? In any case, however, we must be left with the conviction that we are charged with the government of a country in no respect resembling the States or nations of Europe. India contains countless races or tribes as obscure and as insignificant as these "Kukas," any one of whom, nevertheless, might at any time attempt an insurrection just as irrational and yet as possibly mischievous. We suspect that some sentiment of fanaticism will be found at the bottom of the whole business; and yet if that be really the case, it will be impossible for us to avoid a repetition of the offence which has thus provoked a species of rebellion. The first duty of a Government is to maintain security for life and property, and the Mahomedans of India would have a far greater grievance than they can allege now if they were left without adequate protection against outbreaks of murderous bigotry.

FORCED RETIREMENTS.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* observes that if an officer failed to truly and faithfully serve the Company, or was unable to do so owing to mental or physical incapacity, the contract necessarily became null and void, but the fact was invariably established by a court-martial in the one case, and by a medical board in the other. Without some such proof the covenant was strictly adhered to. It is evident, therefore that the Company considered it binding. In 1858 the Crown took over, with the rights and privileges, the duties, obligations, and engagements of the company. It did even more, for in the Act which was passed in that year, it expressly guaranteed that the officers and men of the late East India

Spirit of the Home Journals.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

The *Broad Arrow* anticipates much confusion from the existence of two distinct committees on the subject of compensation for the Indian bonus subscriptions. The older committee, headed by

Company's service should be "entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges * * * as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." It is impossible to conceive anything more explicit and binding than the above clause, which moreover expressly mentioned pensions. Under the Company no officer was ever obliged, save for misconduct, or mental and physical incapacity, to retire one moment earlier than he chose. If, therefore, the India Office should require officers to quit the service before they have qualified for the highest rate of pension, the covenant, the obligations of which were taken over in 1858, would be deliberately broken, and the Parliamentary guarantee completely ignored. It has been urged that a government is justified on practical considerations in breaking a contract, and informing its officers that it has no further occasion for their services. We conceive that such a position is untenable, for otherwise, the term contract would cease to have any meaning. That the East India Company did not conceive itself justified in getting rid, from considerations of economy, of any of its covenanted servants who might be in excess of requirements, is proved by the fact that whole regiments were at different times disbanded, and that the officers belonging to them were still retained in the service. Now the Company was clearly the best interpreter of the meaning of the contract which it drew up; so we may consider that it regarded the covenant as absolutely binding, save in cases of misconduct, ill-health, or mental incapacity. Prescriptive right also supports the case of the officers of the Indian service. But as we have said above, if everything else failed, the Parliamentary guarantee places the question beyond dispute. It must likewise be noted that by forcing officers to retire, not only would the latter be illegally deprived of their chances of obtaining the highest rate of pension, but their interest in the military fund would likewise be in defiance of every principle of equity confiscated. Soon after the grant of the original charter to the East India Company, that corporation, in order to prevent the scandal arising from the sight of a large number of the widows and orphans of its officers in a destitute condition, and fearing that it would render men unwilling to enter its service, originated the Military Fund. Not solely, therefore, from motives of humanity, but also from consideration of self-interest, it was ordered that every officer from the day of admission to the service, whether married or not, should contribute to a fund applied to the benefit of widows and orphans. There was no option in the matter; and the periodical contributions, as well as the donations on promotion and marriage, were stopped by the paymaster from each officer's pay. On retiring on a pension, the subscription was still continued, but whether it was then obligatory or not, we cannot say. Practically, however, it was invariably continued. Now, if an officer were compelled, say as major, to retire on the pension of £191 per annum, he would clearly be unable, if his family were large and he possessed no private fortune, to continue his subscription, and the whole of his previous payments would be thrown away.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard (Jan. 15):—Lieut. H. M. Mathews, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Private D. Mulholland, 83rd foot.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.—The following decision of Lord Napier of Magdala will be of interest to a valuable class of regimental officers:—"It appears to the Commander-in-Chief in India that there is an occasional misapprehension in the minds of commanding officers of corps with reference to the responsibility of veterinary surgeons. It is quite proper, of course, that military command should be exercised in the general supervision of duty, but it is right that commanding officers should understand that veterinary surgeons exercise, with regard to the horses of a corps, a responsibility analogous to that belonging to medical officers on account of the men. This responsibility, therefore, is not limited to the precincts of the hospital for sick horses, but it comprehends advice as to diet, proper shoeing, and generally the conditions under which the efficiency of the horses, the property of the State, may be best maintained."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 15.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

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Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 103
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sierra)	101½ 103
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sierra) of 1828-29	101½ 103
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sierra) of 1832-33	101½ 103
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96 96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 96
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	96 96
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96 96
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 101
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	100 100
4½ per Cent. of 1872	98 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	108½ 108½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Madras	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Bombay	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Colombo	1 dis. ...	1 dis. ...	pur. ...
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 6d. ...
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 6d. ...
Shanghai ... ..	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	...	...	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	...	...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ... ..	...	204 to 206	110½
India 5 per cent. ... ..	...	105½	96 to 96½
India 4 per cent. ... ..	...	105½	93 to 99
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	...	108 to 109	...
India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ... ..	...	...	...
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..	...	...	...
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..	...	102½ to 102½	...
" " " 1859 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	...	102½	...
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..	...	100½	...
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..	...	103½ to 103½	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	...	103½ to 103½	...
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ... ..	...	105½	...
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	...	100½ to 101	...
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..	...	22s. to 27s. pm.	...
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..	...	22s. pm.	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 105½	...
Stock Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½	...
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2,600	104 to 105½	...
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107	...
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	108½ to 108½	...
Stock East Indian	100	107½ to 107½	...
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 107½	...
Do. Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1½ pm.	...
Do. Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.	...
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93	...
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106	...
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101	...
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 104½	...
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	102	...
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105	...
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4½	104½ to 104½	...
Stock Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½	...
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8	...
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15½ to 16	...
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	27 to 28	...
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 88	...
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	47 to 48	...
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	159½	...
10 British Australian	all	9	...
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	10½ to 11½	...
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 10	...
10 China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 9½	...
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½	...
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12½ to 13½	...
25 Indo-European (Limited)	all	11 to 13	...
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	5 to 6	...
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½	...
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company ... ..	...	1 to 1½ pm.	...
50 Assam Tea Company	20	37 to 38	...
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6½ to 7	...
5 Do. New	4	11 to 11½	...
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	13 to 16	...
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20	...
50 East India Land (Limited)	0.70	7 to 5 dis.	...
20 Jorhaut Tea Company	20	35 to 40	...
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 105	...
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	½ dis. to par	...
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	50½	...
50 Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.	...
50 Tiphook Tea Company	10	10	...

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Second Grade, Salary, Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum, will be available in 1874, for such Candidates as may be found duly qualified.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Jan. 29; Agra and Madras, Jan. 27; Calcutta, Jan. 26.

WE have some further particulars of the late Kuka outbreak, which was so soon and sternly suppressed. After helping themselves to arms in Malod, the insurgents on the morning of the 15th January rushed into the walled town of Malair-Kotlah, the capital of a small Mohammedan State in Sirhind. They made at once for the late Nawab's palace, around which the chief public buildings, including the Treasury, are ranged. The authorities however were already prepared for them, and after some hard fighting the rebels were driven out with a loss of seven killed and five captured, one of whom was a woman. Pressed hard by the Kotlah troops, they fell back on the village of Rurr in the Patiala State. Here they seem to have been cleverly surprised by the Tahsildar of a neighbouring village, who succeeded in taking seventy of them prisoners. Even of that number nearly half were wounded men, while a few were women and children. A good many were found unarmed, the remainder being armed only with swords, axes, and sticks. Of the Kotlah troops eight were killed and about twice as many wounded. It was out of this body of captured Kukas that Mr. Cowan selected the forty-nine who were blown away from guns. The Patiala police were scouring the country in search of those who had hitherto escaped pursuit.

AT Ferozepore the troops were under arms all one Sunday night, on account of an alarming rumour, which afterwards proved false, that a large body of insurgents were marching thither. People suddenly began to remember that between that station with its important arsenal, and Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, there is neither telegraph nor Government mail. Such at least is the statement repeated in the *Times of India*, but we think our contemporary must be under some mistake. Surely Ferozepore is on the high road from Umballa to Lahore!

THE manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise were to go on to the end of January. On the 19th the bulk of McMurdo's and Travers's Divisions marched from Naraina to Goorgaon, worried all the way by Sir H. Tombs, posted at Marowlie. On the 22nd the last-named officer had to try and keep General McMurdo from relieving a garrison at Toglakabad. The feint attack by the Goorgaon and Kootub roads took the troops on both sides over terribly broken country, in which both cavalry and artillery must have been sorely puzzled by the endless ravines. The movements were suddenly checked at two P.M. by the utter exhaustion of some regiments which had been on their legs for twelve hours. Next day however the fight was renewed, with final success on the whole for General McMurdo.

OF the Loshai Expedition there is not much to record this week, so far as the Indian papers are concerned. General Bouchier on the 22nd January was marching, as the telegrams had already told us, towards Poiboy, the people of which neighbourhood seemed inclined to be friendly. The climate was reported as magnificent, and the troops were in good health. The coolie detachments had at last shaken off the cholera, and joined their respective columns in good health and spirits.

POOR Lord Mayo embarked with his suite for Rangoon on the morning of January 24, after seeing the King of Siam off to Delhi. The late Viceroy was to land at Rangoon on the 29th, and after a few days' sightseeing embark for Maulmain on the 3rd of this month. From the capital of Tenasserim he would start again on the 7th, taking the Andaman Islands on his way to Orissa. How the latter part of the programme was left unfinished our readers know too well.

THE revised Bill brought in by Mr. F. Stephen with tacit reference to the case of the Progressive Brahmos provides a simple form of marriage for "persons who are neither Christians nor Jews, and who have renounced or been excluded from the communion of, or who do not profess the Hindoo, Parsee, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jain religion." The limit of age is fixed at eighteen for men and fourteen for women. Notice must be given to a District Registrar specially appointed for the purpose, after one at least of the parties shall have resided five days in the district where the marriage is to come off. A check upon frivolous objections to such a marriage is provided by rendering the objector liable to a suit for libel. It is also provided that any kind of religious ceremony may be employed, so long as each of the persons to be married declares his or her intention to take the other as a lawful wife or husband, in the presence of the Registrar and three witnesses.

BY telegraph we learn some further news of the Loshai Expedition down to the 13th February. General Bouchier with the Left Column was still advancing towards the south-east, partly, we presume, in order to effect a junction with General Brownlow before the two columns set their faces homewards. The former commander had passed another village and several stockades unopposed. The enemy in his front kept on retiring, but the villagers appear to have got over their old mistrust of our troops, for they are described as remaining quietly in their homes. Let us hope that this is not another phase of Loshai cunning. Of General Brownlow we hear that on the 5th February he found the Howlong Chiefs in a submissive mood. They had promised to send back their captives, but were afraid

to bring them in themselves. As soon as his commissariat was ready, he would resume his march against the enemy. The time for campaigning in the Loshai country is nearly past, and the expectation in Calcutta is that both columns will return about the 20th of next month.

A WRITER in the *Indian Economist* draws an alarming picture of the evils likely to flow from the use of pure water for irrigation. The waters of the Ganges, Jumna, and Bari Doab Canals are all remarkable for their purity, which is all very well for drinking purposes, but for the main purpose for which those canals were made appears to be quite the reverse of good. Water of such extreme purity has an unpleasant trick, we are told, of carrying off mineral matters, such as lime, magnesia, and iron, from the soil in which plants grow down to the sub-soil where their roots cannot reach. The richer the soil, the greater is the loss it thus incurs, and each year the work of deterioration goes on, producing at first poorer and less nourishing crops, and ending at last in utter barrenness. The poorer crops in their turn produce poorness of blood in their consumers, who die off by thousands at each recurrence of epidemic disease. A pleasant prospect this for Indian farmers and all who eat the grain produced from fields watered by Government canals! If the writer's statements can be confirmed by known facts, it is really time to hit upon some method of counteracting this fatal purity of Indian canal-water. If Indian farmers are to pay for the use of water supplied from these canals, they ought at any rate to be guarded from all the loss and danger to which their compulsory use of such water might else expose them. It would be a gross unfairness to make them pay twice over, first for water which can only impoverish their land, and then for the minerals needed, at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds an acre, to avert the consequent mischief. The writer in question therefore urges the Government to supply the remedy for its own shortcomings at its own cost. The Sewalik range, for instance, near Saharanpore, contains untold wealth in the shape of fossil phosphate of lime, and from Hardwar to Cawnpore the Ganges Canal flows past beds of good *kankar* lime and marl. Here is the very stuff we need for the purpose, and are there not plenty of convicts who could pile the *kankar* and the phosphate of lime in given proportions into huge crates, which might then be placed under water along either bank of the canal? Let this be done, and the natural action of the water will complete the work by carrying the dissolved matter over the irrigable land.

THE startling news of Lord Mayo's assassination reached the India-office last Monday afternoon, and was announced the same evening by Mr. Gladstone to the Commons and by the Duke of Argyll to the Lords. Amidst deep silence the latter minister read out the dismal telegram received that day from Mr. Ellis; and then, amid frequent murmurs of assent from all sides of the House, proceeded to enlarge on the virtues of the deceased nobleman, than whom "no man ever had more friends" or "deserved better to have them." His Grace bore witness to the cordial relations which had always existed between himself and the murdered Viceroy, to the absence of any serious difference between them, and to the exceeding energy and deep sense of right with which Lord Mayo had discharged his duties towards the people of India. He hinted indeed that the Viceroy's zeal for the public service amounted sometimes to a fault, and that in visiting Port Blair he was really doing other men's work. It is clear to us however that Lord Mayo had good reason for seeing with his own eyes how things were managed in a convict settlement which had lately become too widely known for the laxity of its penal discipline. It was no misplaced sense of duty that carried him to his doom at Port Blair, but a thoroughly business-like desire to promote the public interests in every possible way.

MR. GLADSTONE paid an eloquent and worthy tribute of praise and sorrow to a nobleman who had been outdone by none of his predecessors in "zeal, intelligence, and untiring devotion to the public service." The untimely death of such a ruler was described by Mr. Disraeli as "one of those calamities which sadden nations." The same speaker's reference to Lord Mayo's wide popularity in the House of Commons was greeted with loud applause. Nothing in short that public esteem or private friendship could offer to the late Viceroy's memory was wanting from speakers in either House. Colonel Sykes's further assurance that the sad event was due to "individual

fanaticism" alone, and not to political feeling, appears to be borne out by Major-general Taylor's subsequent letter to the *Times*. If Sher Ali, the murderer, be the man whom General Taylor takes him to be, a brave rough Afreedie from beyond Peshawar, who fought for us against the Wahabies of Sitana, but was sent a life-convict to Port Blair for having, in furtherance of a private blood-feud, slain another on British ground, we are enabled to account both for the circumstances and the motives of his murderous attack on Lord Mayo. It is not surprising that a prisoner whose only crime was really none by the usage of his own country, should have so soon been restored to partial freedom, and it is easy to conceive a proud, quickhanded Pathan soldier impelled, by brooding over a fancied wrong, to plunge his knife at any favouring moment into the heart of him who specially represented the wrongdoer. At the same time it must be remembered that this untutored savage was also a Mohammedan, living probably among not a few Mohammedans banished to Port Blair for plotting against our rule, or for cruel outrages on our Hindu subjects. We cannot therefore assume, with the *Times*, that Sher Ali was the last man to become the tool of a Wahabi plot to take revenge on Lord Mayo for the strong action of his Government against Ameer Khan and his fellow-traitors. How many men in all ages have been driven by a sense of private wrong into joining movements of which they might once have disapproved? In this case the one hypothesis does not of necessity shut out the other. If General Taylor is right in his conjectures, it does not follow that Mr. William Taylor is wrong in connecting the murder of Lord Mayo with that of Chief-Justice Norman. We can but hope that the connection did not exist.

FROM the various telegrams of the past week it appears that Lord Mayo was murdered at seven p.m. on the 8th current, just as he had reached the pier at Port Blair on his way back to the *Glasgow* man-of-war. After a day spent in visiting the different stations on the Andamans, the Viceroy had rested with his friends for a quarter of an hour on the top of Mount Harriet to admire the view. By the time he reached the pier it was quite dark, and his party were making their way by torchlight to the boats. Lord Mayo at this time was "surrounded by his friends and guards;" but another account describes him as having got a little way ahead of his followers. General Stewart, the new Governor of the Andamans, who was anyhow nearest him, had just "turned to give some directions," when a man sprang forward through the guards and stabbed the Viceroy in both shoulders. Lord Mayo leaped forward from the pier into the shallow water alongside, saying to Major Burne, who ran up to support him as he fell, "Burne, they have hit me." These were the last words he ever spoke. He died insensible, and apparently without pain, before the boat which conveyed him had reached the *Glasgow*. The assassin had meanwhile been seized and carried off to await his trial for a deed which he said was done under the inspiration of God. He has already been sentenced to death. A later telegram confirms General Taylor's guess as to his identity with the Afreedie Sher Ali, who fought on our side in 1857, and afterwards served as an orderly under Major James and his successors in the Peshawar district. In company with Colonel Rennell Taylor, he shared in the hardships of the Umbeyla campaign in 1863. His treacherous murder of a kinsman near Colonel Pollock's house in 1867, in pursuance of an old blood-feud, led to his being tried and sentenced to death; but, in spite of his own entreaties, the punishment was commuted to transportation for life; and in 1869 he was sent over to Port Blair, where his good conduct soon procured him his freedom within certain bounds. Sher Ali was only twenty-five when he committed his last murder. He is said to have been "a fearless man, much liked by his masters, but passionate and troublesome with his fellows."

LORD MAYO's personal popularity in India was so great, that the people are said to be mourning for him "as for a friend." We are told that during his luckless visit to the Andamans special precautions were taken for his safety, but the murderer had succeeded in escaping all notice up to the moment of his attack. In Bombay, as in Calcutta, all business was suspended for several days on account of this sad catastrophe. Mr. Strachey is acting as Viceroy pending the arrival of Lord Napier from Madras; that nobleman having declined to discharge the viceregal duties before taking his seat in the Sa-

preme Council. This he will probably do on the 24th inst. The main facts reported home by telegraph are confirmed by an official statement since issued in Calcutta.

LORD MAYO's body, telegraphs the *Times* Correspondent, was conveyed to Government House, Calcutta, at four P.M. on Saturday last. It was followed by an immense procession, and nearly all Calcutta turned out to see it pass, the effect in some parts of the route being described as a regular "sea of human beings." English and native regiments alternately formed the line, and a regiment of Bengal Cavalry accompanied the funeral train. At Government House the coffin was set down at the foot of the grand staircase, and the procession passed uncovered. The scene is said to have been "most solemn and impressive."

FROM the latest telegrams it appears that the assassin has resolved to "make a statement" before he is executed. It is significantly added that he belongs to the same tribe as Mr. Norman's murderer. Private letters in Persian were found in his house, but their contents have not yet been published.

If the officers of the old Indian Army looked to receive from the India Office treatment as liberal as that lately granted to the officers of the British Line, Mr. Grant Duff's answer to the question put last Tuesday by Colonel Sykes must have taught them a different lesson. The Under Secretary for India curtly assured his questioner that, in the matter of bonus compensation, the Indian Minister had determined to abide by the principle of Sir Stafford Northcote's Despatch of May, 1867. That document merely amended one or two items in Lord Cranborne's despatch of August 1866; so that the claims to compensation for lost bonuses remains as far from settlement as it did ten years ago. That is a pleasant reflection for the officers concerned, who no doubt fondly trusted that successive votes of the House of Commons, and the opinions lately recorded by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, would have inclined the head of the Indian Council to grant them at least the same measure of justice which their comrades in the Royal Army are now receiving. In the interests of truth and justice they had a right to look for the compensation which is still denied them in the interests, we suppose, of strict economy. It will hardly reconcile them to their own hard lot, to remember that a few months ago some of their former comrades were rescued from a like doom by the amendment which Sir. C. Wingfield carried in Clause IV. of the Army Bill. According to the original clause the officers of the new line regiments were to get their claims adjusted on the terms of Lord Cranborne's Despatch; that is, they were to run the chance of getting no compensation at all. So marked a difference however between their treatment and that of the purchase officers could not be tolerated in a House which professes some regard for the decencies; and so the amended clause placed the non-purchase regiments on exactly the same footing as the purchase regiments, in respect of their right to receive the full market-value of their commissions down to a certain date. Already have four of the non-purchase officers received full payment of the claims advanced by them under the amended clause. Not without reason therefore did the officers of the Indian Army renew their prayer for compensation for the sums they too would have received from their juniors, had the bonus system sanctioned by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control continued to exist. But the policy of their present masters appears to be guided by some other principle than that of simple justice. It remains to see whether the House of Commons will consent to stultify its own decrees by refusing to claimants strong in everything but political influence the very same boon which last year was granted to officers who had counted on selling their commissions either in partial or downright breach of law.

Up to the present moment no successor to Lord Mayo has been appointed. Among the names we have heard suggested are those of the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Dufferin. If his Royal Highness would care to undertake so high, and just now so perilous a post, there are many good reasons for predicting the best possible result from such a choice. Of Lord Northbrook's fitness for the work there is little doubt, and Lord Dufferin has many friends on his side.

By a slip of the pen we spoke of Sir James Hogg in our last issue as having been offered the Judge-Advocateship of Bengal.

He was really offered the post of Judge Advocate-General in this country.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. G. H. Turner, R.E., near Sukri, Kandeish district, Jan. 19, from the accidental discharge of his gun while shooting.
Bengal.—The Earl of Mayo, Governor-general of India, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Feb. 8. [Assassinated by a Mahomedan convict.] T. B. Bayley, Esq., formerly of the Bengal C.S., at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 61, Dec. 29. Capt. J. S. Biles, late H.E.I.C.S. Major F. W. Russell, of the late 3rd Bengal European L.C., at Jubbulpore, Jan. 15.
Bombay.—Col. Southey, late judge of the Court of Small Causes in Kurrachee, on his way home from India.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Mooltan, Feb. 15.—From Bombay.—Sir P. Wodehouse, Mr. G. Conti. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Mathewson, Mr. Luchnett. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Pearson, Mr. Herniman, Mr. W. Dalziel. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. Barrett. From PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

LORD MAYO.

HARDLY had the last number of this journal issued from the press, when tidings of the cruel blow that cut short the career of India's late Viceroy began to circulate in London. That same evening the Prime Minister and the Duke of Argyll announced to horror-stricken audiences in either House the fact that Lord Mayo had been suddenly stabbed to death, on the 8th of this month, by a Pathan convict, at the moment of his departure from Port Blair. Two quick strokes of a common cooking-knife, wielded by a strong and resolute arm, at a moment when the destined victim and all around him were off their guard, deprived India of a Viceroy who had already made his mark among Anglo-Indian statesmen, and had won the hearts of all who came into contact with him by his genial manners, strong good sense, and unwearied zeal for the public good. During the three years of his Indian rule Lord Mayo had travelled busily to and fro over the greater part of his dominions, seeing everything that came within his reach and many things which a less active or conscientious Viceroy would have left on one side, and venturing almost alone into places where his life must often have lain at the mercy of any ruffian who cared to take it. Secret plotters against the British rule, and fanatics who would have deemed it no wrong to shed the blood of an accursed Feringhie, must often have lurked or swaggered about his path. His government had used all its power and forethought in ferreting out and punishing the leaders of the Wahabi and Kuksa movements. It would hardly have surprised, however greatly it might have shocked us, to hear that he had perished by the assassin's knife or bullet in the course of one of these up-country journeys. Few Englishmen indeed have thus fallen in any part of India, thanks to the traditional charm which has hitherto surrounded them. But the murder of a Conolly, a Mackeson, or a Norman, serves from time to time to remind us that even Englishmen are not wholly exempt from the lot of other mortals, in a country where life is held cheap in comparison with the claims of social or religious duties.

And yet in his case, as in so many others, it was the unforeseen that actually came to pass. Who would have thought a few days ago that the most ubiquitous and perhaps the most popular of Indian viceroys had been done to death on a remote island in the Bay of Bengal, at a moment when all chance of danger seemed to have vanished? Lord Mayo had got through his day's work at Port Blair. He was on the point of stepping from the pier into the boat that next moment would have car-

ried him away to his ship; his escort and companions were close behind him; nobody about him dreamed of coming evil, when in the favouring darkness a sudden rush followed by two well-planted blows proved the vanity of human calculations, and hurried the ruler of a hundred and eighty millions to a premature grave. With regard to the reason for a blow so sudden and so unmerited, we must still remain in the dark. It may be, as some have argued, that the murderer saw in his victim the head of a Government which had done him what he thought a cruel wrong; but it is quite as probable that, in stabbing the Viceroy, he was consciously fulfilling the desire of those who thought to rid India of the foremost enemy to the cause they had most at heart, the cause for which Ameer Khan and his fellow-plotters had just been doomed to lifelong imprisonment in a lonely island of the Bay of Bengal. Whichever may prove the true reading of this sad event, we may take it for granted that the only change it will produce in the government of India will be the substitution of one Viceroy for another, and, if Lord Mayo died for a political object, the adoption of yet sterner measures against the fanatics who may have procured his death. No fear of meeting a like fate will deter Lord Mayo's successors from carrying out his own policy of evenhanded justice and well-considered reform on behalf of all classes of the Indian people. Nor will even the death of so able a ruler leave more than a passing gap in the administration of Indian affairs. We are proud to think that England has still some statesmen as good as he, and that, pending the choice of a fit successor, the wheels of our Indian State machinery will continue to work as smoothly as they did when Sir Charles Metcalfe or Sir William Denison filled the office now temporarily assigned to Lord Napier of Madras.

To fix Lord Mayo's place among Indian Viceroys would be just now an invidious, if it were even a practicable task. His reign to begin with was eminently peaceful. He had no great wars to carry through, no new provinces to annex or conquer, no great mutiny to put down, no new policy even of peace and retrenchment to set on foot. Little was left him save to walk in the footsteps of Lord Lawrence, and to emulate the peaceful reforms of Lord William Bentinck. Still there remained to him when he landed three years ago at Calcutta a pretty wide field for the display of sound statesmanship and enlightened energy, and in this field Lord Mayo worked on the whole to good purpose, fully vindicating the wisdom of Mr. Disraeli in selecting him for so high a post. His first appearance on the Indian stage, as holder of the great Umballa Durbar in March, 1869, impressed all around him with the same kind of personal charm which had already gained him so many friends at home. His genial courtesy and ready tact clinched the good effect previously wrought on the mind of the Afghan monarch by Lord Lawrence's timely offer of arms and money. At a later period his prudent counsels went far to bring about the desired reconciliation between Shere Ali and his rebellious son. From the time of his landing in India Lord Mayo devoted himself with unwearied zeal and shrewd ability to the task of governing his great empire. To a man of his active habits, upright nature, and inquiring turn of mind, the duties of his office were anything but a sinecure. His presence at the Council Board, where he was sure to be found when any business was in hand, betokened at once a patient hearing of moot points and the prompt despatch of whatever had to be promptly done. A clear head, good heart, ripe knowledge of the world, much experience of official business, and a shrewd insight into character, combined with a firm will, a pliant manner, and immense industry, to make Lord Mayo an efficient ruler of all but the highest order. His colleagues found him a loyal and trusting friend. To all who served under him his countenance was freely given, so long as they did their duty. Throughout the long controversy regarding the income-tax he stood so manfully by his finance-minister, Sir Richard Temple, that his own popularity suffered a passing eclipse. On proved delinquents his reforming hand fell heavily enough, as the censure passed by him

on all concerned in the Public Works failures at Allahabad proclaimed in the plainest language.

Like many of his predecessors, the late Viceroy had a keen appetite for hard work and a searching eye for matters of apparent detail. At one time he had the business of three great departments in his own hands. His very relaxation was often harder than other men's work. In his frequent wanderings about the country his amazing energy would cover as much ground, both real and metaphorical, in one day as men of less iron frames would hardly cover in three or four. One of his morning rides before breakfast would have been for most men a good day's work. Now hurrying from one frontier post to another, anon inspecting the site for a new hill station, one while opening a new line of railway in a cotton district, at another exchanging courtesies with the high-born princes of Rajpootana, or political talk with the Maharajah of Cashmere, he went everywhere, saw and heard everything for himself, and turned his new knowledge to the best possible account. If he followed the lead of Lord Lawrence in imposing new cesses for the public good on the reluctant landholders of Bengal, and even in carrying out the concession of new financial powers to the local governments, to him perhaps belongs the chief credit of establishing the new system of State Railways, and of organising the new department of Trade and Agriculture. No Viceroy, unless it were Lord Dalhousie, ever took a keener or more intelligent interest in all schemes for developing India's material and industrial wealth. Nor could even Lord W. Bentinck have clung more steadily than himself to the duty of keeping down the growing expenditure at the least possible sacrifice of the public needs. He lived long enough to see the yearly deficit bloom into a surplus, and if the hateful and unwise income-tax should be missing from the next Indian Budget, we shall know whom India will have chiefly to thank for the boon.

Of Lord Mayo's foreign policy little need be said, except that the same tact and good sense which guided his dealings with Shere Ali bore good fruit on all sides of the British-Indian frontier, and along the shores of the Persian Gulf. Over the native chiefs and nobles who attended his frequent durbars and receptions, his fine tact and patrician breeding conspired with a certain taste for pomp and splendour to strengthen to the utmost the influence involved in his viceregal rank and powers. In the disposal of his patronage Lord Mayo was preserved by his natural insight and strict sense of duty from committing any serious mistake. In his honest desire to govern justly, he had of late been lending a ready ear to the complaints of his Mohammedan subjects; and nearly the last political act of his life was the avowal of his determined support to the Bill by which Mr. Fitzjames Stephen seeks to secure for native Indians, who have abandoned their former faith without becoming Christians, the right of marrying under certain easy conditions after their own way.

Correspondence.

THE ARMY DEFENCE COMMITTEE AND COLONEL PHILLIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a letter in your paper of the 13th, signed "Philostatus," and another in the *Homeward Mail* of the 12th, signed "Unus de Multis," evidently from the same pen, the fact of my having been enrolled in the Committee of the "Indian Army Defence Institution" is mentioned triumphantly; and as, in an editorial in the *Homeward Mail* on the same subject, I am invited to explain the circumstance, I will do so in "plain English," and with strict regard to plain truth. Observing in the *Homeward Mail* that "Justitia" had some movement on foot for the benefit of Indian officers, I wrote twice to that address, and my second application was answered by a letter signed by a retired Indian officer (who had signed the general petition I got up regarding the loss of regimental bonus, and which was presented to Parliament in 1870), and by an officer

who is on the effective branch of the service, inviting me to attend a meeting at 45, Pall-mall, which I did. At this meeting, whilst the plan of future operations was being discussed, I said that there was already a "Bonus Committee," of which I was President, and the working of which I considered should not be interfered with; I also stated that I had been working in this cause for about three years. On my making this statement it was remarked, "Well, then, that point is settled and provided for," and on *this understanding alone* I joined the Committee. However, at their next weekly meeting (which I was unable to attend), a circular was framed *including the Bonus question*; and when I attended the next (the third) meeting it was submitted for approval. I then remonstrated, and was informed by the Rev. A. Kinloch, the Resident Member of the "Indian Army Defence Institution," that my objection was too late; but I nevertheless desired that my dissent might be recorded.

The Committee also passed a resolution that I should make over to them all the petitions which had already been, or should hereafter be, intrusted to me for presentation to Parliament! The wisdom and justice of this resolution need no comment. I, of course, dissented, and, as I considered that I had been misled as to the object of the Committee, and had also been most uncourteously treated by its "Resident Member," I sent in my resignation.

In reply, the Committee asked me to reconsider my withdrawal, which (to use their own words) they "strongly deprecated," and they at the same time forwarded an attempt at an apologetic explanation from the Resident Member. In answer to this communication, I wrote that I would allow my name to remain on the Committee, "with the distinct proviso that the work of the Bonus Committee should not be interfered with, but that at the same time we should be happy to take into our consideration any suggestions the I. A. D. I. might at any time deem it advisable to make." Nothing, however, would suit the plan of the new Committee but the merging of the Bonus Committee into theirs, and, in the case of our consenting to be so extinguished, they offered me the leadership of the Bonus question! The "Bonus Committee" unanimously declined this proposition, and, on my *third* and emphatic application, my request to have my name withdrawn was complied with.

As to my willingness (incorrectly assumed by "Unus de Multis" in the *Homeward Mail*) to preside over the new Committee, I beg to state that I had already too much work on my hands to contemplate adding to it by my taking up such a position with reference to the Indian Army Defence Institution, although one officer who has since seceded from our ranks was exceedingly indignant that the chair was not offered to me. Any particulars regarding the "Bonus Committee" may be easily ascertained on personal application being made at Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, where the Committee assemble weekly on Tuesdays at one P.M., and I can assure inquirers that they will not be met with the reply that "the names are not at present for publication;" on the contrary, we court publicity.

I should not have troubled you to insert so long a letter had I not been challenged to do so; and I must admit that I am very glad to avail myself of the invitation conveyed in the editorial of the *Homeward Mail* of the 12th inst. to explain my brief connection with the Indian Army Defence Institution.—
I am, yours faithfully,
J. C. PHILLIPS,
President of Bonus Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I regret that the spirit of my note last week should have displeased you, but I still appeal, on behalf of the Indian Army Defence Committee, for fair play. I did not, as I sincerely assure you, know of the existence of any organised committee at the time when we were elected to support the interests of our brother officers. Your correspondent accepted a seat at our Board, and, in our opinion, has no claim to monopolise the management of the Bonus Question, with regard to which, it must be apparent, there are diversities of interests and of views.

Mr. Grant Duff's reply on Tuesday last to Colonel Sykes shows that the Government, or the India Office, has not advanced, in a Liberal direction, one step beyond the platform built by Lord Cranborne's Despatch of August, 1866. It is upon that platform, as we think, that the petitions which have been circulated

three or four months ago would land the Indian officers, for those petitions ask nothing more than a legislative license to receive in 1872, under the plain provisions of the fourth Section of the Regulation of the Forces Bill, as much as they could have got in October, 1871, and not one sixpence beyond that sum; and there is, moreover, an awkward clause in Mr. Cardwell's Act which provides that no officer on retirement shall receive, in pursuance of the Act, more than he would have received if the Act had not passed.

I do not say that the wording of the Act may not be open to different constructions, but the ground is so treacherous that the Defence Committee fears to tread upon it. Most earnestly would we work in complete harmony with those who differ from us, if possible. If not, we may yet hope that emulation may do good, and that we may stir one another to labour with more zeal, and diligence, and caution, and activity, than has hitherto been exerted. In a matter so serious, feuds, and jealousies, and rivalries, must do infinite harm, and those who are interested will some day say to us Capulets and Montagues, "a plague on both your houses."

If the whole of the circumstances could be explained, I feel sure you would not accuse the Defence Committee of promoting dissension, and there is not one among them but would gladly welcome the restoration of unity and concord on going forth to battle in Parliament for the Bonus compensation or any other matter of public interest in which Indian officers are concerned.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
PHILOSTRATUS.

A MILITIA FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It was well said during the Mutiny that the English are prone to get in to a hobble, but exercise most undaunted resolution in getting out of it. It would be good for our reputation if we were as careful to avoid dangers as we are determined in extricating ourselves.

Ought we to trust our magnificent Empire in India to one pitched battle? Ought we to neglect providing reserves for our army there?

We have hitherto relied for reinforcements either on England thousands of miles distant, or on hasty levies of hireling natives, belonging to races whom we have conquered, but whom we hope to bribe to fight for us.

It is dangerous to depend upon assistance from England. In 1857 the Home Government was enabled to send out a mighty army, because peace had been concluded with Russia, and we had no enemy either in Europe or in America; but if a European war were to be imminent, and there were danger of Egypt being closed to the passage of our troops, the Indian Government would have to shift for itself; it could not depend on assistance from Europe, and might be called upon to send home part of its military strength.

Hasty recruiting in India is a resource on which no wise statesman will rely. We tried it in 1842, in 1846, and in 1857. I believe that all experienced Generals will admit that these raw levies cost a great deal more than they were ever worth. Mere hirelings, who expect to be discharged at the close of a war, naturally wish to make the most of their opportunities. They are inclined to plunder, and not inclined to be killed; the recruiting officers cannot be very fastidious in enlisting them, and consequently many useless or objectionable men enter our service.

We require in India a militia, a force which would cost little during times of peace, but might be made very efficient on the outbreak of war. If every land-owner were bound to provide one militiaman for every Rs. 1,000 (2,000) of his rent roll, we should have a reserve force on which we could rely, for the landowners would be responsible for the good conduct of the men they supplied. A few weeks' drill every year would suffice during peace, and for these few weeks the militia would receive sepoy's pay from Government.

The duty of providing men would cost the landowners next to nothing, for there are at this present moment tens of thousands of clansmen eager for service. One hundred and fifty thousand Militia need not in peacetime cost more than fifteen Regiments of regular Sepoys, if we exclude the pay of European officers, and we have at present many European officers with nothing to do.

When the battle of Ferozeshuhr was fought, on the 22nd and 23rd of December, 1845, the Empire of India trembled in

the balance. Had Tej Singh and his fresh troops advanced, there was apparently nothing that could stop their progress till they reached Calcutta.

When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 the state of the kingdom of Rewah caused anxiety. On the loyalty of the Bughels depended our communications with the Nerbuddah territories, and our means of obtaining corn from Jubbulpore. A hireling army was enlisted, consisting of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, and placed under the command of Colonel Hinde. As soon as this army was ordered to proceed in the direction of Allahabad to intercept Rouwr Singh and a body of mutineers, it disbanded itself. Every man went to his home, and Colonel Hinde was left unsupported. The Governor-General's Agent, Lieutenant (now Colonel) Osborne, had recourse under these embarrassing circumstances to a Militia. He called upon the Talookhdars to supply their feudal retainers to form an Army, and in a short time he was able to take the field, to capture four forts, and to re-open the road to Jubbulpore which had been closed. The strong Fort of Myhere with its double ditch was taken after a short siege, and the Fort of Bijeragoogurh was gallantly stormed.

This campaign proved the great value of a force of Rajpoot clansmen, organised on a feudal system and well commanded.—
Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD NAPIER ON INDIAN DISCONTENT.

The *Times of India* agrees in opinion with his Excellency that the cause of the discontent referred to lies deeper than any irritation which may have arisen from the imposition of an income-tax. At the same time while we think that he has underrated the mischief of this unjustly levied and oppressive tax, he is not, in our opinion, correct in stating that had Europeans been exempt, we should have heard very little about it. When this tax was originally proposed, that is to say, after the Mutiny, and when there was an absolute necessity for some extraordinary measure of taxation to bridge the financial gulf, the European community were almost unanimous in its favour. Nor was it till its continued imposition in times of apparent prosperity, and its sudden increase to a war rate at a period of profound peace, that the European press of India raised its voice against it. We concur entirely with Lord Napier in assigning as one cause of discontent the disappearance of that class of Government servants who made India their home—the men who lived amongst the natives, who studied their characters and their languages, their religious laws and institutions, who to some extent adopted their habits, customs, and manners, and who not unfrequently intermarried with them. Such associations naturally beget friendships and a condition of things in which it may be possible for the governed, lightly to bear the yoke of a conquering race. This was the patriarchal age, but the state of society existing in those times has passed away with the times themselves. Return to it would in many respects be undesirable. And were it otherwise, each new link by which that chain which binds India to the mother country is shortened, renders it the more impossible. Regrets, then, on this score are vain, though we do think it possible that if men holding the highest official positions showed a less unbending and more conciliatory spirit towards the people and more earnestness for their welfare, and thus set a better example to their subordinates, greater harmony might spring up between them. Possibly then the natives' mind might become disabused of the idea which is taking fast hold of it, that all Europeans now in India, be they traders or tax-gatherers, have come to the country to make money and get out of it as fast as they can. More nearly does his Excellency approach to a cause of serious discontent, and one that is daily growing in magnitude and importance, when he touches on the ambition of the highly educated natives. Nothing is more natural, in a people who are perpetually being told that they have an equal right to the highest offices under the Crown with any other subjects of her Majesty, that, feeling themselves fitted both by their intelligence and education to discharge the duties of these offices, they should aspire to hold them. We cannot blame them for this; while honesty compels us to admit that any Government who would raise aspirations in the minds of its subjects knowing that it had not the power of satisfying them, or, worse still, which it never had the intention of fulfilling, would be guilty of a breach of faith more criminal than we can find words to define. We do not accuse the present Government or any preceding Government of a policy so supremely Machiavellian in its character. We believe that successive Governments of India have paid little attention to native society, in its altering phases. They have allowed it, with other things, to drift, under the impression that a transitive period must be passed during which the chrysalis is undergoing incubation

before the insect will have burst forth in its new and beautiful form indued with fresh life and vigour. It may be so; we sincerely hope that it is so; but that the views of Lord Napier are really entertained and are widely disseminated we have assurances from native observers of whose honesty, truthfulness, and integrity we hold the highest opinion. The Government of India have voluntarily assumed an extremely difficult position towards their native subjects; but they cannot recede from it. On the contrary, they must advance; and it will require all the ability, combined with the highest principle and the strictest impartiality which we are accustomed to look for in British statesmen of the highest order to secure for the Government of India the respect, and at the same time the hearty co-operation of the most intelligent and most highly educated class of the natives of this country in their onward career. We by no means intend to assert that such men are not at present at the helm, or that men of the right stamp will be wanting to guide the State vessel in the future. At the same time we think that Anglo-Indian statesmen both here and at home will do well to ponder well over the weighty words of the victor of Magdala, which in our humble judgment are words of wisdom and truth.

INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

The *Friend of India* observes that the pith of General Balfour's statement is in the first two lines of paragraph 54, that "it is in supplies where administrative control is powerless that the increased expenditure has taken place. General Balfour's statement simply is that Sir Henry Durand in the above words meant that supplies were beyond administrative control, whereas it will be seen that he goes on to prove, and that very clearly, that on these very points, where he is alleged to have said there was no control, there was in reality a very effective control indeed, and the whole tenor of the minute and of every word that precedes it is to show that what Sir Henry meant was that no administrator, however able, could rule the market prices of commodities, and prevent an increase of expenditure if the materials of war and the necessities of war increased in cost. Indeed, we question that anyone at all concerned in, or acquainted with, military administration in India will have patience after reading these plain facts, from a most able and trenchant minute, with General Balfour's plain, unmistakable, and, we have now no hesitation in saying, culpable misrepresentation. In fact, after reading this minute of Sir Henry Durand and the minute of Sir William Mansfield, we are more than ever satisfied that not only did Sir Henry Durand not mean what General Balfour states that he meant, but that he meant nothing at all like it, nor anything at all that can be construed by any fairness of reasoning into any such meaning. And the wrong done by General Balfour in this case is all the more marked because among the ardent administrative reformers of the time when these facts were committed to paper, there was not one more ardent than Major-General Norman, who has had for months to bear the brunt of General Balfour's criticism. It is easy to criticise; it is not so easy to perform the duties of an administrator. There is nothing as far as we can see throughout this volume to lead General Balfour to suppose that Sir Henry Durand's minute meant what General Balfour says it meant. Whenever the minute is referred to afterwards, it is referred to in the same terms, as showing that increase of prices and the immense changes in our Army organisation were matters beyond absolute administrative control, but that in spite of these great difficulties the administration had attempted to control them, and with eminent success wherever control was possible. Sir Henry simply meant this—that if you bought a loaf for twopence yesterday, and had to pay fourpence for it to-morrow, that was beyond administrative control; but that good administration would endeavour by other means and in another direction to restore the balance which the advanced price had deranged. We shall have again to refer to this important Blue-book. All that we wish at present to show is that the complete minute, and Sir William Mansfield's minute following upon it, and every other official document in this volume, as far as we have seen, are Major-General Norman's vindication.

THE GIRNEE EXPEDITION.—We lately reported that the proceedings of a small expedition on the Tank frontier sent out to build a fort at Girnee. The following is the progress that has been made. The roofing of all the accommodation in the post, with the exception of the officers' quarters and the stables, is complete. The walls of the officers' quarters are twelve feet above the level of the roof of the barracks. Half the stabling is roofed and the other half only wants two feet of brick masonry to be ready for roofing, the timber for which is collected. The plastering of the outside of the post and the outside of the accommodation is well advanced. It is proposed to defer the plastering of the interior of the lines to a more favourable season for its quickly drying. The puddling of the tank is very nearly completed. The pucca masonry channel down the side of the tank by which it will be filled—the syphon drain connecting the tank with a well some thirty feet distant, and the well itself from which water for use or for emptying the tank will be taken, are all finished, and water has been let into the tank which is now filling.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 23.

Bengal.

THE KUKA RISING.

LOODIANA, Jan. 21.—In my previous communication regarding the Kooka insurrection I stated, I believe, that on the 17th instant forty-nine of the captured prisoners had been blown away from the guns of the Nawab of Mullair Kotla by the Superintendent of Police, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, upon whom during the proceeding an attack was made by one of them, who was however immediately cut to pieces by the attending sepoy. On the 10th the Commissioner, who had then arrived there, executed sixteen more; he also made over eight of them, who were Puttiala subjects, to the authorities of that State for punishment, and forwarded seven more to the jail at this place for further examination and subsequent disposal.

All the Civil Officers returned to Loodiana *via* Mullowdh yesterday, leaving the Puttiala officials to complete the capture of the remnant of the rebel band, and the outbreak may now, it is to be hoped, be considered at an end.

The outbreak had for some time been anticipated, and the plans of Government had been as far as possible decided upon in advance. On the first intimation of the attack upon Mullowdh, the deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cowan, having duly telegraphed the news to the Commissioner, started with the superintendent of police, Colonel Parkins, and the civil surgeon, Dr. Ince, for that place, and having completed their investigations there, they lost no time in proceeding to Kotla, where they arrived the next day, before even the troops of the chiefs of Puttiala and Jhaend, whose assistance was really and promptly given, had had time to join them. British troops were, by order of the Government, immediately despatched from the camp at Delhi and from Jullundur and Umballa, and some European infantry reached Loodiana on the 16th, the second day only after the beginning of the outbreak. They were at once pushed on to Mullair Kotla in *ekhas* and other conveyances, other troops rapidly following, and the fort here, and the town and station, are strongly garrisoned with artillery, cavalry and infantry, some of which are held in readiness to start at a moment's notice should any further disturbance occur in any part of the district.

There is, however, no expectation of this, everything continues tranquil. The prompt and vigorous disposal of the captured rebels will, it is hoped, have had the effect of extinguishing the spark which otherwise would not improbably have increased to a dangerous flame. As soon as it was known that the band started, a number of other Kookas, it has since been learnt, at once prepared and started to join them; 200 from this district alone, it is said, were on their way to Kotla when they learnt the fate of those they had proposed joining. The same would probably have been the case throughout the province, and thus it is not unlikely that by the decided and effectual measures here adopted a formidable insurrection has been avoided. The head of the sect, Ram Sing, came in upon being summoned by the Commissioner, and he and several of his *Soobas* or lieutenants who have since been arrested have been deported from the province.

The influence of Ram Sing is very great, and the devotion to him of his followers is very profound. The feeling is a deep and religious one. The Kooka sect is to the Sikhs what Wahateism is to the Mahomedans, excepting perhaps that the spirit in more fanatical and the complete enthralment of the minds of the revivalists by their priests or *Goeroos* greater even than in those enthusiasts. It is on this account that such careful precautions have been taken by Government, and it is likely these will have to be continued for some time, since there is no predicting what fierce religious zeal may prompt the followers of this creed to attempt to carry out. The number of the sect is variously estimated from 80 to 300,000, but it does not probably exceed 100,000, a figure after all forming a small fraction of the population of the Province. The present attitude of the Government and the local authorities is that of attention!—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Times*, dating 13th Jan., writes—

"I suppose you have heard that Brigadier-General Brownlow has started from the place marked Syloo Savoonga on the map, to perpetrate a counter-raid on the Howlongs. His inroad is likely to continue for about ten days, after which time the General will return to Syloo Savoonga, and await the turn of events, prepared to repeat the attack, if necessary."

Advices have been received by the officer commanding at Demagiree to the effect that, while the Commissioner is anxious to promote negotiations between the frontier chiefs and our Government in every way compatible with the dignity of the British nation, and with the strict requirements of good faith on the part of the Loshais, he will carefully avoid accepting any condition what might have the effect of restricting the future movements of the Brigadier-General in the Howlong country. The enemy's submission must be entire and unconditional, leaving us free to adopt any step we please for the future welfare and safety of the frontier. We can, in fact, only demand that it would not consist with our prestige to secure by treaty, as in the latter mode there is a semblance of equality between

the contracting parties we could not afford to tolerate, lest we should mislead the Loshais into a conviction of our inability to become complete masters of conditions. We should dictate, they obey, without modification or reservation.

CAMP TIPAI MOOKH, Jan. 10.—Guns to the front! is at last the order, so we may suppose that the political Loshai horizon is not quite so clear as it appeared to be a few days ago, or that Mr. Poyboy has, in spite of his protestations of amity backed up by the present of an elephant's tusk, determined to try conclusions with us. It appears that the bulk of the force is still at No. 7, waiting for supplies which are being pushed up as fast as possible; the requirements are two months' supply for 2,000 men, and only about 500 maunds at the outside can be pushed up daily. Elephants and coolies are all employed in forwarding the rations, and are arranged in stages at the different camps; still at the best it is a very slow job, and has been further delayed by a very heavy fall of rain the night before last, which has made the roads as slippery as glass and well nigh impassable for laden elephants. Our difficulties increase as we get on; the country seems to get if possible more jungly and the hills steeper and higher than ever, whilst the rivers cease to be navigable. We have luckily had a great accession of strength to our coolie corps by the arrival of 400 hillmen, the remnants of the ill-fated 850 who suffered so much from cholera. The sickliest of the lot were weeded out and sent back to their homes, and none but strong active young fellows, principally Gurkhas with a few Blue-teas, have been brought on. They arrived here on the 5th instant under Major Moore and Captain Hedayit Ali, and went on their way on the 7th. They ought to prove most valuable, as the numbers of the coolies laid up from various causes increases every day, and the sick list in the depot hospital includes 148 coolies besides 38 sent back to Cachar and about 40 or 50 attending hospital. On the same day the left wing of the 22nd P.N.I. reached Tipai Mookh under Colonel O'Brien, relieving the head-quarters of the 41th, who started off on the 7th for No. 6 Station. Tipai Mookh is gradually getting emptied of troops; the artillery march to day, and the 42nd detachment in a few days, leaving only about 150 men of the 22nd to hold the place. The great drain of men arises from the necessity of supplying guards at the different camps; and what with guarding *rassud* and fatigue duties, road-making, &c., the troops are very hard worked. A great deal of nonsense has been both talked and written before the expedition about taking in so many men to fight a parcel of savages like the Loshais; but we find already that far from having one man in excess of our wants, we have not got nearly enough, and this whilst only a few miles removed from our base of operations. To supply merely the number of men required to make up one column, Assam has been almost entirely denuded of troops. A simple calculation shows that to protect its long line of frontier from Goalpara to Suddiya, the province can boast about one armed man to every mile and a half of frontier. The last news from the front is that the Loshais are collecting in force in front of our advance parties, but without as yet actually opposing us. The civil officers seem to think that they mean to submit, but I expect that there will be some fighting first. The gunners are in high spirits at getting off after vegetating at Tipai Mookh for nearly a month.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

DELHI MANŒUVRES.

CAMP, NEAR DELHI, Jan. 20.—The inclemency of the weather on Monday and Tuesday last afforded a couple of days of rest to the wearied army. On Wednesday the 1st and 2nd Divisions remained at rest, but the 3rd, under General Tombs, were marched out to Loughree to determine the effect of cavalry and horse artillery in opposing the advance of a body of infantry, supported by a few field guns.

The cavalry with its attendant horse artillery occupied a strong position on the line of sand hills to the east of the village of Longhree, and between it and the camp, the haven of rest, while the infantry were marched by a circuitous route to the west, or rear of the village, from which it debouched. The advance was in excellent order, the main body as skirmishers, supports, and reserve, with the flanks protected by a battalion in echelon of companies and again by a battery of guns.

The cavalry brigade were powerless to check its advance, and a squadron of the Central India Horse, which charged in an attempt to take possession of the guns, were exterminated by the fire of the battalion. As nothing could be effected the infantry were able to attain their object—the camp—about sunset, after undergoing a hard day's marching.

Thursday inaugurated a new programme; three regiments, the 20th Hussars, the 72nd Highlanders, the 1st Goorkhas, and the Mountain Train, having been ordered to Umballa, it was considered advisable to break the three divisions into two, and to work on this new scale. According to it, Generals Travers and McMurdo, with one division, were to meet at Naraina on Thursday evening, while General Tombs with the other was to proceed to a place south of Delhi called Mehrowlee, a mile beyond the famous Kootub Minar.

On Friday General Travers was to march to Goorgaon, in a direction south-east from Delhi, and about eleven miles beyond

Naraina. General Tombs was to molest him from Mehrowlee, while the former was *en route*.

General Tombs, after a reconnaissance of the ground, could have done so in a direction close to his camp, but as it might have forced an engagement and prevented the army under General Travers getting at all to Goorgaon, another position nearer to the end was occupied by the Mehrowlee force—which turned out by six, and marched down the road leading from the Kootub to Goorgaon till the turnpike was reached, when it struck off to its position. The right, consisting of three guns, the 32nd Pioneers, and the 65th Europeans, lay in front of the village of Dondakhera, with the 105th and the 3rd Goorkhas in reserve. Two squadrons of cavalry were put in front to draw the enemy out to attack this position. On the right of this village an impassable nullah runs from a low ridge of stoney hills, and thus rendered any attempt to turn the right impracticable. The left of the force rested on the village of Dowlutkhera, about a mile and a-half from the right. In it was posted the 20th N.I. and the other three guns of the battery. The cavalry, consisting of the 4th Hussars, the 1-46th B.C., and the Central India Horse, and Sir W. Hamilton's troop of artillery, worked still more to the left under Colonel Watson. This position was really so strong that had an engagement issued it would have, perhaps, been impracticable to the opposing force to have forced it, but General Travers, finding the main road, which passed close to the village of Dondakhera, closed, moved off his force to his right by the railway embankment, which ran parallel, but about two miles to the west of the road, his baggage passing still further to the west. His advance was so cautious at first, and the day becoming spent without General Tombs succeeding in drawing him into an engagement, that the latter, at three o'clock, ordered his infantry to march to camp and leave the road open to the adverse force. While the infantry started, General Tombs went off to the left to his cavalry brigade, and attacked the advancing force. In so doing a most brilliant charge between the whole forces of the cavalry occurred. Colonel Richardson, with the whole of General Travers's cavalry, and Colonel Watson with the other, charged fairly home, the Central India Horse and the 3rd B.C. actually passing through each other, the other parts of the line only halting when within a few paces of each other.

Colonel Richardson claimed the victory, as his forces overlapped the opponents. Colonel Watson, on the other hand, pointed out the fact that while Colonel Richardson had no reserves he had three squadrons who were able to charge the enemy in confusion after the melee. The umpire gave the charge equal, and the contending parties were separated; but such a sight as ten squadrons in each line charging home is not often seen in India.

General McMurdo, in the meanwhile, had advanced his force and occupied the village of Dondakhera, and to some extent cut off the cavalry brigade of General Tombs, but as the latter had retired his troops it was a knotty point, and one not decided, I believe, whether he was worsted or not in the fray.

The 3rd Division returned to camp dead-beat, this being the third heavy day's marching in succession. Saturday was employed by the 3rd Division in outpost duty, the 17th N.I. and the cavalry only being employed, the remainder of the troops taking advantage of the rest to climb to the top of the Kootub and ramble among the famous ruins of the place.

On Saturday evening a working party was ordered to dig a parallel, but it fell through from some cause or other.

On Monday morning, at 4 A.M., commences the next set of war manœuvres. General Travers becomes head umpire, and Generals' Tombs and McMurdo lead the contending forces. The former with his army is to consider himself as covering the foot of Tooluckabad, which is besieged—the force under General McMurdo is to relieve the small garrison in the place.

The only other items are that General Tombs is to preserve his communications and if beaten to retire by Kolka and Ooker across the river Jumna to the town of Ghazeabad.

The following is the strength of the forces:—

UNDER GENERAL TOMBS.

Cavalry.—4th Hussars, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse.
Artillery.—D-D troop, E-19th and F-19th Field Battery.
Infantry.—65th and 105th Foot, 17th, 20th, 35th, 32nd, and 3rd Goorkhas.

UNDER GENERAL MCMURDO.

Cavalry.—11th Hussars, 6th, 8th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry.
Artillery.—E-F troop, F-16th, D-16th, D-19th Field Battery.
Infantry.—5th Foot, 92nd Highlanders, 109th Foot, and 3rd, 10th, 14th, 40th, and 45th Native Infantry.

Colonel Richardson, 6th B.C., has been appointed to command the Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division.

Lieut. J. V. V. Baker, R.A., has been appointed Extra A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief temporarily.

Colonel G. V. Johnson, R.A., has been appointed to a Brigade R.A., but is permitted, at his own request, to retain command of the Royal Artillery with the Camp of Exercise, until the breaking up of the camp.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. MacCampbell, R.A., has been appointed to the command of 6-13 R.A., and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Smyth, 8th Brigade, to command the R.A., 2nd Division, Camp of Exercise.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is now settled that Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore College, will, on Feb. 1, exchange appointments with Mr. Pearson, Inspector of Schools, Rawul Pindie Circle.

COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS.—The committee sitting in the office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts have nearly completed their report. It is said that other work will be found early next year for Colonel James.

POLITICAL.—An envoy from the King of Bokhara has just arrived in Calcutta; and one from the Attaligh Ghazee of Yarkund was already here. Two very important embassies so far as the frontiers are concerned, and indicative, we think, of an influence strong enough to affect the interests of nations considerably beyond the frontier.

GWALIOR.—It is reported from Gwalior that Sindia intends to have a small Camp of Exercise of his own at a place called Sosaira Barowa, wherever it may be, and that the British officials and several of the officers in Morar have been, or shortly will be, invited to witness the display.

URDU OR PERSIAN?—It is rumoured that a reference has lately been made to the High Court of Judicature by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the advisability or practicability of abolishing *Urdu* as the Court language in the Local Courts in the district of Behar, and of substituting the Persian language in its stead.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—We see it stated that Colonel J. MacLeod Innes, R.E., will shortly proceed to England on leave, and that Colonel P. O'Connell, R.E., will then officiate as Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Public Works. Captain G. S. Hills, R.E., also leaves Calcutta on furlough next month.

PENSIONS.—The *Indian Daily News* learns that the Secretary of State has intimated to the Government of India the desire of the Home Government to enforce strictly the rule prohibiting the appointment in India to the "pensionable" grades of the public service of any person who does not produce reliable evidence of physical fitness for duty.

A CURE FOR FEVER.—Very favourable results continue to be obtained from hypo-sulphate of soda in the treatment of jungle fever. A contemporary states that from a table of cases treated by Dr. Foster, at Nasserah, with it and with quinine, respectively, it would appear to effect a cure more rapidly than the latter remedy. The native remedy, *lettagootie*, appears, however, to be equally effectual.

WEATHER IN OUDH.—In the middle of the month the weather was very unpleasant at Lucknow, raining, clearing up, and cloudy again, and it is said the crops have suffered, and that if bad weather continued the wheat cultivation, which has luxuriantly grown around the city and its suburbs, will be completely destroyed. The price of all kinds of grain has risen in the market.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The long-talked of Allahabad University College is, we understand, to be started at once. There is some talk of forming the establishment of the College by diminishing those of existing colleges. This is welcome news for the Educational Department in the N.W. Provinces, who complain that the Benares, Agra, and Bareilly Colleges, already shorthanded, will be still further crippled by this move.—*Englishman*, Jan. 20.

RMOURD VENGANCE.—Amongst the natives in the neighbourhood of Lahore the rumour is that the whole Kooka sect have vowed to a man that they will neither sow crops or do a single thing for any one until Ram Singh, their Guru, and his Soobahs, now in custody, are released; some going so far as to say that they have sworn to try and attain their object even though they shed the last drop of blood amongst them.

ACCIDENT AT THE DELHI CAMP.—We are sorry to learn by letters from the Camp of Exercise, dated the 23rd, that General Olpherts met with a severe accident, breaking his leg when out the preceding day looking at the operations. We have not heard particulars how it occurred, but trust the gallant general will get well over it, and resume his command in Rohilcund. He is at present the guest of Lord Napier in camp.—*Dehli Gazette*, Jan. 25.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—A correspondent, whom the *Pioneer* vouches for as a competent and impartial critic, sums up his impressions of the Delhi Camp of Exercise, as a test of strategy, thus:—"Considering the novelty of the exercise, I think it must be said that all three Generals have done well—General Travers conspicuously so. But, for [these Camps of Exercise to afford the instruction hoped from them, it is indispensable that umpires be specially trained to the performance of their all-important office."

RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.—The first brick of the Jumna bridge of the Rajpootana State Railway was laid on the 18th Jan., by the contractors, Messrs. Glover and Co. The Jumna bridge is to consist of 16 spans, each of 142 feet from centre to centre of pier, with 1 span of 40 feet clear on each side of the bridge. The girders are to be supported on brick piers, each pier to consist of 3 brick cylinders abreast, each cylinder being 12 feet 6 inches in diameter; these cylinders will have to be sunk on strong iron curbs to a depth varying from 45 to 60 feet below the bed of the river. It is expected that this bridge will be finished by June 1874.

THE GONDS OF CENTRAL INDIA.—It is stated that in the Highlands of Central India the aboriginal races are estimated at about one million of souls, and of these 826,000 are Gonds, the remainder being made up of Kols, Korkus, Bygas, and Bheels. We (*Delhi Gazette*) also learn that the Bishop of Calcutta has planted a mission in the Gond country, near Ellichpore, and that a deacon (a converted Pundit of Benares, the Rev. Nehemiah Gorep) and a catechist are now stationed there.

CIVIL.—We read that the Hon. Mr. Drummond, brother of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Commissioner of Bareilly, leaves for England on furlough by next mail. He will, it is said, probably not return to India. Mr. Forbes, C.B., late officiating Commissioner of Benares, will in the meantime act for him. Mr. Elliott Colvin, officiating Collector of Bareilly, and late Superintendent of the Terai, will also leave for England on furlough in March.

THE INDORE (STATE) RAILWAY.—We learn that the contractors for this line, Messrs. Hood and Co., made a start on Monday last, the 22nd Jan. The ceremony of "cutting the first sod" was, in the absence of any more prominent representative of Government, performed by Mr. H. Bell, the engineer of the first Division. The contractors gave a dinner to the people in the station on the same evening. Great numbers of work people are collected in and about Chundwa, and there is every sign of the works being vigorously pushed on.—*Times of India*.

A SUGGESTION.—Referring to the serious illness and recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"In sober seriousness we suggest that, not the Prince of Wales but 'Baron Renfrew' be invited to pass the approaching summer in India. For obvious reasons we would have him lodged away from the Viceregal Court. We would place him in Bellevue at Mussoorie. Let him be the guest, not of the Viceroy, but of India. Let all India unite in inviting His Royal Highness to pass a quiet twelvemonth among us."

LADY CANNING'S TOMB.—We regret to state that the disgraceful practice of removing the coloured stones from the mosaic work on Lady Canning's tomb at Barrackpore, has apparently been revived. In three or four places the stones have been picked out of the cement to the extent of several inches; and the servant in charge states—we know not with what amount of truth—that the injury has been done by Europeans. We trust that the persons who are responsible for the preservation of this interesting monument, will endeavour to stay the work of destruction, by exposing and punishing any persons of whatever position guilty of this vandalism.—*Friend of India*.

DIFFICULTIES OF A LOSHAI CAMPAIGN.—We observe that Brig-General Bouchier, who arrived at Cachar on the 19th November, did not reach Tipai Mookh till the 12th December, although provided with Sappers and other means and appliances of making his way through the jungle. In justice to Major-General Nuthall, who in 1869 was so much blamed for not being quicker in his movements, it is right to draw attention to the fact that in less time than this after his arrival at Cachar he not only formed two columns of troops from Sylhet, Kumber Ghaut, and Shillong, but arrived with one column at Pukwa Mookh, if anything farther south than Tipai Mookh, and quite as difficult of approach, where the force was overtaken by incessant stormy weather. We mention this, not to disparage General Bouchier, but to show the difficult nature of the country, and do justice alike to both officers.—*Friend of India*.

DEATH OF MAJOR F. W. RUSSELL.—We regret to have to record the death, says our Jubbulpore contemporary, on the morning of the 15th instant, of Major F. W. Russell, of the late 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the deceased officer, who was the field officer of the week, left the mess about midnight on Monday for the purpose of visiting the guards, and was found early on the morning of the 15th lying on the road opposite the shop of Mr. Perrett, the jeweller, with his forehead fractured. A Court of Inquest was immediately convened by Colonel Forsyth, the brigade major, but, as it has not yet concluded its proceedings, we refrain from publishing any of the numerous reports current as to how the deceased came by his death. We strongly suspect that the vigilance of the police will be called in question by the Court of Inquest, of which Lieut. col. Ritherdon, 21st Madras N.L., is president.

THE KING OF SIAM AT CALCUTTA.—We understand that his Majesty the King of Siam and staff, together with the younger princes, paid a visit to the King of Oude's menagerie at Garden Reach yesterday morning. In the evening his Siamese Majesty attended a grand reception at Belvidere. It is probable that the King will visit the Alipore Jail and the Cathedral to-day; and to-morrow the Viceroy, accompanied by the King, his Ministers of State, and the Siamese Princes, will proceed to Barrackpore on board the str. *Sir William Peel*. On Sunday the King will visit the water-works at Pultah. His Majesty, we hear, will take leave of the Viceroy on the evening of the 22nd, and will start for Delhi by special train. His Majesty and suite were present at the ball given at Government House on Wednesday evening. On this occasion the Maharajah Kalikrishna, Rai Bahadur, of Sobha bazaar, read out aloud, with the permission of the Viceroy, a Sanscrit address of welcome to the King of Siam.

This done, a printed copy of the welcome was presented to his Excellency and to the King.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 26.—H.R.H. the King of Siam delights in sixty brothers, forty sisters, and thirty-two queens. His father, says the report, had three hundred queens.—Correspondent of the *Rast Gofar*.

THE COMING BUDGET.—There is a report afloat that in the Budget of the present year provision will be made for the continuance of the income-tax at a low rate. We do hope that the Governor General will himself step in before the matter goes too far, and insist absolutely that the income-tax shall cease. If it ceases at all, the cause will have to be in the Governor General. The Finance Department will cling to the tax to the last, if only from the boyish feeling that the Department "won't be beaten," and will show that it is beyond the reach of public opinion. But it will be beaten. We can quite sympathise with the view of the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished officers, who insist that wealthy Europeans and wealthy Natives should contribute their proper share to expenses which are for the common preservation and welfare. Find almost any other means of reaching either class—both classes—and there will not be a word to say against it; but this tax which the Finance Department clings to so affectionately has gone into every part of the Empire sowing discontent and animosity to British rule, and perpetrating oppression more general and cankering than anything of the kind ever known since our rule began. We entreat the Viceroy to put down his foot, as he can put it down, before it is too late, upon this accursed thing. The public feeling has had to grow on the subject. We ourselves a very short time ago were very much inclined to the view of the Commander-in-Chief—and indeed we are inclined to it yet, so far as the necessity of making rich men pay their fair share to the expenses of Government. But the facts that have come before us, not from the North-Western Provinces alone, but in letters from all parts of India "constrain" us, as the Financial Secretary would say, to appeal to the Viceroy himself to remove the income-tax at once and for ever from India. If the Financial Department stands in the way, better a thousandfold to break up that Department than to break up the Empire.—*Friend of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Lizzie H., Spring, Boston; Victory, Brown, Newcastle.—20. County of Forfar, Stewart, Batavia.—21. Str. Niger, Waki, London; str. Busheer, James, Moulmein; Rona, Jeffrey, Chittagong; Nagpore, Trevellick, London.—23. Str. Calcutta, Frenchison, London; Caribbrooke Castle, Smith, London.—24. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Bombay; City of Amoy, Swan, Bombay.—25. Str. Corinna, Dryden, Aden; Oceanica, Gillmore, Aden; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Kurrachee; City of Corinth, Taylor, London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19. Strs. Surat, Arabia, and Penang; City of York, Genii, Dephne, Grand Duke.—21. Str. Nemesis; Misser.—22. Howrah, Corlic.—23. C. N., Marpesia.—24. Strs. Meinam; Houghton, Phuttle Burry, Alexandria.—25. Str. Mahratta, H.M.S. Glasgow; Elizabeth Nicholson, Stockbridge, Hongoumont.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	99 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	110 2 to 110 6
5 per Cent., 66-67	Gov. Rs. 104	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	92 to 95
Assam Tea Company	200	354 to 355
Bank of Bengal	1000	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	125 to 128
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to —
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	85 to 87
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	245 to 248
East India Tea Company	100	64 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	155 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	340 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	575 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	83 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company	1300	345 to —
Punjab Bank	100	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500	575 to —
Thraoot Indigo	200	70 to 71
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	18 to —

FREIGHTS.

		To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... ..	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	... ..	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	£3 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	... ..	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	... ..	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.—Jute: Prices have again risen, as the stocks are getting exhausted; we now quote fine Serajunge, Rs. 5-12 to 6-4, a rise of 3 annas; Narainunge, Rs. 1 to 4-12, a rise of fully 7 annas. Saltpetre: A good steady demand for shipment to Europe has again caused a slight rise in prices. Linseed: There has been a continued demand for American shipment, and prices have advanced further as the supplies become less. Raw Silk: One bale of Salgamoodia November brand was sold at Rs. 20-8, but the greater part of this brand will be shipped on owners' accounts, buyers not being able to see their way to present prices in the face of the reports from the home markets.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.—EXCHANGES: A considerable business has been done at 20½ for six months. There has been a good China business done; the closing quotations are thirty days' private at 21½, and three days' Bank bills at 21½.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

MALABAR, Jan. 10.—The anticipated departure of Lord Napier from Madras is the pretext of some of the young princes of Travancore for their intended trip to the Presidency in March next. They are going, we are told, to pay the last visit to the governor; and Travancore pays all expenses; but the subjects of that State find it already a heavy burden to support the Royal family, irrespective of such unnecessary charges as would be incurred by the intended visit of the princes to Madras. *Apròpos* of the fact of this intention on the part of the princes of Travancore, it is rumoured that the Cochin princes intended likewise to visit Madras shortly, but there seems to be little likelihood that they will do so. In reference to my statement that Sir Madava Row has undoubtedly sent in his resignation to the Travancore Government, the *Madras Standard* observes as follows:—For the satisfaction of all parties, and especially of aspiring candidates to the Dewanship, we trust Sir Madava Row or the Travancore Government will set the public at rest and give publicity to the real facts of the supposed dispute, if there be any, between the Dewan and his Highness of Travancore. So far as we can see, this is precisely what neither the Dewan nor the Travancore Sircar intend to do—what, in fact, Sir Madava Row is prevented by circumstances from doing. To the "public," however, the whole truth appears to lie in a nut-shell; the dispute may be traceable to a feeling akin to jealousy in his Highness of Travancore towards his Dewan. Sir Madava Row's growing popularity, and the able manner in which he has conducted the administration since he had been placed at its helm, appear to have eclipsed the name and fame of his Royal master. Hence it might seem that the unamiable feeling on the part of the Maharajah of Travancore towards his Dewan originated in and increased proportionately with the increase of Sir Madava Row's popularity, and has at last forced the latter to tender his resignation. Whether the resignation has been accepted I am not able to say, but the Maharajah holds it, and it is more than probable that Sir Madava Row will leave office in March or April. The boundary disputes between the Travancore and Cochin Governments have now existed for upwards of a quarter of a century, and their settlement seems to be as remote now as twenty-five years ago. I shall on another occasion particularise the disputes, but shall only state at present that Mr. Ballard, the British Resident, has officially called upon the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin to submit detailed reports regarding them. The disputes are, I may as well state in a general way, in respect to the possession of certain tracts of land by the Cochin Government, which the Travancore Sircar claim as theirs. Education is making rapid strides in Travancore, as the establishment of a great number of district schools indicate. Sir Madava Row now notifies, that "with a view to induce Mohammedan youths to enter his Highness the Maharajah's High School at Trevandrum, it has been resolved to open classes for Hindustanee and Persian after the holidays. It is hoped that the facilities thus afforded will be largely availed of." The Warkully Canal in Travancore was commenced in the latter part of 1870. In 1871 the work was continued, and the end of the past year found it well advanced. A writer states that the excavations are all completed, and that the tunnelling, which is the most difficult part of the work, is now commenced under the supervision of Mr. Summers and Mr. Nicholls, two of the most experienced hands in this particular and important work. The Dewan of Travancore is opening a coffee estate in Nedduvengad. He has extensive property in Travancore, and it is believed that on his retirement he will not leave the country, but remain on one of his estates, or at Trevandrum. The following suggestions, which are worth consideration, have been made to the Travancore Government. It would be a great saving of labour in the present clearing out and deepening of the canals if steam dredges were introduced. There is much to be done, too, in the way of improvement, with the shallow backwaters. Could not banks be constructed which would prevent the ingress of salt water, and these sites given as settlements to fresh

colonies of industrious cultivators? Give them enough land for a hut, and a marsh to cultivate capable of irrigation and free from salt water, and I venture to say that marshy land would soon be turned into profitable paddy fields, and the revenue of the State increased.—*Indian Statesman Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

ALMSHOUSES.—Mr. Gordon Forbes has laid before Madras a scheme for accommodating the East Indian poor of Madras in almshouses.

MEMORIAL TO MR. NORTON.—The native community of Madras have subscribed Rs. 1,800 for the establishment of a scholarship in memory of the Hon. J. B. Norton, ex-Advocate General.

CIVIL.—We (*Bangalore Spectator*) learn that Mr. Robert Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, accompanies Lord Napier to England in March next, and will return after a long absence.

MR. T. S. BOILEAU.—We are glad to learn that the Secretary of State for India has, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces, conferred on Mr. T. S. Boileau, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurnool District, an ensigncy in H.M.'s 54th Regiment of Foot, at present stationed at Jullundur, N.W.P. Mr. T. S. Boileau is the son of the late Colonel J. E. M. Boileau, Superintending Engineer at Cuddalore, who died a few months back at that station, and grandson to the late Judge Boileau, one of the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut Court of Madras.—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 19.

THE INDIAN BAR.—The new Evidence Bill now before the Council of the Governor-General has called forth a memorial from a large number of barristers-at-law and advocates of the Calcutta High Court, protesting against certain sections of the proposed enactment by which they say their rights and privileges, enjoyed by them from time immemorial, will be seriously injured and jeopardised. What the effect of the memorial to the Governor in Council will be is yet to be seen. We believe, however, there is a difference of opinion with regard to the provisions contained in the sections of the new bill which are objected to, and that some are of opinion that they will not operate in the objectionable manner the memorialists assume they will. With a difference of opinion thus existing on this matter, it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result of the memorial to the Council. The probability is that Mr. Stephen, the author of the measure, and himself a barrister-at-law, will carry his bill by a majority. While on this subject we may mention another matter in connection with the legal profession at Calcutta which is at present under consideration. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, is stated to be about to introduce some changes in the rules affecting attorneys and vakeels of his Court, by which the status and privileges of these gentlemen will be affected; whether beneficially or otherwise in the opinion of the parties concerned has not transpired.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon.—20. Str. Scotland, —, London; str. Surat, Baker, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mr. Harley, two Misses Lees, Col. Barton, Dr. Suffrein, Capt. Renny, Lieut. Huritt, Asst. surg. Fraser, Asst. apoth. Jones, Barrack serg. Robertson, Sub cond. H. M. Dennot and wife.

Per str. Scotland.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Watson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Summers and children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Cunningham, Col. F. Daffin, Messrs. Gore, A. J. Lawrence, and R. Branson. For SURAT.—Mr. J. C. Stennings. For BOMBAY.—Miss Birch. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hodgson and two infants, Mr. J. R. Hallet and child, Lieut. F. Dorling.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Str. Satara, —, Calcutta; str. Calcutta, —, Calcutta; str. Burmah, —, Bombay; Berar, —, London.—19. Str. Scindia, London, via Suez Canal.—20. Str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.—22. Str. Surat, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Bircham, Lieut. G. R. Walker. For MALTA.—Surg. major and Mrs. F. L. Clementson.

Bombay.

FIRE AT THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD MAZAGON.

At about half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening smoke was noticed proceeding from the import stores of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon. An alarm of fire was at once given, and the European employees of the company living in the barracks close by speedily broke open the middle entrance door and the fire was found to be raging fiercely inside, no one being able to effect an entrance. The building was filled with stores in the shape of

oil, turpentine, ether, resin, rope, signal rockets, tallow, and other combustible materials. On the alarm of fire being given, the company's dockyard employes at once set a steam fire engine belonging to the company to work, which had been, with some difficulty, dragged out from a shed next the burning store room; the sluice gates of a small dock, some forty yards from the store buildings, being opened, a plentiful supply of salt water was obtained. Shortly after, the Mazagon steam fire engine with a small manual engine, arrived, speedily followed by the Mandavi and Fort steam fire engines with another manual engine. These took up their station near the dock, bringing incessant streams of water to bear upon the blazing building. The fire at about 9.30 P.M. had been partially extinguished. Almost immediately after, a terrific explosion took place, scattering the corrugated iron roofing, blazing rafters, and ether cans in all directions. Two strong iron boxes containing rockets and blue-lights were the cause of this. Their contents, owing to the intense heat, exploded with a deafening noise, scattering debris far and wide. The lid of one of the boxes, weighing some two hundredweight, was carried a distance of about 80 yards, falling on the top of the engineer's workshop, forcing its way through the roof on to the first floor, and igniting a number of spare planks stored in the pattern room, and making a hole about two feet circumference in the floor. Fortunately, the fire here was at once put out, otherwise the consequences must have been disastrous, as the whole of the third floor compartment is filled with planks and carpenters' materials. The massive piece of iron appears to have struck the workshop roof first near the east end, making a rent in the roof, and rebounding from there fell again about six or eight feet further from the place where it first struck, making a large rent about three feet by two, through which it fell red hot on to the floor beneath. Pieces of the iron roof of the store room were scattered far and wide by the force of the explosion, and next morning were to be seen all crumpled and distorted in parts of the yard. Streams of water were now directed on the building with redoubled effort, and at about midnight nothing remained but portions of the bare walls; inside these there was nothing but a charred and blackened mass. The greater portion of the walls, which were upwards of two feet thick, and built of stone, were blown down by the force of the explosion. The next store room was only saved by the partition wall holding out, but the majority of the stores had been taken out as soon as the alarm of fire was given. A small godown near the burning building used by *kallasies* as a sleeping place caught fire, which, however, was speedily extinguished. The Mazagon fire engine remained on the scene until about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, pouring a continuous stream of water on the ruins to prevent any further outbreak. Four or five men were injured by the explosion of a can of ether, Police-constable Austin and the gunner and carpenter of the S.S. *Ellora* being severely scorched. The loss cannot at present be estimated, as it is not known what quantity of stores were destroyed, but it is undoubtedly a heavy one. It is still uncertain how the fire originated. The stores were shut up as usual at about 5.30 P.M., the alarm of fire being first given about two hours after. The store-room which was destroyed was a room about fifty feet long and fourteen broad, built entirely of stone. Great praise is awarded by those present to the members of the fire-brigades for their untiring exertions in order to prevent the fire from spreading. A number of coolies were employed all day yesterday in clearing away the debris. The stores consumed consisted principally of cans of ether and turpentine, tallow, and rope.—*Times of India*, Jan. 29.

Miscellaneous.

RAILWAYS.—The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Chief Engineer and staff with the requisite establishment, for the survey of the Rohree-Kotree section of the Indus Valley State Railway.

THE KATRIZ TANK WATER.—We understand that only twenty feet of water is now in the Katriz tank. In one week alone two feet of water was consumed for the use of the city inhabitants. At this rate, we are afraid that there will prevail scarcity of water in the city in the event of there being no fall of rain between this and the setting in of the monsoons. We therefore hope that the city municipality will see the advisability of supplying the city residents with water, as the Katriz tank will no doubt be soon entirely consumed, owing to the scanty fall of rain last monsoon. The springs that supplied the Katriz tank from the hills are nearly dried up.—*Poona Observer*.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—At the High Court on Thursday, Jan. 24, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of some contributories of the National Financial of India, appeared to argue against a summons taken out some days ago by Mr. T. F. Punnett, the official liquidator, requiring the contributories to show cause why a call of Rs. 40 per share should not be made upon them. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescott and Winter, on behalf of the liquidator, appeared in support of the summons. His Lordship made an order that a further call of Rs. 40 per share should be paid by the contributories.

INDIA'S PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—The great historical painting of the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as a K.G.C.S.I., which is intended as a national Indian gift to H.M. the Queen, is being finished in Bombay. The artist, Mr. W. M. White, has been working on his picture in Bombay for the past five months, and though it has not received the finishing touches, the painting is to be seen at the Byculia hotel. The cost of the picture will be Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 16,000 has already been subscribed. The picture has cost the artist upwards of fifteen months' labour and expenses; the receipts have as yet necessarily been inadequate to his everyday wants, whilst engaged in painting and travelling to meet the several sitters and supporters of the undertaking; and his Excellency Lord Mayo, seeing the urgency of the situation, has kindly consented to a committee being appointed, of which he has graciously consented to be president, in order to assist Mr. White in getting in collections and increasing the number of subscribers to the engraving. Mr. White has appealed to the community of Bombay to render him assistance to enable him to complete the picture, and we are glad to say that several of our most influential men have responded handsomely to the call.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The Indian Postmaster General, Mr. Monteath, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening by the *Columbian*, having come through from England with the first Indian mail sent by way of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. If Mr. Monteath used his eyes on the way he must, we should imagine, have satisfied himself that nothing could be easier than to reduce the length of time required for the conveyance of the mail from London to Bombay by the route now in use from 21 to 17 or at the outside 18 days. As the efforts of the English Post office seem to be directed to accelerating the mail on the home side, between London and Alexandria, and the fact that twenty-four hours had been saved by the adoption of the Mont Cenis route was thought of sufficient importance to be telegraphed to India. But Mr. Monteath must have discovered, what is perfectly plain to every passenger in a P. and O. Company's steamer, that the loss of twice twenty-four hours is considered a matter of no consequence between Suez and Bombay. While the time from Alexandria to London has been reduced from ten days to six, the mail steamers are still allowed their fourteen days to do the voyage comfortably in, from Suez to Bombay. The 825 miles from Brindisi to Alexandria are covered in three days, and, at the same rate of speed, a steamer should take only eleven days to run the distance of 2,972 miles from Suez to this port. Why, then, when so much activity is shown on the Continent and on the Mediterranean, is the purely Indian portion of the service so utterly neglected? It can only be a question of money whether the P. and O. steamers run nine and a half or eleven knots in the Indian Ocean; and we surely pay enough for the postage of our letters and papers to be entitled to the highest rate of speed that can be got out of the mail packets. Besides, the cost of working steamers has been so greatly reduced since the new contract was given to the P. and O. Company, that it should be no heavier a burden to them to run their ships eleven knots now than it was to run their nine and a half knots four years ago.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Str. *Atalanta*, Mathew, Liverpool; str. *Persia*, Merillo, Genoa; *Corrientes*, Joste, Newcastle.—23. *Prince Patrick*, Graham, Chittagong.—24. Str. *Penguin*, Hewitt, London; Sir John Lawrence, Stabb, Calcutta.—25. *Prince Leopold*, Irvine, Liverpool.—26. Str. *Columbian*, Stewart, Suez.—28. H.M.'s str. *May Frere*, Warner, Cutch; str. *Sphinx*, Marivout, Trieste; *Red Gauntlet*, Swan, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Columbian*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Simpson, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sibthorpe, Col. and Mrs. de Lessier, Dr. Kimball, Mr. A. H. Streeter, Dr. M. Thompson, Col. Poulton, Messrs. Francis, G. West, H. Hutchinson, M. R. Adams, E. O. Walker, M. L. Thornton, A. R. Ward, B. Malet, C.B., J. Peake, F. S. Coombe, and Gay. From BRINDISI.—Col. Laman, Mr. Cotgrave, Lieut. col. Jenkins, Mr. Monteath, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. Brind, Lieut. col. Rainey, Mr. Barnfather, Miss Myers, Mr. Cave, Col. and Mrs. Holland, Col. Haggard, and Mr. and Mrs. Leishman. From SUZ.—Mr. J. Joy, Mr. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Sieveking and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22. Str. *Tanjore*, Johnson, Aden and Suez; str. *India*, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; *Evening Star*, Stepany, Rangoon; *Saladin*, Ranken, London, via Havre; *Hamoodi*, Nacoda, Tuticorin; *Vestal*, Nacoda, Mozambique.—26. The *Foundling*, Varran, Liverpool.—27. *Royal Sovereign*, Curphey, Liverpool; *Pembroke*, Wilkison, Galle; *Alabama*, Weir, Rangoon.—28. Str. *Milbank*, Smith, Liverpool; E. F. Gabain, Kleuck, Aktyab.—29. Mail Str. *Australia*, Murray, Suez.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—The continued firmness in the Home markets has induced a slightly better inquiry for Grey Goods, and the clearances for the week are quite up to the average. Twist, being in very light supply, is firmly held, and, even with the present small demand, values are as $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. higher on the week. In Metals there is but a moderate business to report, but values are fairly steady.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—Cotton: The tenor of the English intelligence has rendered dealers very firm, and prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to 5 per candy higher for New Cotton. The arrivals continue liberal for the season, especially of Omrawuttee descriptions. From Dhollerah the reports continue favourable. Wool: Prices may be quoted Rs. 30 to 35 per candy higher, but at this level exporters seem afraid to operate, and our quotation may be regarded as nominal. In other articles of Export there is no change worthy of notice.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—EXCHANGE: A fair amount of business has been done, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on last quotations. On Calcutta the rates for Bank's drafts are, on demand, 3-16 per cent. premiums, and 60 days' sight 14 per cent. discount. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAYLY.—The prom. of Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., to the rank of dep. controller of accounts, published in notific. No. 458, dated Jan. 7, has retrospective effect from Nov. 23 last.

BAYLEY, S. C., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Presy. div. during abs. of Mr. H. A. Cockerell. Jan. 24.

BETNON, R. R., dep. superint. of the revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is app. to offic. as superint. during the abs. on leave of Major P. A. Elphinstone.

BISS.—The appt. of Mr. T. W. Biss, in notific. No. 2,789 of Dec. 1, to offic. in the 2nd class of the Financial Dept., takes effect from Sept. 9.

BLOWERS.—The services of Capt. G. F. Blowers, Bombay staff corps, qrmr. 13th regt. Bombay N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Foreign dept. Jan. 20.

BURNEY, R. T., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Montgomery. Jan. 18. [neekhet div. Jan. 27.]

CALVERT, J., overseer, 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Bareilly to the CAMPBELL, S. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, Kirwee, transfd. to the Meerut div., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Boolundshuhur, during abs. of Lieut. col. Harrison. Jan. 27.

CORSE-SCOTT, Lieut. A. J., Bengal staff corps, is app. a probat. asst. in the Revenue Branch of the Survey of India.

DAVIES, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore. Jan. 20.

DUNCAN.—With reference to notification No. 442, dated Nov. 14, 1871, R. B. Duncan, depy. controller of P.W. accounts, assumed charge of the accounts of the Rajpootana Railway on Dec. 9, 1871.

FORDHAM, J. W., depy. controller of P.W. accounts, assumed charge of the accounts of Indore Railway and of the Neemuch Railway Survey, on Dec. 23, 1871.

GAVIN, L., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

HALDANE, E. O. V., is app. to the P.W.D. tempy. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to Hyderabad. Jan. 20.

HALL, Lieut. col. C. H., depy. comr., Amritsar, is app. to offic. as comr. and superint. Amritsar div. Jan. 18.

HUGHES.—The servs. of Capt. W. G. Hughes, asst. comr., 1st grade, and offic. depy. comr., 4th grade, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. Jan. 20.

LAWRENCE.—The promotion of Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, asst. superint. revenue survey, Mysore, from 3rd to 2nd grade, published in the notification No. 43, dated July 13, 1871, will have effect from March 10, 1871, instead of from April 3, 1871.

MARSHALL, Capt. C. H. T., asst. comr., Amritsar, to offic. as depy. comr. Amritsar. Jan. 18.

MACDONALD, R. G., auditor Oudh and Rohilkund Railway accounts, held charge of the office of the controller of P.W. accounts, Oudh, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 7, 1871.

MOORE, G. E., is app. to the P.W.D., temp., as an asst. engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway. Jan. 20.

NICHOLSON, F. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura. Jan. 20.

NICHOLSON.—The servs. of Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D. Jan. 24.

PADDAY, Capt. A. C., R.E., exec. engr., Bareilly div., returned from the one month's priv. leave of absence granted him, and took over charge of the div. from Mr. W. F. Heath. Jan. 27.

PARKER, Capt. W. J., asst. comr., Husharpore, received charge as supt. of the jail at that station from Mr. M. Macauliffe on Dec. 24.

PERCY, A., acct., 4th grade, Rajpootana, is transf. to Bengal. Jan. 20.

PUCKLE, Lieut. col. J., 2nd grade dep. supt., to offic. as sec. to the Chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg, during the abs. of Major J. A. Campbell. Jan. 20.

STROVER, Capt. G. A., asst. political agent at Bhamo, and offic. political agent at Mandalay, is confd. in the latter appt.

TAYLOR, Capt. A. F., Bengal S.C., and Lieut. W. Ashfield, Bombay S.C., respectively made over and received charge of the office of adjt. of the Malwa Bheel Corps on Dec. 25. [in Midnapore. Jan. 24.]

WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade

WARD, J., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Jan. 24.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 20.)

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Central Provinces' Commission:—

Major F. Fenton, dep. comr. of the 1st class, to offic. as comr. of the Chutteegeurh div., during the abs. on furl. of Major A. B. Cumberlege, or until further orders.

Major C. B. Lucie-Smith, dep. comr. of the 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 1st class, v. Major Fenton.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, of the Bengal C.S., to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class.

Major C. James, Madras S.C., to be a dep. comr. of the 4th class.

Capt. J. L. Loch, dep. comr. of the 4th class in the Central Provs., and offic. in the 3rd class, reverted to his substantive appt. from Nov. 26, the date on which Major W. B. Thomson returned from furl.

BENGAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 24.)

Major W. Gordon to be dist. supt. of police, Bhargulpore.

Capt. R. J. Wimberley to be dist. supt. of police, Shahabad, but to continue to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Howrah.

Mr. J. Lambert to offic. as personal asst. to the inspr. gen. of police during the abs. of Capt. A. R. Wilkinson.

STATE RAILWAY SURVEY APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned accountants, who are employed on the accounts of the Indore Railway and the Neemuch Railway Survey, hitherto under the orders of the Gov. gen.'s agent for Central India, are transfd. to the estab. under the orders of the Govt. of India:—

Mr. E. Lacey, accountant, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. W. Wilson, accountant, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. J. S. Madge, accountant, 4th grade, on probation.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—LIEUT. GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William:—

Mr. V. H. Scholch, Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, Mr. T. M. Robinson, and Mr. F. F. Wyman.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

No. 26.—The following proms. are made, with effect from Jan. 1:—

Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor, from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Todd, revenue surveyor, from 4th to 3rd grade.

Mr. C. David, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st grade, to be revenue surveyor, 4th grade.

The following prom. is made, with effect from the 5th inst:—

Mr. J. S. Swiney, assistant revenue surveyor, from 4th to 3rd grade.

MILITARY.

BAKER.—Bat. order confd., dated Oct. 23, app. Lieut. W. B. Baker, asst. instr. of musketry, 2nd bat. 1st foot, from the date specified, inclusive.

BOND.—Regimental order confd., dated Dec. 18, app. Capt. C. F. Bond to offic. as instructor of musketry to 105th foot, during the sickness of Lieut. H. C. Symons.

BISHOP.—Meerut division order confd., dated Jan. 8, app. Col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal inf., to the command of the station during the absence at camp of exercise of Col. C. Douglas.

BOLTON—WORTHY.—Major J. S. D. Bolton, acting sub. asst. comy. gen., first class, to be confirmed in that grade. Capt. F. P. Worthy, sub. asst. comy. gen. third class, to be sub. asst. comy. gen., second class.

CAMPBELL, Brevet capt. C. W., gen. list, cav., is qualified to act as instr. in army signalling. Jan. 20.

COURT, Lieut. M. H., gen. list, cav., was directed to do duty in the Meerut division, from Jan. 13 to Aug. 31, 1871.

GOULDSBURY.—Dacca station order confd., dated Dec. 8, app. Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, 37th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Dacca, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. F. H. Hinde, proceeded to join the 4th Goorkhas, with effect from Dec. 8.

GRAHAM, Major T. C., 2nd Bengal cav., late 4th European light cav., and offic. 2nd in command, during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. Wilkenson, dated Dec. 27.

HILL, Lieut. col. R. B., Bengal inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Agra, for general duty. Jan. 10.

LACON, Lieut. F. G., 1st bat. 17th foot, detailed for duty with the depot of his regt., will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Jan. 10.

MERCER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, app. Lieut. C. A. Mercer, 2nd wing subalt., 4th Goorkhas, to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 13.

MONEY-KYRLE.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, 2nd batt. 1st North British fusiliers, with effect from Oct. 31, 1871.

WOODRUFFE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 3, app. Capt. C. L. Woodruffe to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. C. Scott, placed at the disposal of Government.

RYALL—DANDRIDGE.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors B. W. Ryall and E. Dandridge. Jan. 14, 1872.

SAUNDERS.—The promotion to the rank of capt. of Lieut. M. S. Saunders, 20th hussars, in G.O. of May 16 last, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled, dated Dec. 27, 1871.

STROUD, Lieut. C., unattached, is, at his own request, transfd. from Barrackpore to Fort William, for gen. duty (G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 16, 1871, transferring Lieut. Stroud to Dinapore, is cancelled).

THOMSON—WILSON—COLES.—Lieut. T. G. Thomson, 36th N.I., qrmr., to be adjutant, v. Fortesque, vacated, Jan. 6, 1872. Lieut. E. H. Wilson, 36th N.I., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Thomson, dated Jan. 6, 1872. Lieut. O. A. Coles, 36th N.I., 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Wilson, dated Jan. 6, 1872.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd batt. 12th foot, 1st wing subalt. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Aug. 17, 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and will rank as lieutenant in that corps.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Major (local) W. Delane to be lieutenant col., from Dec. 18. Major (local) E. Simeon to be lieutenant col., from Dec. 13. Capt. J. Stewart to be major, from Dec. 12. Lieut. W. F. Nelson to be captain, from Dec. 22. Major (local) J. E. Cordner to be lieutenant col., from Dec. 13. Major (local) G. Dangerfield to be lieutenant col., from Dec. 12. Major (local) J. S. Baird to be lieutenant col., from Dec. 13. Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, bart., to be major, from Dec. 8. Lieut. D. Cowie to be captain, from Dec. 9. Lieut. J. L. Bell to be captain, from Dec. 22. Royal Engineers.—Lieut. E. Harvey to be captain, from Dec. 22. 44th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Walsh to be captain, from May 13. 106th Regt.—Lieut. C. J. Dyke to be captain, from Dec. 9.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain J. J. Boswell, Bengal S.C., 2nd in command and wing officer, 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier force, date of arrival at Bombay 21st Dec., 1871 (date of departure on furlough 22nd Dec., 1869).

Captain A. C. B. Wither, general list, inf., ex. engr., D.P.W., Central India, date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 31, 1871.

Captain C. E. Armstrong, Bengal S.C., judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodianah, Punjab; Lieuts. (brevet captains) H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal S.C., asst. superint. revenue survey dept., and F. A. Darley, Bengal S.C., qrmr., 3rd regt. of N.I.; and Capt. H. E. Ryves, Bengal S.C., 3rd squad. officer 18th Bengal cav. (lancers), date of arrival at Bombay Jan. 1, 1872.

Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, inf.; Major W. Gordon, Bengal S.C., district superint. of police, Bengal; and Capt. J. C. Minto, Bengal S.C., date of arrival at Bombay Jan. 4, 1872.

COMMISSARIAT.

The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Permanent.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. Macquessen, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. A. R. Badcock, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; and Capt. F. H. Thomas, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, with effect from Nov. 27 last, in succession to Lieut. col. J. Leven, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, retired.

Lieut. col. J. Keer, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Major C. S. Lane, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major J. V. Hunt, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. N. F. Parker, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; and Capt. C. Case, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, with effect from Dec. 4 last, in succession to Lieut. col. J. R. A. S. Lowe, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, cashiered.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 13.)

Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, v.c., 1st asst. qrmr. gen., to be dep. qrmr. gen., v. Lieut. col. Gurden, who vacates the appt. on proceeding on furl. to Europe.

Capt. O. J. East, asst. qrmr. gen., to be 1st asst. qrmr. gen., v. Lieut. col. Roberts, v.c.

Capt. M. H. Heathcote, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be an asst. qrmr. gen., v. Capt. East.

Capt. H. Collett, officg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the establishment, v. Capt. Heathcote.

Capt. J. O'reagh, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., dur. abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. M. Hunter.

MEDICAL.

BAKER.—Umritsur station order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Asst. surg. W. L. Baker, in med. charge No. 4 batt. 13th brig. R.A., to assume med. charge of Eur. and N.I. detachments, and of the garrison cells, in addition to his other duties.

CORBETT.—Presidency district order confd., dated Dec. 14, app. Surg. W. H. Corbett, M.D., 107th foot, to the med. charge of the Coosipore gun foundry estab., as a special and tempy. measure.

GUINNESS.—Cawnpore brigade order confd., dated Nov. 24, app. Asst. surg. H. C. Guinness, A batt. 19th brig. R.A., to med. charge of 10th N.I., in addition to his other duties, as a special and tempy. measure, with effect from Nov. 8.

HALL, Asst. surg. H. G., Madras med. estab., will conduct the civil med. duties in the Betul district, and superintend the vaccine operations there. Jan. 13.

LEADER.—MURPHY.—Saugor district order confd., dated Oct. 5, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Leader to assume med. charge of detachment 1st batt. 19th foot, and Staff Asst. surg. R. Murphy, on relief, to proceed to Allahabad and report himself to the senior med. officer of the station.

MILNE, Asst. surg. R. M., M.B., superint. of vaccination, Benares circle, to be superint. of Agra central and district jails.

O'BRIEN.—Oude division order confd., dated Dec. 10, directing Staff surg. T. B. P. O'Brien to proceed to Allahabad and report himself to the deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, British forces, for duty.

PILCHER.—The services of Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, superint. of the Agra central and district prisons, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, milly. dept., from Jan. 1.

SEGRAVE.—Saugor station order confd., dated Dec. 2, app. Staff Asst. surg. R. G. Segrave to med. charge of E batty. 8th brig. R.A.

SKEEN.—Dughshai station order confd., dated Dec. 4, app. Surg. W. Skeen, M.D., 85th foot, to med. charge of detachment 72nd foot, with effect from June 26 last.

TANNER.—Nynce Tal station order confd., dated Dec. 19, directing Asst. surg. W. Tanner, B batty. A brig. R.H.A., to assume med. charge of detachment 3rd Goorkhas, with effect from Nov. 15 last.

WILSON, Asst. surg. W. D., M.B., 107th regt., is app. to med. charge of station staff at Dum-Dum.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE CAMP OF DELHI.

Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 15.—The camp now formed at Delhi will break up on Feb. 1; the troops in camp proceeding to their respective destinations.

CAMP OF EXERCISE—POSITION OF BATTERIES BEFORE ACTION.

Head-quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 16.—When batteries march in the vicinity of the enemy, the spare carriages, men, and horses should be placed under the charge of the quartermaster sergeant, with whom the captain of the battery should keep up communication, in order that when required these carriages may be at hand, or join the battery in camp at the close of the operations of the day.

When batteries on the move approach the enemy, and an engagement is anticipated, they should halt and prepare.

Application should now be made to the general in command for an escort which may be suitable to the occasion.

The captain commanding the battery should now make over to the charge of an officer, if one is available, the first line of wagons. If no officer can be spared, some responsible non-commissioned officer will direct them.

The wagons will follow the guns at a distance which must be regulated by the nature of the ground: cover should be sought where available, but constant communication must be kept up, and they should not be allowed to be forced out of the way by other troops, or to drop too far to the rear, lest the guns in action should be separated from their supplies of ammunition.

When it is perceived that an engagement is imminent, a communication should be made to the detached carriages, &c.

It is of the utmost importance that the officer or non-commissioned officer should be aware of the situation of the battery, and that the commander of the battery should at all times know where to find his depot of ammunition stores, spare men, &c.

Col. G. V. Johnson, who has been appointed to A brigade R.H.A., is permitted, at his own request, to retain the command of the Royal Artillery with the Camp of Exercise until the breaking up of the camp.

Head-quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 17.—The camp now formed at Delhi will break up on the 1st prox.; the troops in camp proceeding to their respective destinations as follows. Officers commanding batteries and regiments are directed to forward the necessary indents for supplies to the civil authorities at the different stages as soon as possible:—

Corps—D-D, R.H.A.; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—E-F, R.H.A.; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—F-F, R.H.A.; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Umballa; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—D-16, R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Rawul Pindee; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—F-16, R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—D-19, R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 1; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—105th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Meerut, two companies under divisional arrangements to Shikhabad for Futtee-gur; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—109th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Roorkee; route by which to move, 181, 456.

Corps—1st hussars; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Cawn-pore; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—3rd hussars; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Nangaoon and Nagode; route by which to move, 14, 18, 338, 516.

Corps—6th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Mo route by which to move, 14, 23.

Corps—8th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—12th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Umballa; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—17th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Seal-kote; route by which to move, 251, 448.

Corps—1st and 2nd Central India horse; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Goonah; route by which to move, 14, 21.

Corps—E-19 R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 1; destination, Allahabad; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—F-19 R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Agra; route by which to move, 14.

Corps—G-13 R.A.; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Jutogh; route by which to move, 251, 657, 323.

Corps—4th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—11th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Muttra; route by which to move, 14.

Corps—20th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Umballa; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—15th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Bareilly; route by which to move, 181, 455, 85.

Corps—65th hussars; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Agra; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—72nd hussars; dates of movement, Feb. 2 and 3; destination, Umballa; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—92nd hussars; date of movement, Feb. 2; destination, Chakrata; route by which to move, 187, 571, 570, published in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 21, 1871.

Under Divisional Arrangements.

Corps—3rd regt.; date of movement, Feb. 5th; destination, Meerut; route by which to move, 181.

Corps—10th regt.; date of movement, Feb. 1; destination, Dum-Dum; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—1st Goorkahs; date of movement, Feb. 3; destination, Dhurmala; route by which to move, by rail to Jullundur, and onward by route 371.

Corps—11th regt.; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Bareilly; route by which to move, 181, 455, 85.

Corps—14th regt.; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Jullundur; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—3rd Goorkahs; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Almorah; route by which to move, 181, 455.

Corps—17th regt.; date of movement Feb. 5; destination, Meean Meer; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—32nd regiment; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Umballa; route by which to move, 251.

Corps—35th regiment; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Cawnpore; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—40th regiment; date of movement, Feb. 5; destination, Agra; route by which to move, 41.

Corps—45th regiment; date of movement, Feb. 1; destination, Moradabad and Shajehanpore; route by which to move, 181, 455, 85, 88.

Sappers and Miners.

Corps—Head quarters and four companies; date of movement, Feb. 4; destination, Roorkee; route by which to move, 181, 456.

Corps—Head quarters and two companies; date of movement, Feb. 1; destination, Peshawur; route by which to move, to Lahore by rail, and on by route, 251.

THE VICEEROY'S LETTER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 18.—The C. in C. in India has much pleasure in publishing, for the information of all under his command, the following copy of a letter received from H.E. the Viceroy:—

Jan. 13.—My Lord,—I cannot allow a day to pass without expressing to your Excellency the pride and gratification with which I witnessed the magnificent appearance of the large body of troops now assembled at Delhi under your Excellency's command for the purpose of exercise and instruction.

The health and spirits of the men appeared to be excellent, the condition of the horses splendid, while the camp equipment seemed to be well organised and thoroughly efficient.

Both at the review and in the manoeuvres every man strove to do his best; and if so much zeal and energy are displayed in mimic warfare, it is easy to conceive the spirit which would pervade such a force were it engaged in conflict for the honour of its sovereign or the safety of its country.

The army is assembled close to a position which fifteen years ago was the scene of a military exploit, which has never been surpassed, where every spot is associated with recollections of a victory.

I rejoiced to find among all those with whom it was my good fortune to converse, a general concurrence of opinion as to the great practical value of the assemblage of our troops.

Late events in Europe have shown that careful and constant practice is as necessary for the attainment of perfection in the art of war as it is in every other pursuit or calling. Soldiers can no longer be looked on as machines. They must know what they are doing; men must be willing to learn and officers ready to teach. It can never be denied that intelligence and knowledge are not only compatible with, but conducive to, that strict discipline and implicit obedience which are the main elements of military strength.

In the efforts which are being made to spread among all ranks of the Queen's army sound professional instruction, the Government is fortunate in being able to command the services of a Commander-in-Chief so experienced as your Lordship, and who is so desirous of improving in every respect the condition of the British soldier, both European and native.

Several of the officers now serving under your Excellency's command have learnt by the rough teaching of many a tough fight. I know enough of their high characters and distinguished careers to feel assured that your wishes and orders will be given full effect to, and that no effort will be spared to turn to the best account the many advantages which in this Camp of Instruction the Government offers to the army.

In the name, then, of her Majesty's Indian Government I thank the officers and men of the splendid force under your Lordship's command for the exertion they have already made, and beg to express my hopes that the manoeuvres of 1872 will terminate as successfully as they have begun.—I remain, ever most faithfully,

(By order)

F. THESIGER, Adjutant-general.

THE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

The distribution of the British cavalry and infantry having been now settled, and the number of batteries of Royal Artillery in India being fixed for probably some years to come, the Gov. gen. in Council, after consulting the C. in C. in India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, has, we learn from Calcutta, been pleased to lay down the appended list of distribution for the three Presidencies:—

Madras.—There will be no alteration, by the desire of the local Government, in the distribution of the artillery borne in the establishment of this Presidency after the reliefs of the present season have been carried out.

Bombay.—The Government of Bombay proposes to leave the batteries distributed as at present, except that next year it would move one of the two field batteries from Ahmedabad to Hyderabad in Scinde, whence last year a battery was taken away without relief, when five batteries of horse artillery went home. This will restore to Scinde its previous complement of two batteries, while Ahmedabad can very well do with one. The head quarters of brigades of R.A. in Bombay will then be at Kirkee, Ahmedabad, and Bombay.

Bengal.—The foregoing distribution for Madras and Bombay will leave the following batteries for Bengal:—Eleven batteries horse artillery, twenty-two batteries field artillery, fifteen batteries garrison artillery, two of the latter being attached to heavy batteries, and two to mountain batteries. The distribution of the Artillery in the Bengal presidency, proposed by H.E. the C. in C., is as follows:—

Peshawur District.—Two field and one garrison batteries.

Rawul Pindee Division.—Four field and two garrison batteries.

Lahore Division.—One horse, three field, and three garrison batteries.

Sirhind Division.—Two horse, one field, and one garrison, with mountain battery attached.

Meerut Division.—Two horse, three field, and two garrison batteries.

Gwalior District.—One horse, one field, and two garrison batteries.

Saugor District.—Two field batteries.

Allahabad Division.—Four field and one garrison batteries.

Rohtak Division.—One field battery.

Oude Division.—One horse, three field, and one garrison batteries.

Presidency District.—Two field and two garrison batteries.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in the following:—Hindoostanee, Lower Standard: Capt. W. Byam, Lieut. J. C. Fife, Lieut. C. A. Fillingham, and Asst. apoth. W. Man, 65th foot; Private W. H. Gee, 107th foot; Sergt. T. Spratt, P.W.D.; Lieut. J. E. Kitson and Private W. Leary, 21st hussars; Collarmaker Sergt. W. Attrill, A battery 19th brigade R.A.; Gunner J. Clare, C battery 16th brigade R.A.; Ensign J. W. E. Angelo and Private T. Saywell, 1st battalion 17th foot; Asst. surg. H. H. Burford, 2nd battalion 19th foot; Private J. McArthur, 26th foot; Schoolmaster W. Irwin and Private M. Farrell, 41st foot; Hospital Apprentice R. DeCambra and Private T. Dixon, 62nd foot. High Proficiency in Persian: Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, corps of Guides, Bengalee, under Clause VIII.; Lieut. col. G. F. Carnegie, Bengal staff corps. Mr. B. W. Blood, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway, has passed the examination according to the Departmental Standard.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Fayer, M.D., C.S.I., of the medical department (honorary physician to her Majesty), professor of surgery to Medical College, Calcutta, and ex officio first surgeon, College Hospital, for two years. Major H. R. Bradford, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major J. A. Campbell, secretary to the chief commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from Jan. 3. Mr. W. C. Beadon, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hooghly, for twenty months. Mr. L. A. Mendes, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellee division, for two months and seventeen days, with effect from Oct. 12; Mr. Mendes reported his return on Jan. 1. Mr. G. R. Long, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Dehree division, returned from privilege leave on Dec. 28; the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is hereby cancelled. Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Darjeeling division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fourteen days. Mr. H. A. Cockerell, officiating commissioner of the Presidency division, for one month. Capt. A. R. Wilkinson, personal assistant to the inspector general of police, for one month. Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, Bengal police, preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Dec. 25, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from leave to Europe, to enable him to join his appointment at Noakhally. Mr. W. C. Beadon, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hooghly, for twenty months. Mr. B. Clark, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Second Presidency division, privilege leave for one month.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Jan.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. Bradford, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, infantry, wing officer 1st Ghoorka regiment (L.I.), for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. Irvine, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Mundla, Central Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major H. R. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command Bhopal Battalion, for two years. Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 20th hussars, and dep. asst. quartermaster, Oude division, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving

station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. H. Cogblan, 21st hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Col. T. H. M. Kelly, 21st hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. B. Macdonald, 2nd battalion 1st foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. Townsend, M.D., 1st batt. 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Qrmer. A. Berry, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Asst. surg. J. J. McCarthy, M.D., 1st battalion 5th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. D. G. Barry, 1st battalion 11th foot, to remain at Kussowlie from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension, on private affairs. Major C. J. Grant and Lieut. G. L. Field, 1st battalion 17th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Major B. M. Deane, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to remain in Madras, from Oct. 15 last to Feb. 14, on private affairs. Major R. C. Whitehead, 58th foot, to remain in England, from June 30 to Oct. 30, in extension. Ensign C. Hope, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to Chuprah, Sarun, from Dec. 2 last to Jan. 15, on private affairs. Major J. Briggs, 96th foot, to Calcutta, from Dec. 20 last to Jan. 20. Major R. S. Simonds, staff corps, doing duty at Rawulpindee, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Staff Asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, British medical service, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. A. Manners and G. W. Thompson, 2nd batt. 1st foot, are directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of their regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage. The leave to Bombay and England granted to Lieut. F. L. Graves, No. 8 battery 24th brigade R.A., on Dec. 19, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., acting consulting engr. for railways, to offic., without prej. to his other duties, as examiner of railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's accts., from the date on which he assumed charge from Lieut. G. K. Walker, R.E. Jan. 23.
CLODE, Capt. J. G., 1st asst. supt., to be dept. supt., revenue survey. Jan. 23.
CUMMING, C. L. B., to be a member and vice-president of the Local Fund Board of the Kurnool Circle. Jan. 23.
DAVIES, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore. Jan. 23.
DAWSON, W., to be a member of the Local Fund Board of the Tellicherry Circle. Jan. 23.
LYS.—The priv. leave granted to Capt. A. M. Lys, Madras staff corps, in the Gazette of Jan. 9, is canc. at his own request.
NICHOLSON, F. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura. Jan. 23.
PEET.—The app. of Mr. A. W. Peet as an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, will have effect from Oct. 18 last. Jan. 23.
SHARKEY, W. C. H., tahsildar of Guntoor, Kistna dist., to act as dep. coll. and mag. for gen. duties in the same dist., during the abs. of K. Subba Bow on leave. Jan. 23.
WELDON, Capt. T., mag. of the Royapettah Police Court, resumed charge of the Court from Capt. A. M. Lys on Jan. 19.

MILITARY.

CHURCHILL.—Order confd., by the officer commanding 44th regt., app. Lieut. Churchill, asst. instr. of musketry. Dec. 1.
DR HOUGHTON, Ena. J., 2nd batt. 10th foot, having recently arrived from England, will proceed to join his regt. in Burmah, on duty. Jan. 18.
DRURY, Lieut. col. A., S.C., removed to wing officer 34th L.I. Jan. 23.
HUNT, Lieut. H. V., is transf. from the 6th to the 14th brig. R.A. Jan. 15.
RAIKES.—Order confd., by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, directing Col. T. Raikes, C.B., to assume command of the station, v. Brig. gen. Best, proc. on a tour of inspection to Raipore.
SMALLEY, Lieut. (brevet capt.) F., qrmer. 19th N.I., is perm. as a special case to retain his app. on prom. to capt. Jan. 18.
WHIGHAM, Capt. R., 16th lancers, will proceed to Wellington on duty at the public expense, and do duty at the convalescent depot. Jan. 17.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Jan. 18.—The following postings are ordered:—
Col. W. Crewe, staff corps, to gen. duty, Secunderabad.
Major S. New, staff corps, to gen. duty, Secunderabad.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., acting superintending engineer, 5th division, for two months. Mr. G. W. Lewis, supervisor, 1st grade, to June 28, on medical certificate, in extension of that granted in the Gazette of July 18 last. Mr. C. J. Knox, acting head asst. to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, for three months, from the latter part of March.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. E. L. M. Evans, staff corps, doing general duty at Cannanore, for six months, on urgent private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. col. A. Drury, staff corps, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major S. F. M. T. Grant, staff corps, for one year, and to embark from Bombay. Major C. L. Pereira, staff corps, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major C. S. Hearn, staff corps, inspr.-gen. of police, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major W. O. Swanston, staff corps, dep. inspr.-gen. of police, Southern Range, for two years, and to embark from Bombay or

Madras. Lieut. W. G. Cumming, royal (Madras) engr., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. G. R. Walker, assistant engineer, 1st grade, acting examiner of railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's accounts, for one year. Col. F. H. Scott, staff corps, doing general duty at Bangalore, for six months, from Feb. 1, or date of departure, Neilgherries, private affairs. Ensign G. S. Bannister, 2-24th foot, from Dec. 20, or date of departure, Bombay. Capt. (local major) C. Raikes, 20th brig. R.A., from Nov. 30, 1871, to May 20, 1872. Capt. J. T. M. Armstrong, for one month, from Dec. 15 last, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G. of Jan. 9. Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, for two months, from Jan. 12, or date of departure, to Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BLOWERS.—The services of Capt. G. F. Blowers, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for app. as boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund. No. 39.
FULLER.—The services of Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the P.W.D. No. 54, Jan. 12.

MILITARY.

COLES.—Regimental order confd., dated Jan. 7, directing Capt. Coles to offic. as qrmer. in 9th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Morse, proceeded on leave.
DALMAHOY, Capt. S. S., gen. list, has qualified as 1st class instructor of musketry. [Jan. 24.
FELLOWS, Major S., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Ahmedabad.
FULTON.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 808, Dec. 9, Sec. I., Capt. Fulton, 5th N.L.I., was directed to assume command of No. 2 sappers and miners in addition to his other duties.
MACBAY, Ensign W. G. W., 8th foot, to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; dated Nov. 18. Jan. 6.
MIGNON, Capt. M. J. J., staff corps, offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab., v. Lieut. col. Miles, whose tenure of office expired on Jan. 11.
NASON.—Mhow div. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, directing Capt. Nason, 49th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer at Mhow during the absence of the asst. adjt. gen. on duty.
NEWPORT, Major W. H., staff corps, is transf. from gen. duty, Sholapoor, to gen. duty, Mhow. Jan. 6.
NUTHALL, Ensign A. J. P., 83rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 6th regt. N.I., on probation. Jan. 17.
SADLEIR, Capt. R., B battery 9th brigade R.A., is app. a member of the Remount Committee at Bombay, v. Capt. Cresswell, proc. on leave. Capt. Sadleir will travel to and from Bombay at the public expense. Jan. 24.
STEVENS, Lieut. M. W., general list, inf., to be capt., from Oct. 24 last, v. Malden, cadre 6th N.I., retired. Jan. 17.
STURT, Capt. C. S., cadre 6th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I.
THORNHILL, Second Capt. C., has been app. adjt. to the 6th brigade R.A., v. B. N. Young, who retires from the service on an annuity. Jan. 6.
TINLING.—Dhoolia station order confd., dated Jan. 2, app. Capt. Tinling, 17th N.I., station staff officer, v. Capt. Withers.
TREVELYAN.—Tanna station order confd., dated Jan. 10, app. Capt. Trevelyan, 15th N.I., station staff officer, v. Capt. James. Jan. 10.
WALKER, Lieut. J. N., 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.L.I., to be adjt. 13th regt. N.L.I., v. Capt. Payne. Jan. 20. [Jan. 16.
WARDROP, Major A., staff corps, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the army.
WEBSTER.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated Jan. 2, directing Lieut. Webster, 2nd foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, Belgaum, during the abs. of the brigade major on duty.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major (brev. lieut. col.) J. F. Robertson, Jan. 3.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) F. Roome, Jan. 3.

Majors C. J. Prescott and L. Taverner, Jan. 17.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. L. A. T. McCudden, 1-7th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., June 30, 1870.

Ens. L. A. T. McCudden to have the rank of lieut. from Nov. 30, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 45.—Capt. R. M. Lloyd, staff corps, is apptd. supt. of bazaars at Hyderabad, Sind, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 21 last.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Lieut. W. F. Prideaux—Jan. 12.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 23.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt. E. C. Bolton and 2nd capt. and adj. R. N. Young, 6th brig. R.A., have been permitted to retire from the service.

2nd Capt. E. McLaughlin, 11th brig., has been promd. capt. into No. 1 baty. 6th brig., v. Bolton.

Lieut. J. M. Douglas, B brig., has been promd. 2nd capt. into 6th brig. v. Young, and is posted to No. 4 baty.

Lieut. H. F. P. Lewis, 12th brig., has been promd. 2nd capt. into E baty. 9th brig., v. Hamilton, deceased.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the date specified:—
Major E. L'Estrange, staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen.—Dec. 16.
Col. W. W. Taylor, inf., comdt. 5th N.L.I.—Dec. 23.
Lieut. C. F. Hughes, staff corps, adj. 1st (grens.) N.I.—Dec. 24.
Capt. J. W. Holland, cadre 24th N.I.—Jan. 1.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in January) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major D. H. Hickman, staff corps, from 1st to 31st January, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond, general list, Bombay infantry, for two years. Lieut. col. W. T. Chitty, privilege leave for sixty days, from Jan. 29. Lieut. A. K. McCausland, 41st foot, from date of departure. Asst. surg. W. S. Chapman, from date of departure. Capt. F. R. Gubbins, 1st battalion 2nd foot, will proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot, Jan. 24.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AITKINS—At Nagpore, Jan. 18, wife of Asst. apothecary F. V. S. Aitkins, son. [daughter.]
ATKINSON—At Jullunder, Jan. 18, wife of C. Atkinson, supervisor P.W.D., son.
AWDRY—At Kurrachee, Jan. 19, wife of A. Awdry, R.E., daughter.
BASEVIE—At Jacobabad, Jan. 13, wife of Capt. C. E. Basevie, R.A., daughter.
BELL—At Dacca, Jan. 19, wife of Rev. W. C. Bell, daughter.
CHURCHILL—At Darjeeling, Jan. 17, wife of Dr. G. F. Churchill, staff asst. surg., daughter. [pore, son.]
DAVIES—Jan. 18, wife of Lieut. col. F. J. Davies, exec. engr., Barrack-Doggett—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, wife of T. Doggett, daughter.
DOWN—At Bugwanpore, Oudh Forests, Jan. 16, wife of E. A. Down, forest dept., son.
DUNCAN—At Allahabad, Jan. 15, wife of J. J. Duncan, E. I. Railway, son.
EDEN—At Fyzabad, Jan. 20, wife of Lieut. A. D. Eden, 26th Cameronian, son.
FLEMING—At Mooltan, Jan. 16, wife of Mr. Fleming, daughter.
GODBOLD—At Subathoo, Punjab, Jan. 10, wife of G. A. B. Godbold, 12th East Suffolk Regiment, daughter.
GORDON—At Bombay, Jan. 27, wife of W. E. Gordon, son.
GREGORY—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, wife of C. Gregory, son.
HARDING—At Calcutta, Jan. 11, wife of J. A. Harding, Government telegraphs, son.
HARLING—At Rajpootana, Jan. 5, wife of T. J. Harling, 14th Bengal Cavalry, son. [son.]
HEWSON—At Peshawur, Jan. 14, wife of Conductor J. T. Hewson, O.C.D.
HILL—At Mount Abo, Jan. 22, wife of Major Hill, Pompadours, Commanding, Sanitarium, Abo, daughter. [S.C., son.]
HODDING—At Madras, Jan. 17, wife of Major G. C. Hodding, Madras Home—At Saharunpore, Jan. 20, wife of Capt. F. J. Home, R.E., daughter.
JAHANS—At Agra, Jan. 18, wife of T. L. Jahans, of the supt. engr.'s office, Agra dist., Rajpootana State Railway, son.
JAMES—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, wife of E. R. James, son.
JONES—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Jan. 9, wife of A. H. Warde Jones, son.
KINLOCH—At Rawul Pindie, Jan. 18, wife of Capt. Kinloch, 60th Rifles, son. [superint. studs, N.W.P., daughter.]
MACDOUGALL—At Delhi, Jan. 19, wife of Major W. C. MacDougall, deputy MacPHERSON—At Cuttack, Jan. 14, wife of William Macpherson, C.S., son. [messariat depot, son.]
MATTHEWS—At Meerut, Jan. 21, wife of W. Matthews, in charge of commuter—At Aseerghur, Jan. 26, wife of Lieut.-Col. Muter, H.M.'s Bombay S.C., officiating commandant, daughter.
MULLICK—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 21, wife of Otool Churn Mullick, son.
OTTLEY—At Mominabad, Deccan, Jan. 20, wife of Capt. R. Ottley, 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, son.
PATTON—At Hyderabad, Sind, Jan. 21, wife of W. Patton, Deputy Collector, daughter.
SHEEN—At Allygurb, Jan. 18, wife of A. G. Sheen, Contractor, daughter.
SALMON—At Hastings, Calcutta, Jan. 20, wife of J. R. Salmon, daughter.
TOMBS—At Shahabad, Jan. 22, Lady Tombs, daughter.
TWELOW—At Moulmein, Jan. 11, wife of W. Twelow, Coll. of Customs, daughter.
WILKINSON—At Sealkote, Jan. 15, wife of Colour-Sergeant R. Wilkinson, R.H.A., son.
WILLIAMS—At Madras, Jan. 20, wife of W. P. Williams, son.

MARRIAGES.

BEGBIE—CAMPELL.—At Kohat, Jan. 20, Lieut. F. R. Begbie, Bengal staff corps, to Emily F. M., daughter of Lieut. col. J. P. W. Campbell, 1st Sikh Infantry.
BIRCHAM—SCOTT.—At Bangalore, Jan. 18, Lieut. A. H. Bircham, 60th rifles, to Emily M. G., daughter of Col. F. H. Scott, M.S.C.
BOURNE—WILLIAMS.—At Rajpootana, Dec. 13, W. Bourne, supervisor P.W.D., to Alice E., daughter of J. Williams, of Neemuch, Rajpootana.
BOWIE—MASCURINE.—At Madras, Jan. 22, W. Bowie to Miss Maria M. Mascurine.
D'CRUZ—D'CRUZ.—At Agra, Jan. 24, Apoth. S. D'Crux, 25th regt. King's Own Borderers, to Harriet, daughter of the late Sub asst. surg. F. D'Crux.

DONALDSON—THORNEYCROFT.—At the Cathedral Church, Bombay, Jan. 12, J. Donaldson, C.E., to Frances F., daughter of T. Thorneycroft, sculptor.
MARTIN—MOORE.—At Bombay, Jan. 15, Henry A. Martin to Ellen A. Moore.
MAYHEW—CORKE.—At Colaba, Jan. 16, William G. Mayhew, to Eliza, daughter of William Corke, First Assistant Master Attendant.
UNGER—WATKINS.—At Vepery, Jan. 1, John A. Unger, to Jessie, daughter of the late Herbert Watkins, of Madras.
URQUHART—WRIGHT.—At Calcutta, Jan. 18, Roderick Urquhart, R.E., to Sarah Wright, widow of the late H. Wright, Bandmaster, 11th Hussars.
WARREN—GIBBON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, G. F. Warren, to Barbara W., daughter of the late Hugh Gibbon, of Birdpore, Goruckpore.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—At Mercara, Jan. 18, Samuel Barrett, of Cullaby, Munjerabad, son of J. G. Barrett, of Highington-house, Durham; also, at the same place, on the same date, Coventry Barrett, fourth son of above.
BOWHILL—At Byculla, Jan. 24, Edwin Bowhill, aged 21.
BROWN—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, Victoria L., wife of H. G. Brown, aged 28.
CHAPPLE—At Kidderpore, Jan. 20, Isabella S., daughter of R. Chapple, aged 1.
COOMBS—At Buxar, Jan. 19, Robert S. Coombs, retired indigo planter, aged 78.
COUNSELL—At Mazagon, Jan. 24, William H., son of Thomas Counsell, P. and O. Company's service, aged 2.
DANGERFIELD—At Munmar, Jan. 24, Gertrude, daughter of Edward Dangerfield, aged 5 months.
DEHOXAR—At Allahabad, Jan. 21, Mrs. Catherine de Hoxar, aged 27.
HICKEY—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, V. R. Gilbert Hickey, aged 46.
HOLGUETTE—Jan. 20, James R. B., son of Mrs. E. W. Holguette, aged 19.
MAYO—At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Feb. 8, assassinated by a Mahomedan convict, the Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
MILDER—At Goorinwalla, Jan. 14, Catherine E., wife of J. Van Milder, treasury clerk, aged 23.
MONTRIE—At Aden, Jan. 17, Frederick M., Engineer in charge of the P. and O. Company's Condensers, aged 32.
SHOOLBRED—At Rajpootana, Jan. 22, Helen J., daughter of the Rev. W. Shoolbred, M.A., aged 11 months.
TURNER—Near Sakri, Khandeish Districts, Jan. 19, George H. Turner, Lieutenant R.E., from the accidental discharge of his gun while out shooting.

DISTRICT COURTS.—In private circles we have heard some complaints made as to the tardiness of justice in some of our district courts. The nearer the light the greater the darkness, and it is in one or two of the very near districts that these complaints have been made. Is it the fault of our Government? Is it, that very young and junior civilians just fresh from England without being allowed time to get acquainted with the procedure of law courts, or the language of the people, are too soon placed in magisterial charge of districts, or is this subject of complaint to be ascribed to other causes, to certain inherent defects in the present judicial system and machinery of our district law courts? The subject is, under any circumstances, very well worthy of discussion, and assuredly very fit for improvement.—*Times of India.*

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION.—On Feb. 14, Lord Cairns, sitting as arbitrator, delivered two judgments in which important interests were involved. The first point was whether directors taking shares in trust could, if made contributories, demand an indemnity from the company for whom they took the shares; and the second was whether shareholders in a general partnership or a joint-stock association were to be considered limited to a certain amount. The first case was an application on the part of three directors of the Western Assurance Company that they might be indemnified by that company with respect to 767 shares, for which they had been put as contributories on the Albert list. Lord Cairns, in delivering judgment, said that, with regard to the 240 Camroux shares, inasmuch as the Western was to take all the property of the Metropolitan Counties, and to take also all their liabilities, and as these were trust shares transferred to the Western trustees, the three applicants must be indemnified; but with regard to the other shares, the debts which the Western was now asked to contribute to, arose from the fact that these shares were transferred in trust to the applicants because the holders refused to exchange their shares in the Metropolitan, and preferred to sell them, and in doing this the applicants acted as trustees, which was entirely *ultra vires*, and they must have known that it was so. He could not allow them to be indemnified by assets which properly belonged to the Western shareholders. He said nothing as to the costs.—The second case was of an entirely different character. It appeared that after the amalgamation of the Western with the Albert, Messrs. Freer and Schaler became shareholders in the latter company to a small amount, and it was contended that in consequence of this they had no right to come upon the Western. It was urged on their behalf that the Albert was only liable to the Western for the amount of the joint-stock which it possessed, and that when this was exhausted the creditors could come upon the Western. Lord Cairns agreed with this latter view, and said that the old debt still remained to the applicants although they had shares in the Albert. The costs would be costs in the liquidation.

Home.

THE MURDER OF LORD MAYO.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll has forwarded the following despatch to the Government of India, on the subject of the assassination of Lord Mayo:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—I have learnt, with the deepest grief, that his Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was, on the 8th instant, assassinated by a convict at Port Blair, on the Andaman Islands, whilst his lordship was on an official visit of inspection to the convict establishment there.

In this calamitous event her Majesty's Government has to deplore the loss, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his career, of a statesman whose faithful and laborious discharge of the duties of his great office was animated by the warmest loyalty to his Sovereign, by constant devotion to the interests of her Indian subjects, and by a sincere desire to conduct with justice and consideration the relations of the Queen's Government with the native Princes and States of India. Lord Mayo's exertions for these ends have been marked with great success, and have not been surpassed by the most zealous labours of any of his most distinguished predecessors at the head of the Government of India.

The painful impression produced by this most melancholy catastrophe is so fresh, and my information relating to it so scanty, that I confine this despatch to an expression of the deep sorrow felt by my colleagues in the Council of India, and by myself, at the loss of this eminent public servant.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

ARGYLL.

India-office, London, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE LATE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The deceased nobleman was born in the city of Dublin on the 21st of February, 1822, so that he was within a few days of completing the fiftieth year of his age. His mother was Anne Charlotte, only child of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, and granddaughter of Robert, first Earl of Roden. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree as Bachelor and Master of Arts in the regular course, and was created a Doctor of Laws in 1852; he was for a short time a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the late Lord Heytesbury while that nobleman held the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 in the Conservative interest as one of the members for the county of Kildare, in which a large portion of the estates of the Bourkes is situated. He did not, however, again contest that county in 1852, but was content to sit during the next Parliament as member for the borough of Coleraine. He continued to represent Coleraine down to the general election of 1857, when he transferred his services to the electors of Cookermouth, in which borough the interest of the Wyndhams, with whom he was connected by marriage, was paramount. Here he enjoyed a secure seat, representing that constituency down to the year 1868, when he accepted the Governor-Generalship of India. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby's first Administration from March to December, 1852, again under his second Administration in 1858, and for a third time in 1866.

Lord Mayo's accession to the family honours in the month of August, 1867, did not remove him from the House of Commons, as he was not a peer of England or of the United Kingdom. He married in October, 1848, the Hon. Blanche Julia Wyndham, fourth daughter of George, first Lord Leconfield, by whom he has left a family of two daughters and four sons, all under age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Dermot Robert Wyndham, Lord Naas, a cornet in the 10th Hussars, who was born in July, 1851, and was educated at Eton.

The Bourkes, of county Kildare, whom Lord Mayo represented, have been connected by the ties of family and property with that county ever since the "troubles" of 1641, when their ancestor, John Bourke, a son of Bourke of Monycrower, county Mayo, and a descendant of the Bourkes of Ballinrobe, and having held a captaincy of horse under Lord Ormonde, settled at Kill, county Kildare. His son became "of Palmerstown," near Naas, which is still the seat of the family; and his grandson, the Right Hon. John Bourke, of Kill and Moneybrower, was raised to the Irish Peerage as a Baron, and subsequently advanced to the Viscountcy and Earldom. The third Lord Mayo became in his day Archbishop of Tuam, and his son, the grandfather of the late Governor-general, was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore down to his decease, in November, 1832.

Miscellaneous.

WILL OF THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.—The will of the Right Hon. Edward, second Baron and first Earl of Ellenborough, has recently been proved under £60,000, by the two executors, the Right Hon. Reginald Charles Baron Colchester, and Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart. The will is dated May 1, 1868, by which he desired that his body might be interred in the chancel of his chapel

at Southam, Delabere, but if that should not be practicable, then in the churchyard of Oxenton. The late earl gave various annuities to his friends and acquaintances, which he charged on his estates at Southam, and subject to those annuities entailed the Southam estates on Edward Richmond and Ellen Mary Richmond, successively, and in default of their issue on Eva Law and Agnes Law, successively, with gifts over to the collateral members of his family. By a codicil, dated October 25, 1870, the earl bequeathed four legacies of £5,000 each upon trust for the benefit of the four persons mentioned in the entail of the Southam estates.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.—It is understood that the Queen has conveyed to the widowed lady, who has borne herself so nobly in the midst of her cruel trial, the sympathy which her Majesty well can feel and express in such a case. Various names have been mentioned in reference to the successor to the Viceregal Throne of the Empire, which the leading journal oddly styled a "province." The Duke of Argyll, who was wrongly suspected of coveting it, would not go there unless under a great pressure of the sense that no one else was fit to fill it. Lord Dufferin's health suffered in Syria, and, any way, with all his accomplishments and ability, the sort of a man who may be called, without injustice, "too weak for the place." Lord Kimberley would be but "a poor dry stick" after Lord Mayo, whose genial yet stately manner and fine presence were peculiarly adapted to charm and win orientals, and the defects which prevented Lord Wodehouse being popular in Russia or considered as more than a hard-working Chief Clerk in Ireland, are developed in Lord Northbrook, who is named among the likely men, but there is no doubt of his power of work, ability, and administrative talent. The choice is difficult, and the responsibility is great, for India needs all the best energies of our best men.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—*GILCHRIST v. HERBERT.*—Judgment was given in this case on Feb. 12. The suit was instituted for the purpose of establishing a pre-nuptial contract. The case of the plaintiff is that James Gilchrist, who is now deceased, in 1861 gave a written promise to the plaintiff that if she would marry him he would settle on her £10,000 for pin money, and by his will give her half his property; that she trusted to his promise, and did marry him, and that he has died making a will, and has left her nothing. The question to be ascertained was whether Mr. Gilchrist ever made this promise. After commenting on the points raised, the Judge said: "The plaintiff is entitled to a decree according to the prayer of her bill. The suit has been occasioned solely by the testator, and his estate must bear all the costs of both sides; for, unquestionably, the defendants were right in defending the suit, and requiring the promise to be strictly proved. The division of the residue will be made after the payment of the costs, one-half of which residue will go to the defendants and one-half to the plaintiff. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Morgan Howard, and the Hon. W. F. B. Massey were for the plaintiff; Sir Richard Baggalay, Q.C., and Mr. Ince for the defendants. It was stated that the estate exceeds £140,000."

THE LATE ADMIRAL COCKBURN.—Rear-Admiral James Horsford Cockburn, the naval commander-in-chief on the East India station, died at the Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday. On the following afternoon the remains of the gallant admiral were interred with the usual honours in the military cemetery. The late admiral was left behind at the Presidency in ill health when his flag-ship, the *Glasgow*, proceeded to the Andaman Islands with the late Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, who about the same time deplorably lost his life by the hand of a convict assassin. Admiral Cockburn was appointed to the command-in-chief on the East India Station, September 16, 1870. He entered the navy in 1829, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1840 for his conduct as senior mate at the affair of Coiffer, on the coast of Syria. He was also present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. He afterwards served in the *Winchester*, 50, in the battle of the Parana, and having been flag lieutenant to the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B., when commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope for two years, had the "haul down" promotion. As commander he served in the *Hastings*, 72, flagship in the East Indies, from April, 1848, until posted in 1850. He had command of the *Cossack*, 20, in the Baltic, and on the North America and West India station; from August, 1855, to August, 1857; commanded the *Diadem*, 32, in the Channel squadron and West Indies, from October, 1859, to October, 1861, and was commodore at the Cape from October, 1861, until promoted to flag rank, April 6, 1866. Rear-Admiral Arthur Cumming, C.B., has been appointed to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Cockburn, C.B., as Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 12.—ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.—The Duke of ARGYLL, having read the telegraphic despatch regarding the murder of Lord Mayo, proceeded to express the deep sympathy felt by the Government for the family of Lord Mayo in the affliction that had fallen upon them. This House, he said, is full of the personal friends of the noble lord; for I believe that very few

men ever had more friends, and that none deserved them better. For myself, I regret to say that I had not even the honour of an acquaintance with Lord Mayo; but we came into office almost precisely at the same time, and our official communications have always been of a most friendly and most cordial character. My lords, I might go further, and say that there has been no very serious difference of opinion between us on any question relating to the government of India. I hope it will not be thought out of place, considering the official position which I held towards the noble lord, if I say that I think and believe, and on the part of her Majesty's Government declare, that the conduct of Lord Mayo in his great office—the greatest, in my opinion, that can be held by a subject of her Majesty—amply justified the choice which was made by our predecessors. (Cheers.) My lords, Lord Mayo's governorship did not fall upon times of great trial or difficulty, arising from foreign war or domestic insurrection; but he had to bear the difficulties and the great anxieties which are inseparable from the government of that mighty empire. I believe I may say with perfect truth that no Governor-general has ever been more energetic in the discharge of his duty, has been more assiduous in the performance of the functions of his office, and, above all, has had more earnestly at heart the good of the people whom he was called on to govern. (Cheers.) I believe that Lord Mayo has, in fact, fallen a victim to an almost excessive anxiety for the efficient discharge of public duty. If he had a fault, it was that he would leave nothing to others, but would see everything for himself. On his way to Burmah, he thought it his duty to visit the convict establishment which had been set up at the Andaman Islands, in order to see what was its condition, and how far the rules of prison discipline were carried out there. It was in the discharge of that duty that he met with his death. My lords, I look on that death as a calamity to the people of India, which will be sincerely mourned not only by his friends in this country and in his native country, Ireland, but by all well-intentioned and well-affected subjects of her Majesty in her great Eastern Empire. (Loud cheers.)—The Duke of Richmond said: My lords, if her Majesty's Government feel deep sympathy for the relations and friends of Lord Mayo, how much more must I share that feeling, who lived for so many years on terms of the most intimate friendship and affection with him? (Cheers.) My lords, it will be gratifying to the noble earl's family to learn from the lips of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India that the Government of her Majesty appreciated his merits during the time he was Governor of India, and believed that his conduct amply justified the choice of him and the hopes which were formed of his administration when he was selected by her Majesty's late Government for the office. (Cheers.) My lords, I feel that he has left behind him a name second to none of those illustrious men who went before him, and, small as that consolation may be, it will be some consolation to his family to know how well he fulfilled the expectations of his friends. (Cheers.) My lords, I feel too deeply to say more, but I could not altogether remain silent on this occasion. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 12.—ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.—The House met at four o'clock, and immediately accompanied the new Speaker to the House of Lords. Shortly after his return, Mr. GLADSTONE read the telegram announcing the assassination of Lord Mayo, which he spoke of as an act of individual fanaticism. Though leaving to the Duke of Argyll the duty of doing full justice to Lord Mayo's eminent services, the Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the loss the public service has sustained, and his conviction that Lord Mayo's career in India was worthy of his most distinguished predecessors. He had displayed the utmost zeal, intelligence, and devotion, and his whole policy had won for him the uniform confidence of the public.—Mr. DISRAELI, speaking with much emotion, described the event as "one of those calamities which saddened nations."—Col. SYKES observed that the Viceroy had met his death on his way from Rangoon to Burmah, and that it was the result of fanaticism, and had no political significance whatever.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—BONUS COMPENSATION TO INDIAN OFFICERS.—Mr. G. DUFF, in reply to Colonel SYKES, informed the House that the Secretary of State for India had determined not to grant bonus compensation to officers of the Indian army on other terms than those set forth in the despatch of Sir S. Northcote, dated in May, 1867.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—Mr. A. S. AYRTON moved for and obtained his "Select Committee to Inquire into Indian Finance."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—THE PAUMBEN CHANNEL.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE rose to call attention to the necessity for opening the Paumben Channel, and thereby facilitating the trade from Europe to the ports situated in the Bay of Bengal.—Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHESSEN said, in reply, that the real difficulty was not so much doubt as to the desirability of opening this channel as who was to do it. As far as Ceylon was concerned, it was not very likely the colony would be able to pay for it; the Indian Government could decide for itself, and as for the Imperial Government the hon. gentleman had done good service in calling its attention to the matter.—The subject then dropped.

PETITION PRESENTED.—By Sir R. ANSTRUTHER, from Captain Playfair, Royal Madras Artillery, praying for a redress of certain grievances regarding his promotion.

India Office.

Feb. 17, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. L. H. Lees; Capt. P. Lambert, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. M. Roche, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. C. West, Staff Corps; Capt. D. F. M. Lane, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. M. Skinner, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. O. Hood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., 6 mo.; Col. J. M. Hill, Staff Corps, 1 year.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. J. Oldfield, Cav., 6 mo.; Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. T. A. Buchanan, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Sartorius, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Baby, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. S. Sutherland; Col. J. R. McMullen, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Miller, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Caley.
Madras Estab.—Major R. S. J. Prendergast, Cav.; Lieut. A. Chaplin, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Major P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Trevor; Capt. T. Kettlewell, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. W. Baird, R.E.; Surg. P. W. Cockell.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ALABASTER—The wife of Henry Alabaster, late H.B.M. Acting Consul, Siam, of a son, at Twickenham, Feb. 6.
FERGUSON—The wife of John A. Ferguson, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, of a daughter, at Mauritius, Jan. 8.
MOORE—The wife of Major general Moore, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Feb. 15.
WILMANS—The wife of Bernhard Wilmans, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Northwich, Cheshire, Feb. 13.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCHAM—SCOTT.—Ambrose H. Bircham, Adjutant 60th Royal Rifles, to Emily M. G., daughter of Colonel F. H. Scott, Madras Staff Corps, at Bangalore, Jan. 18.
ESMONDE-WHITE—SUMMERS.—Raymond W. L. Esmonde-White, Lieut. 27th Inniskillings, eldest son of Capt. L. Lawrence Esmonde-White, J.P., County Wexford, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late James Summers, Esq., of Glenowen, Pembrokeshire, at Carew, Pembroke, Feb. 13.
HENDE—ROUGHTON.—William W. Hende, M.D., Surgeon major H.M.'s Madras Army (Retired List), to Emily W., daughter of James Roughton, at Paddington, Feb. 8.
KNIGHT—PATRICKSON.—Charles E., son of Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, Hants, to Emma G., youngest daughter of Major J. Patrickson, late Madras Artillery, at St. Mark's, Jersey, Feb. 8.
MERRIMAN—SOMERSET.—Captain William Merriman, Royal Engineers (Bombay), to Emily J. A. E., daughter of Colonel Fitzroy Somerset, Royal Engineers, at South Kensington, Feb. 13.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—T. B. Bayley, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 61, Dec. 29, 1871.
BILES—Capt. James S. Biles, late H.E.I.C.S., at Reading, aged 79.
CHAPMAN—Lieut. Gordon G. Chapman, R.E., eldest son of Capt. W. D. Chapman, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, at Chatham, aged 24, Feb. 15.
FRY—Richenda C. Fry, wife of Albert Fry, Esq., and eldest daughter of Lieut. col. G. A. H. Falconar, late of the Madras Army, at Max-house, Windscombe, Somerset, aged 36.
HUME—Hamilton, son of the late James Hume, Senior Magistrate of Calcutta, at Brighton, Feb. 12, aged 34.
KETTLEWELL—William W. Kettlewell, at Upper Norwood, aged 66, Feb. 12.
MOURILYAN—Amy L., wife of T. B. Mourilyan, Esq., and daughter of the late Dr. Irvine, Bengal Army, at No. 12, Kisseleff Strasse, Homburg, Feb. 12.
STAPLETON—Major George J. Stapleton, late of the Madras Army, Feb. 16.
STRACHEY—Kate, daughter of John Strachey, Member of the Council of the Governor general of India, at Send Vicarage, aged 12, Feb. 5.
TWIGG—Conolley Twigg, Indian C.S., at Cimices, near Nice, Jan. 27.
WAKE—Lieut. col. H. Wake, late Bengal Army, aged 63, at Ormathwaite-house, Keswick, Cumberland, Feb. 14.
WYNDHAM—Lieut. col. C. Wyndham, late of the Royal Scots Greys, at the Tower of London, aged 77, Feb. 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9. William Mitchell, Rangoon.—10. Seaford, Tuticorin; Jumna, Bussorah; Marseilles, Moulmain; Sulina, Calcutta.—11. Str. European, Bombay; str. Abbotsford, Bombay.—12. Henry Warren, Rangoon; Queen of India, Rangoon; Conqueror, Calcutta.—13. Africa, Zanzibar; str. Petersburg, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. Str. Abydos, Zanzibar; Lincoln, Calcutta; str. Scanderia, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Narenta, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—10. Glenesk, Calcutta; Horsa, Calcutta; Dunphail Castle, Bombay.—11. Sanspareil, Bombay; Empire of Peace, Aden.—12. Str. Strathelyde, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal; John Allan, Madras; City of Naukin, Bombay; Parsee, Calcutta; Milford, Kurrachee; str. Cordova, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—13. Lord Raglan, Gallo; Edwin Fox, Madras.—14. Ivanhoe, Calcutta; str. Benledi, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Eaton Hall, Calcutta.—15. Norna, Calcutta; str. Stephenson, Aden; Chatter, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Feb. 15.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duhand, Col. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Kemball, Miss Price, Capt. Shirley, Lieut. J. L. Young, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. Brown, Dr. C. F. Ogilvie, Lieut. Col. Williams. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Farquharson, Mr. J. E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Brooks and infant, Mr. Merington, Mrs. Gilbert. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. J. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Le Farm, Lieut. Col. J. M. Grant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Draw, Mr. Outley, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. A. W. Bathwell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. M. Kirkwood.

Per str. Mooltan, Feb. 20.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. W. Bell, Mrs. Grant, Miss C. Temple, Mr. R. V. Cockerell, Mr. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandrett, Major Bigge. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Thistlethwaite, Miss Hamilton, Miss Gabbett and two sisters.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Simile (?), Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 3, 39 S., 26 E.
Dumbarton Castle, for Calcutta, Oct. 21, 26 N., 23 W.
Aphrodite, Calcutta to Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1 N., 82 E.
Pericles, Bombay to Liverpool, Dec. 19, 13 S., 76 E.
City of Athens, Calcutta to London, Dec. 16, 11 S., 82 E.
Ellen Stuart, Calcutta to London, 20 S., 82 E.
Golden Dream, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 27, 10 S., 34 W.
City of Brussels, Clyde to Calcutta, Dec. 29, 27 S., 29 W.
Durham, Bristol to Calcutta, Jan. 12, 3 S., 32 W.
John Barden, Liverpool (?) to Bombay, Dec. 24.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Sanspareil, Purdy, from Shields to Bombay, arrived in the Downs on Feb. 9 with loss of an anchor off Alresborough, but has been since supplied.
The str. Xantho, Cole, from Bombay to Liverpool, proceeded from Malta on Jan. 31, but put back next day with some slight damage to boilers.
The Marseilles, which arrived at Greenock on Feb. 10 from Moulmain with timber, is said to have ten feet of water in her hold; her donkey engine was kept steadily working the pumps during the latter part of the voyage, but one time, during a temporary breakdown, the water rose to fifteen feet.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Murray, Mr. N. M. Grant, Mr. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Vandergrucht, Mr. G. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. R. Tronson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mr. Dempster, Dr. Joynt, Mrs. Wright, two Misses Wright, Miss Rothney, Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Capt. F. Wiggins, and Miss Shakespeare.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ironsides, Col. and Mrs. McMullen, Capt. M. J. Moore, Capt. H. Gower, and Col. and Mrs. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Colquhoun Grant.

BRINDISI to KURRACHEE.—Mr. H. N. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Wales, Mr. Walker, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Brown.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Rapson, and Mr. Berryman.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Baker.

FEBRUARY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Mainwaring, Lieut. Des Vaux, and Lieut. Bayley.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Col. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Windowe, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. C. Stephenson, Capt. A. J. Vibart, Lieut. A. Smith, Mrs. Simpson and child, Surg. C. M. Smith, Com. R. Napier, and Mr. Hamilton.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. W. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny, Mr. C. Daniell, and Major B. Prior.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. E. Foord, Lieut. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. Beaman, Mr. R. Bell, and Col. and Mrs. Baldock.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. Cox.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Pyke, Mr. Woollett, Mr. Layton, Mr. R. Gray, Mr. S. G. Bird, Sir A. and Lady Kennedy, and Capt. O'Callaghan.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. N. C. Stevens.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Henderson.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Perceval.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Miss Spencer.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Capt. Innes, and Mr. Hutton.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. J. Leckie.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Spyer.

MARCH 7.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Mr. C. Mangies, Col. J. Walker, Lieut. Vaughan, and Lieut. C. Collis.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Marcol, Major P. A. Elphinstone, and Asst. surg. H. Purves.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Frore.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Roberts.

MARCH 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mr. H. Craven, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Tippet.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. W. Brown.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Townsend.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Campbell.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Watts.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Com. Patterson.

among the Mussulmans of India, there is a freemasonry of hatred which may at any time have dangerous consequences. On such a subject it is impossible to speak with any confidence, but it will occur to all of us, after the first shock of the intelligence is over, that there is nothing in this crime which need cause political apprehension. It was probably the vengeance of a ferocious ruffian who finds that the chief of the Government which transported him and made him work is for a moment in his power, and who can listen to nothing but the frenzy within him. The tribute paid to Lord Mayo's merits by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone in their respective Houses last evening will receive a warm assent from every one who has followed his course in India. He has succeeded far beyond the expectations entertained of him even by his own friends. His more valuable qualities have been developed by the exigencies of his great office to a higher degree than in the comparative obscurity of parliamentary life.

The *Daily News* remarks that many a Viceroy of India has fallen a victim to the stress and labour and exhaustion, physical as well as mental, of his duties as a ruler. This is the first time that the Houses of Parliament have received the news that a Governor-General of India has fallen by the hand of an assassin. When Lord Mayo was appointed Governor-General of India, it was undoubtedly thought that his friends had gone too far in their estimate of his merits. The appointment showed, however, that Mr. Disraeli had a truer knowledge of his friend and colleague than the public possessed or could possess. Lord Mayo surprised some of his political allies, as well as all his political opponents, by the general good sense and administrative ability which he displayed in India.

The *Standard* observes that seldom in our time has the death of one individual caused so deep and general an emotion. England is poorer by one brave heart and kindly spirit at a time when she sorely needs the services of her greatest and best. To India the loss is even more severe, and may be said to be irreparable. Glorious as is the roll of our Indian viceroys, it is doubtful whether any one of them has left a name so honourable to England in that office as the man of whom we have been robbed by the assassin's knife. There have been rulers greater, perhaps, in genius and in daring, but certainly not one who succeeded in earning the love and the confidence of the people under his rule so completely as did Lord Mayo during his five years' tenure of power. It is the one passage of practical administration in our days which has kept up the traditions of our ancient fame as rulers of a subject people, and which is wholly good, beneficent, and glorious. If it should turn out that this assassination is connected with any of the projects of the Mahomedan revivalists, the affair will doubtless assume a serious complexion.

The *Telegraph* holds that in the presence of two recent assassinations by natives of the same class and creed, we are entitled to dispute the hasty interpretation offered by Colonel Sykes. We are not sure, indeed (the *Telegraph* says) that Wahabee convicts have not been lately sent to Port Blair; and, at any rate, we are morally certain that every fanatic confined in the island, who chose to take the trouble, would be able to learn all that has happened in Lower Bengal, not excepting the violent death of Judge Norman. Lord Mayo was the last man in India, one would have said, to die by the blow of an assassin. Though sedulous in business, he seemed likely to return home with stores of knowledge and experience, and a mind hardened by the severe trials that attend the Indian rulers of to-day. He has met with another fate. He has been swept off by a rising wave of fanaticism, whose destructive vigour we cannot believe is exhausted; and his name alone, upon the illustrious roll, will be associated with a violent end. India will sincerely lament her great loss, and the serene and impartial engine of Government will roll on, doing justice, but indulging no foul spirit of revenge.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the horrible story of Lord Mayo's assassination cannot at present be completely understood. But while this atrocity may possibly have (as Colonel Sykes asserted) no political significance at all, and probably has none of a direct kind, some of our contemporaries are certainly hasty in denying that it has any connection with the murder of Chief Justice Norman. It is likely, on the other hand, that the two crimes are very closely related to one another. Calcutta is the port from which convicts are shipped for the Andaman Islands, and their last place of detention on the Indian mainland is probably the Calcutta gaol. In that gaol the assassin of Mr. Norman was suffered to remain for several weeks after his conviction, in the hope (apparently a vain one) that something might be discovered by the police concerning his antecedents or associates. During the interval before his execution several relays of convicts would probably be sent on to the Andamans, and it would become known in the penal settlement that a Mahometan from the North-western frontier had succeeded in killing the most highly placed Englishman in Calcutta. Such intelligence would assuredly inflame the imagination and fanaticism of the convict who afterwards became Lord Mayo's murderer. He, too, was a Mahometan from the wild hills in the North-west. His hand had probably been long practised in homicide, and since the lenient (as it now appears, the unpardonably lenient) sentence of transportation had been passed upon him after his conviction for murder, it is likely the judge who tried him had regarded him as an untamed savage, scarcely to be judged by ordinary rules. Such a

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

The *Times* says it would be useless to dissemble the painful impression the murder of Lord Mayo is likely to produce in India and at home. Coming close upon the murder of Mr. Justice Norman, it may arouse a suspicion that, though no actual conspiracy exists

man, weary of his life in the convict settlement, taught from his childhood that the slaughter of an infidel was a passport to Paradise, bred in a part of India where homicide is an every-day occurrence, would probably look upon the visit of the Governor-General as a supernatural direction to repeat the deed of his fellow tribesman at Calcutta. It is nearly the most dismal reflection suggested by these assassinations that they are likely to propagate their kind.

The *Echo* holds that it would be rash and unjust to bespatter our Mahomedan subjects with suspicions of disloyalty or sedition. But the sect of the assassin, the opportunities which he must have had for imbibing Wahabeeism, the absence of private motives for the crime, the death of Justice Norman by the hand of a man of the same religious creed, will inspire Englishmen with a little disquietude. The splendid army which mustered at Delhi last month must dispel all dread of an important open revolt. That is out of the question. But what arms have we to oppose to assassination? The barbarian becomes as strong as the enlightened European when once he utterly loses love or care of life. When our punishments cease to be feared, what avail our superior prowess and skill? It is true that while human nature remains true to itself the number of fanatics must be limited—that is our safety. But it will be wisdom, in view of the proneness of Mahomedanism, to produce reckless men such as Shere Ali, and of Hindooism to breed a predatory bloodthirsty crew such as the Kookos, to do nothing needlessly to wound or ruffle the religious susceptibilities of our subjects. We tread on a pool of lava; let us not break the crust which time and our conquests have spread over it.

The *Saturday Review* holds that there is nothing in the assassin's antecedents to connect him in any way with the proceedings of Wahabee or any other fanatics. The condition of the Port Blair settlement must also be taken into consideration. The total absence of anything like discipline that had long prevailed there had caused the most serious apprehension to the higher authorities, and to Lord Mayo himself. This settlement is described by an Indian journal as "a paradise of rum-drinking and unlimited idleness." The convicts are said to have been in the habit of taking into their service the Sepoys who were supposed to guard them, and were free to draw for a gallon of rum at a time. Last year a Port Blair convict was convicted at Calcutta of having, after one of these drinking bouts, killed a fellow-prisoner, and he was recommended to mercy on the ground that the crime would not in all probability have been committed but for the disgraceful laxity of discipline and want of proper control over the convicts at Port Blair. The assassin of Lord Mayo had therefore been living for a long period in a society where every thought and purpose of crime had been allowed to grow unchecked, and where deeds of violence had at least the sanction of the connivance or neglect of the authorities. A man who commits a murder under such circumstances cannot be assumed to have anything in common with a fanatic like the assassin of Chief Justice Norman, who struck his blow in the midst of an orderly and calm society. A semi-barbarous borderer, nursed in legends of feuds and tribal murders, might easily have given way to the impulse of doing one more bloody deed, when the whole circumstances of his recent life had sapped any little reverence for good government that he might have had, and had made violence and revolt seem to him the natural course of daily existence. The instrument, too, with which Lord Mayo was killed, an ordinary table-knife, points strongly to the conclusion that the act was not, as has been suggested, the result of the promptings of any native agent belonging to a secret society of Mahomedan fanatics. A surer and more deadly weapon would have certainly been selected by a cool contriver of murder; nor does the statement of the murderer that he acted under the inspiration of God point to more than that he felt impelled to do something which he had not premeditated, and that assassination was an act capable of so many justifications that he easily reconciled an impulse to commit it with the theory, habitual to his barbarous mind, that everything done or happening suddenly is specially contrived by the Almighty.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

Now that the Indian mails appear to arrive regularly on Monday mornings, the publication of *Allen's Mail* will in future take place, as in fact it has generally done for some time past, on Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 5; Agra and Madras, Feb. 3; Calcutta, Feb. 2.

THE papers give some details of the late Viceroy's movements in British Burmah. He arrived at Rangoon on Sunday the 28th January, and landed in state the next evening; the shipping in the river being decked out with flags and the wharf itself brilliantly decorated. A large crowd greeted his landing. At five arches set up along the road by as many native guilds, addresses were duly presented. Nearly the whole distance of three miles to the house of the Chief Commissioner was lined with spectators. A reception in the evening was followed by a levée the next afternoon and a ball at night. On Wednesday Lord Mayo went over the new public buildings and the jail, and then with Lady Mayo distributed prizes at the Roman Catholic School. At eleven his Lordship held a durbar while his Countess received a large party of Burmese ladies. Nineteen native officials were honoured with chains, medals, and gold cloths for good service done to the State.

In his speech on this occasion Lord Mayo emphatically warned his hearers against all idea of seeing Pegu or Tenasserim restored to Burmah Proper:—

Let no man tell you that any change is likely to occur. Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim are British, and British they will remain for many generations of men, but we rule you only for your good. We govern in order that you should live in peace, prosperity, and happiness, that you should be free to come and go, that whatever you possess should be secure, that all your rights should be preserved, and your national customs and habits respected.

On the 1st February he visited the various mission schools. At noon he received the native officers of regiments and several native deputations. In the afternoon Lord and Lady Mayo gave a dance-party on board the *Glasgow*. Next day he went over the rice-mills, barracks, and public institutions. A deputation of Rangoon merchants then waited on his Lordship with a statement of the reforms they thought needful in the interests of local trade. In answer to their demand for an extension of the Coolie Contract Law of Assam to British Burmah, Lord Mayo remarked that the whole question required delicate handling. With regard to the projected Prome Railway, he replied that the Government had completed all preliminary inquiries, and would announce their decision soon after his return to Calcutta. He touched on the difficulty of passing a Bankruptcy Law that would apply equally well to towns and country districts, held out little hope of improving the telegraphic communication with Bassein and the shipping in the bay, and declared that the present state of Indian finance would not justify an early repeal of the rice-duties.

AFTER taking part in a splendid entertainment given on the night of February 2 by the people of Rangoon, Lord Mayo started the next morning for Maulmain. Just before his departure he received an embassy with a complimentary letter from the King of Ava. At noon on the 4th Lord Mayo, accompanied by Mr. Eden, landed at the capital of Tenasserim, where he met with "a quiet but cordial reception."

THE sham fighting around Toglakabad ended in a drawn battle between Sir H. Tombs and General McMurdo; both of whom are thought to have done well, although the palm for good strategy has been popularly assigned to General Travers, whose plans in the earlier manœuvres had been deranged by the over eagerness of his lieutenants. We are inclined to doubt the sufficiency of that excuse to account for Sir H. Tombs's frequent successes. On the 27th the manœuvres wound up with a grand military display under Lord Napier, for the edification of the active-minded King of Siam, who left camp soon afterwards on a visit to Bombay.

A *Times* telegram of February 22 reports General Brownlow as encamped on the 18th at Chamgoomana, between the Koladyne and Dallesaree rivers. Two of the most powerful chiefs among the Northern Howlong tribes had made their submission, sending in their captives, and pledging themselves to keep the peace and grant free access to their country for the future. On the same date General Bouchier had reached the chief village of the Lalboorahs, in which were discovered traces of their connection with last year's raids. The village, which contained 500 houses, and had been abandoned by its inmates at the orders of their chief, was destroyed. The scenery and climate are described as "perfect." General Bouchier's camp was then pitched at 500 (more probably 5,000) feet above the sea, in latitude 23 deg. 26 sec. north, and longitude 93 deg. 25 sec. east.

ACCORDING to latest telegrams, the tribes of Vonelel have surrendered unconditionally to General Bouchier, who began his return journey on the 21st February. Lalboorah, who still held his mother's village in a strong position, 6,000 feet high, was bidden to surrender his arms, give hostages, and pay a fine in war-gongs, ivory, &c.

FROM the latest telegrams regarding the assassination of Lord Mayo, we learn that he arrived at Port Blair at nine A.M. on the 8th of February. His private secretary, Major Burne, having settled the plan of inspection with General Stewart, the new Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, and the arrangements for the guard having been duly sanctioned by the Viceroy himself, the latter set out between eleven and twelve o'clock to inspect the whole of Ross Island, in company with General Stewart, Mr. Ellis, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal staff, and some other gentlemen. A strong guard of Native Infantry and Police attended him so closely that he murmured something about the excessive care they seemed to take of him. At two P.M. he returned on board, but landed again half-an-hour later, in company with the gentlemen who had shared his morning round through Viper Island and Chatham. On this occasion he was still more closely guarded than before. By five P.M. the day's work was over, but the Viceroy, in an evil hour, proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. Mr. Ellis, who was lame, remained behind with one of his aides-de-camp, Captain Gregory; all the others, with part of the escort, accompanying Lord Mayo. The party reached the top of the hill just before sunset. After a halt of ten minutes they walked down again, the Viceroy well guarded by his friends and followers. Darkness came on just after they had reached the foot of the hill, and they pursued their journey with lighted torches. The only convicts to be seen were off the road, working under their overseers. By the time Lord Mayo reached the pier it was a quarter to seven, and quite dark. The party were only twenty-five yards from the boat when General Stewart, with the Viceroy's leave, dropped a little behind to give some order. At this time the armed escort kept on either side of Lord Mayo, followed by the police; while Major Burne, Colonel Jervois, Lieut. Hawkins, and a native body-servant were close beside or behind him. The sailors of the *Glasgow* were standing at the end of the pier in his front. Lord Mayo had only advanced a few paces up the pier when his murderer sprang upon him out of the darkness, and stabbed him twice, on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder-blade. After running a few paces forward, the Viceroy fell over the steep stone side of the pier into the shallow water on the left; but, getting on his legs again, was helped out. Although the blood flowed fast from his wounds, he walked firmly, and, feeling his shoulder, said, "I don't think I am much hurt." As the bleeding grew worse, he was laid on a cart, and his wounds were bound up; after which he begged to be taken on board the *Glasgow*. While they were carrying him to the boat he twice asked to have his head raised. He never spoke again, and before reaching the ship he had breathed his last. The assassin had meanwhile been seized and safely guarded.

THERE is no truth, according to the same telegram, in the report that Sher Ali is related to the murderer of Chief-Justice Norman; nor is there "any reason to believe that there is any connection between them." Possibly not; and yet, if it be true that they were fellow-clansmen, it is not unlikely that Sher Ali might have been impelled to commit one more murder in order to avenge the death of Mr. Norman's assassin. Anyhow, we cannot as yet assume, with Mr. J. Strachey, that there is "no reason to give the murder any political significance." It is all very well to say that the assassin belongs to a class whose very profession may be said to be murder; but these are the very men whom political plotters can turn most readily to account. Nor can much weight be given in this connection to the previous facts of Sher Ali's life. Even if he did fight against the Sitana fanatics, it proves nothing one way or the other; as a "General Officer," writing to the *Times*, has pointed out. Like all men of Arab stock, these Afreedies are notoriously fond of fighting for fighting's sake, and it is a common thing for men of the same tribe to turn their arms against each other. The very details already given of the murder at Port Blair seem to bear against the hypothesis of a suddenly conceived attack. It is hardly possible to doubt that the murderer must have been lurking about somewhere in wait for the right moment to deal his blow. It may of course have been dealt from a private motive; but so far the evidence leans rather to the opposite conclusion. We are glad however to be assured that "everything is quiet everywhere, and there is no cause for apprehension."

DURING the 19th and 20th of this month the mortal remains of the late Viceroy were visited by a large number of people. On the 21st a solemn funeral service was held over them in front of Government House, before their removal in her Majesty's ship *Daphne* as far as Saugor, whence the *Glasgow* is to bring them home to their last resting-place in Ireland. At the Custom-house and the jetty a procession was formed like that of the previous Saturday, but on a somewhat smaller scale, on account of the shorter journey. All classes of the people took part in it; the roads were lined with troops, and the Calcutta Volunteers escorted the body. On her way home the *Glasgow* will touch at Bombay, whence Lady Mayo will embark on her sad voyage to England.

IN a letter to the *Broad Arrow* "Pro Bono Publico" points out, as so many have done before him, the absurdity of keeping unemployed officers in India, because these have no choice between a very small pension now and colonel's allowances a few years hence. We suppose there must be some wise, if utterly inscrutable reason for a course so burdensome to the finances of India, and so damaging to the efficiency of the Indian Army. There are hundreds of these unemployed field-officers, who are sick of doing nothing in India on a handsome pay, and would gladly forego the prospect of colonel's allowances for a pension of five or six hundred down. But it seems to be considered truer economy to compel them to live on a thousand or twelve hundred a-year in India for no earthly advantage to the State, rather than tempt them home by an offer of half their present allowances. It is all right, no doubt, and we have unlimited faith in the decrees of an official providence; but there are some perversely stupid people who cannot be made to see—at least without further explanation—why two and two should make four in one country and five in another.

WE note that Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., has been appointed Law Member of the Viceroy's Council in India, in the room of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen. The early retirement of the latter gentleman is much to be regretted; but his place, we trust, will not be inadequately filled by his successor, whose name stands high, we believe, in his own profession for hard-working ability. Mr. Winterbotham, to whom the post was first offered, appears very naturally to have preferred the stir and opportunities of political life at home. It is seldom indeed that English lawyers of known ability can be induced to enter late in life on an Indian career. But is there no field for choice among members of the Indian Bar. If more prizes were open to them in the public service of India, more men of high character and good capacity would be induced to practise in the Indian law courts; and it cannot be denied that an Indian training would qualify some of them for the work of framing and devising laws for the people of India. There are even now several gentlemen, such as Mr. Prichard or Mr. Bruce Norton, who must be every way fitted for the post that has been once more offered to a homebred lawyer; men who have more or less thoroughly explored the recesses of native society, and would therefore have far more practical sympathy with native feeling than most Englishmen, whose studies have been pursued at home. Mr. Prichard especially combines breadth of culture and varied experience with all the legal knowledge required for such a post; and his presence in the Supreme Council would have added a new and desirable element to those of which it is usually composed.

IN giving details of Lord Northbrook's past career, some of our contemporaries have fallen into a curious confusion of dates and offices. The new Viceroy began life as Mr. Baring, private secretary to Lord Taunton at the Board of Trade. He next served in the same capacity at the Home Office under Sir G. Grey. He became private secretary to Lord Halifax, first at the Board of Control and afterwards at the Admiralty. In 1857 he entered the House of Commons, and became Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Two years later he was Under Secretary for India. In 1861 he went to the War Office, but returned in six months to his former post, where he remained until 1864. He then undertook the same post at the Home Office. In 1865 he succeeded his father, the Sir Francis Baring of former days, in the earldom. In 1868 Lord Northbrook went out of office with the Russell Ministry; but reappeared as Under Secretary at the War Office when Mr. Gladstone returned to power at the

latter end of 1868. He goes out to India in his forty-sixth year after an apprenticeship to almost every department in the State.

In a lecture delivered on Friday at the United Service Institution, Captain Ross, R.A., threw a strange light on some of our recent failures in Indian public works. In order to enforce the need for greater chemical knowledge in officers entrusted with the supervision of public works, he cited the contrast between the strength of old native buildings which have stood and will stand for centuries, and the constant tendency of our fine new barracks to tumble down. An inquiry into one of these failures resulted in showing that the mortar used in building the barracks contained only five per cent. of lime. This led, as our readers may remember, to Lord Mayo's demand for information as to the best materials for making good cement. To us at the time it seemed strange that such a question should have to be asked in such a country as India, where old buildings and good lime have always abounded. We now learn from Captain Ross that the cause of the above-named failures was really due less to native rascality than to our own officers' ignorance of chemistry. It turns out that the well-known *kunka*, used in India for road-metal, and by the Public Works Officers for making mortar, is not carbonate of lime, nor lime in any shape, although it possesses some of the properties of lime. Under the action of rain the cement made from this *kunka* is rapidly washed away, and the building tumbles down. It is pleasant to think that if English officers had understood chemistry, a good many millions might not have been thrown away on huge buildings which not only serve as heat-traps, but fall to pieces in wet weather. If all this be true, it is time that something should be done to render these public works failures impossible for the future.

The recent Kuka outbreak has called forth much speculation as to the origin and aims of the new fanatical movement whence it sprang. No new facts however of any significance appear to have turned up in this connection to supplement the sketch we gave of the Kuka movement in our issue of Nov. 7 last; a sketch which was afterwards reprinted in the *Times*.

VERE HENRY, Lord Hobart, is the eldest son of the sixth Earl of Buckingham. He was born in 1818, and took a second class in classics at Oxford in 1840. In 1842 he was appointed a clerk in the Board of Trade. In 1854 and 1855 he was private secretary to Sir George Grey, who was Secretary of State first for Colonial and afterwards for Home Affairs. Lord Hobart retired from the Board of Trade in 1863, and was subsequently appointed Director-general of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, which position he resigned last year. He married in 1853 a daughter of Bishop Carr, formerly of Bombay.

BOTH columns of the Loshai Expedition were making satisfactory progress through country more and more difficult. On the 25th January General Bouchier was attacked on the line of march by a strong force of Poiboy's and Lalboorah's men. In spite of the rocks and dense woods around them, our troops "behaved nobly," the 44th N.I. closing with the Kookies and killing twelve of them on one spot alone. They were followed up to the village of Koongnoon, 5,500 feet above the sea, with the road thither strongly stockaded in several places. Nothing however could stand the rush made by our sepoy, and the village was soon in their possession. Two men of the mountain battery were badly wounded, one of the 44th, one policeman, and three coolies, while three of the 44th and one coolie were slain. The General himself was wounded in the arm and hand. On the 26th Colonel Roberts, with 100 infantry and two guns, attacked and burnt a large village, called Taikoom. Strong stockades guarded the approaches, but the enemy, in spite of their numbers, soon retreated into the village, which stood as usual on a high hill. At 1,200 yards our steel guns made excellent practice. Under cover of their fire the infantry went forward, and the village was soon taken without the loss of a man on our side. In this day's marching the troops and guns had to cross a mountain six thousand feet high. Some of our own smoothbore ammunition was found on the dead bodies.

On the 21st January General Brownlow attacked and stormed the village of Lal Jeeka, ten miles north of Syloo Savoonga,

with the help of Colonel Hill's guns, which made good practice at a thousand yards. This village too was strongly stockaded, and but for the guns its capture would have cost many lives. General Nuthall on the 25th sends the news already telegraphed hither of the arrival of 207 escaped captives—men, women, and children—in his camp at Manipoor.

COLONEL POLLOCK and his party left Sindh a few days before the departure of the mail for Khehat, via Gundava, escorted by forty troopers of the Sindh Horse. They had not gone far before they were fired upon by a party of roving Boogties, whose attack however seems to have done no harm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, Feb. 22.—From Bombay.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Holroyd, Mr. Dymes, Dr. Macleod, Mr. H. Weir, Major and Mrs. Davis and two children, Capt. Hammond, Mr. G. Smith, Capt. Williams. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Mack, Mr. T. Mack, two Misses Mack, Mr. Andros, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Currier, Capt. and Mrs. Wingates, Miss Dunn, Baron and Baroness Von Burton, Mr. A. Ralli.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 26, 1872.

THE NEW VICEROY.

INDIA is about to offer the unusual spectacle of three new Governors entering on office at the same time. Fortunately for all concerned a change in appearance so extensive can now be effected with an ease and safety far less predicable fifty years ago. The wheels of Indian government continue in these days to work pretty smoothly, whoever at any moment happens to superintend the whole machine. In Bombay, as our readers know, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will shortly be replaced by Sir Philip Wodehouse. Lord Hobart has now been selected to govern Madras in the room of Lord Napier, who has already exceeded his term of office by a year. And now it has been finally settled that the Viceroyship vacant through Lord Mayo's premature death shall be filled up by Lord Northbrook, the able Under-Secretary for War to Mr. Cardwell. Of course the *Standard* quarrels with the choice, as it would quarrel with any other act of the present Ministry, and much as the Liberal Press quarrelled with the appointment of Lord Mayo. To political partisans any "spirit of health" introduced to their notice by the opposite party, would seem better than a "goblin damned." If Lord Salisbury were willing to sacrifice everything for the good of his country, we might have made some little demur to the preference of party over public claims. But as Lord Salisbury would hardly dream of carrying his self-denial to so angelic a pitch, we may assume that the Ministry have made fair use of their judgment in offering the vacant berth to so able and tried a colleague as Lord Northbrook. It is generally, in fact, a matter of pure guess-work whether this or that person is likely to make a good Governor-General of India. How many, even of Lord Mayo's well-wishers, could have forecast the full success of his Indian administration from their knowledge of his previous career? Was it anything but a happy fluke that led to the appointment of Lord Dalhousie? Lord Ellenborough's training at the Board of Control would hardly have prepared us for his failure as an Indian Viceroy. If administrative experience counts for anything, we may hope much from the selection of Lord Northbrook. As Private Secretary of the Indian Board to Sir Charles Wood, the Hon. Mr. Baring gained his first acquaintance with Indian affairs in the days before the Mutiny, an acquaintance which he renewed soon after the downfall of the East India Company. When the Liberals returned to office in 1859, he became the first Liberal Under-Secretary of State for India, an appointment which, except

for a brief interval, he held for about five years. During the last three years Lord Northbrook, as Mr. Cardwell's subaltern in the War Office, has evinced no common aptitude for the business of a great department under circumstances unusually trying. The clearness with which last year he expounded his chief's policy of military reform strengthened the good impression his official dealings had already produced, and set people wondering how much longer he was to remain in the lower ranks of the Government. Only the other day it seemed doubtful whether he could be spared from the work of remodelling the military system of England in order to hold the reins of empire over England's great dependency. That question however has been settled in favour of India's claim to the services of the best available ruler. Lord Northbrook goes out to his new government in the fulness of his bodily and mental powers, with a ripe experience of public duties, a high character for general statesmanship, and much special acquaintance with Indian politics. The question of the immediate future for India is, we believe, the economical question; and with this the new Viceroy is eminently fitted to cope. Should nothing unpleasant occur to cut short his term of office, we may reasonably hope for a prosperous issue to Lord Northbrook's latest and highest venture.

THE INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

THE literature of the Wahabi Revival has been enriched by a telling article in the last number of *Fraser* from the pen of the scholarly Mr. Gifford Palgrave. Following the train of thought started by Mr. Hunter's book, Mr. Palgrave enlarges, mainly from his own experience, on the marked change of feeling which has come of late years over that part of the Mohammedan world, which is comprised under the name of Turkey. What Mr. Hunter has written of our Indian Mussulmans may be applied in great measure, with the needful differences, to the Ottoman Empire, where "similar causes have given rise to similar difficulties, and have necessitated measures bearing a considerable resemblance to some of those suggested by Mr. Hunter, for the disentanglement of our own knots." A hundred years ago the decline of Islam in the Turkish Empire seemed to border on dissolution. New nationalities, indifferent, alien, and even hostile to the creed of Mahomet, were springing up everywhere; Mohammedans themselves were falling away from the strict rules of their faith; the schools and colleges of Mohammedan law and doctrine were fast decaying from sheer neglect;—in short, it seemed as if total eclipse was overwhelming the Crescent.

A hundred years later, and what a change! The Wahabi revival has spread throughout the Mohammedan world. In Turkey its influence has nearly extinguished the old movement in favour of Western learning and Western ideas. The "Rushdee," or public schools, have been nearly emptied of non-Mohammedan scholars, Turkish, Persian, and Arabic have entirely displaced the European tongues, and history and science are taught on Mohammedan principles. The use of strong drinks is dying out among all classes, the Ramadan is once more strictly observed; Europeans and native Christians are again disappearing from the public service and the various professions; new mosques, colleges, chapels, schools are rising everywhere; and pilgrims in ever growing numbers throng to the holy places. A religion in short which underlies the whole social and political life of its professors has resumed all its old ascendancy over Mohammedans of every sect and class. This, according to Mr. Palgrave, is the fact which must be faced by Western observers not only in Turkey, but in India also and even more steadily there. For that purpose he would have Anglo-Indian statesmen "take a leaf from the book of our Ottoman friends, in respect of law-suits and contracts in which Moslems only are concerned." All such questions should be tried and settled, he thinks, in Courts cognisant of Moslem civil law, and regulated as far as possible in Moslem fashion; the law-officers of such Courts being invested with all the sanction our own Indian Government can

give. "A kazeel-kuza't in each Presidency, with a Sheykh-Islam at Calcutta, nominated by Government, salaried by Government, dependent on Government, and removable by Government," with power to choose subordinates subject to the Viceroy's approval, would go far to keep in check "the most dangerous element in our Indian Empire." The same end might also be furthered by giving the Mohammedans law-colleges and schools conducted under English supervision.

Some, at any rate, of these proposals, agree in spirit with Lord Mayo's own Resolution of August last, in which he laid down rules for "a more systematic encouragement and recognition of Arabic and Persian literature," for the good of the higher, and of vernacular teaching for the lower classes of Mohammedans. The question again of setting up a Mohammedan Kazi is one of mere expediency, with which no sort of religious scruples on our side should be allowed to interfere. On another point relevant to the main question, the writer of another paper in the same number of *Fraser* makes some quietly cutting remarks.* We refer to the mis-appropriation of Mohammedan funds to non-Mohammedan purposes, against which both Dr. Hunter and Colonel Nassau Lees had already lifted up their voices. Here is a case in which justice and expediency alike demand an early change for the better. To apply funds specially bequeathed for a certain purpose to uses wholly antagonistic to that purpose may well be regarded by the Mohammedans of Bengal as "a swindle from first to last."

Owing to a quarrel between the Mussulman trustees of a large estate bequeathed by a rich Mohammedan of Hooghly for pious purposes, the Indian Government assumed charge of the estate, and out of its funds they endowed an English College, the head of which, an Englishman utterly ignorant of Persian or Arabic, receives £1,500 a-year for teaching things so hateful to Mussulman notions, that out of three hundred boys in college, only three are Mohammedans. The honesty of such a proceeding needs no comment. It is hardly to be expected that the rulers of India would upset the whole of their school system in order to please a minority of their subjects; but it might with reason have been supposed that even Mohammedans would not be denied fair play by a Government which plumes itself on showing equal justice to all races and creeds alike. However hopeless our attempts to secure the loyalty of any particular class of native subjects, we can at least avoid those petty meanesses which cause worse irritation than wrongs on a large scale. It is well too, as the same writer points out, to remember that the more carefully we educate the natives of India, the more keenly will they resent the hardship of a system which steadily excludes them from the higher ranks of the public service in their own country. This is one of the toughest problems which call for early solution at our hands, with an eye to the due continuance of our Indian rule.

Correspondence.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—At a time when both England and India are lamenting the sad tragedy of the 8th inst., I may, perhaps, be allowed to pay an humble tribute to the memory of the late accomplished and deservedly beloved Viceroy.

From the time that Lord Mayo assumed the reins of government, everyone interested in India must have observed the indefatigable industry, the great ability, and the extensive knowledge which he had brought to bear upon the investigation and settlement of all great questions which had come before the Council. Although Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty has been of short duration, yet few will bear comparison with his, if regard be had to the public transactions by which it had been signalled. Nor can any Indian Viceroy within the last eighty years compare with the lamented Viceroy himself, if the personal energy and intervention of the man be considered. Viewed by

* *Fraser's Magazine* for February. Article, "Concerning John's Indian Affairs."

themselves, the events of his rule are important; but when it is known how much their course was directed by himself, how minute was his attention to the details of every plan, and how vigilant his supervision of its execution, the admiration claimed for success becomes due to the energy and industry by which the success was won, and a vague wonder warms into a feeling of personal respect. No Viceroy has as yet exhibited so much warm interest in native education as Lord Mayo did. He at one glance perceived the necessity of encouraging the revival of Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian Studies. He fully understood how an English education would, in all probability, corrupt most of the lower classes of Indians, instead of making them useful members of society. To use the words of the late Hon. Sir John Shore, a splendid statesman and an able writer, whose memory is to this day dearly and gratefully remembered in India:—

The Bengalis are generally allowed to be the lowest in the habits and principles of all the people of India, and of the Bengalis the inhabitants of Calcutta are perhaps the worst, who have for the most part acquired the bad habits of both nations and the good of neither.

Lord Mayo devoted all the energies of his mind, every minute and every hour of his time, every thought, and every inspiration, to the discharge of his onerous functions.

The close of Mr. Disraeli's speech to his constituents, on being re-elected, at Buckinghamshire on the 19th November, 1868, has been fully realised:—

I say that a state of affairs so dangerous was never encountered with more firmness, but, at the same time, with greater magnanimity; that never were foreign efforts so completely controlled, and baffled, and defeated—(cheers)—as was this Fenian conspiracy by the Government of Ireland, by the Lord-Lieutenant, and greatly also by the Earl of Mayo. (Cheers.) Upon that nobleman for his sagacity, for his judgment, fine temper, and knowledge of men, her Majesty has been pleased to confer the office of Viceroy of India, and as Viceroy of India I believe he will earn a reputation that his country will honour, and that he has before him a career which will equal that of the most eminent Governor-general who has preceded him. (Cheers.)

His death will be felt by all as a national calamity, and to those who knew and appreciated his merits it will come home as a private misfortune. While upon this subject, I may be permitted to add that it would be most desirable to establish a European Body-guard to attend upon future Viceroy in the East, as such a measure would not only prove a proper precaution, but would also greatly tend to engender a feeling of proper respect and awe in the Oriental mind towards the chief representative of the British Crown.—I am, your most obedient and humble servant,
SYED ABDULLAH.

21, Fulham-place, Harrow-road, W., Feb. 22.

A MILITIA FOR INDIA.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to call your earnest attention to the Duke of Argyll's letter of the 6th September last, in reply to Lord Mayo's letter of the 23rd June. I cannot recollect whether you have offered any remarks on it.

As this letter was written in Council, it contains, I presume, the opinion of the majority of the members of the Home Government.

It is seriously proposed to disband 9,000 of our well-disciplined native soldiers.

The Duke—when in paragraph 2 he declares that the most approved mode of maintaining an army on a peace footing is to reduce the rank and file—appears to have lost sight of the fact that in India the recruiting is among conquered races, who must be bribed highly to take our side in a time of danger. How can we offer high pay to raw recruits without increasing in a proportionate degree the pay of the whole Army? A saving of £90,000 a-year may cost us ninety millions sterling.

It is impossible to compare recruiting in England among a patriotic and loyal race with recruiting in India among conquered races, the bravest of whom are anxious to turn us out of the country, and govern it on their own account.

Hasty recruiting in a time of war in India is a dangerous expedient. Brave mercenaries can usually make more by plundering than by enlisting on the side of order. In June, 1857, this reason for not enlisting on our side was impudently avowed by many.

The native idea of honesty and honour is to be true to salt—of treachery, to be untrue to salt; that is to say, native public opinion declares that a sepoy who has been serving under our colours is a blackguard if he deserts us. But it is now pro-

posed to disband 9,000 of these well-disciplined sepoys, whom native public opinion will excuse if they fight against us after they have been disbanded. The contract having been broken, each party is considered to be free from its engagements. How many soldiers does the Home Government suppose it could collect at Peshawur without leaving any portion of India defenceless, or open to the attacks of banditti? It is our duty to defend our loyal native subjects from the attacks of robbers, and not leave them helpless, as we did the inhabitants of the Nerbuddah territories in 1842.

The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries saw countless hordes of plunderers from Central Asia overrun some of the fairest parts of the world. Were similar hordes to be assisted with arms of precision, our encounter with them on the North-West frontier would be terrific, assisted as they might be by an unknown number of Mohammedan rebels in our rear. A few years ago the Indian Army had a taste of the valour of Mohammedan highlanders in the Umbeyle Pass campaign. Brasser's Sikhs, the bravest of the brave of our native soldiers, can tell thrilling stories of the Boneiree warriors, who called them golden birds, and thought them fair game.

Lord Mayo refused to reduce the native army as requested by the Home Government, but will his successor be equally firm? Lord Northbrook as Under-Secretary has learnt to obey, but not to command. He is a civilian, and not a soldier. In the history of British India we find abundant proof that military Governors-General of moderate ability have been more successful than the most talented civilians. Lord Cornwallis and Sir Henry Hardinge were not men of genius, but they governed India very successfully; on the other hand, Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie, all men of rare ability, were constantly fettered by their ignorance of military matters. Lord Wellesley by giving *carte blanche* to his military subordinates brought the Exchequer into a state of insolvency, while Lord Dalhousie in his efforts to secure a healthy financial condition failed in securing efficiency in the army. One of the Indian papers well remarks that an army which sees the spectre of reduction hanging over its head must be an army that lacks spirit, zeal and hope.—Your obedient servant,
T.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAHABI MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the Mohammedan sect of the Wahabis are exciting some degree of anxious attention at the present time, the following notice of their rise and progress may prove acceptable to those who are interested in the affairs of India.

It was at the commencement of the last century that an ambitious fanatic named Abd-el-Wahab (the servant of Him who gives [us] everything) appeared in his native province of Nedjid, in Arabia, as the reformer of the national religion. He was born about the end of the seventeenth century and received his first education in the schools of Basrah, where he also studied divinity. To complete his education he repaired to the then celebrated cities of Ispahan, Khorassan, Bagdad, and Basrah. Having been disgusted and provoked, when in Persia, at the changes which had there been introduced into Islamism, and which he considered as idolatrous corruptions, he, in his return home, as summed the character of a religious reformer—a Mohammedan Luther in fact—and, in that capacity, attracted the notice, and afterwards, the support of Mohammed-Ebn-Sa'ud, the head and warlike chief of a tribe, and who resided at Derayah. Political interests were thus joined to religious reform, and it was resolved to unite the Bedouins in a confederation similar to that established by Mohammed. We leave it to others to describe, in detail, the particular tenets of the followers of Wahab; suffice it to say, that the perfect unity of the Godhead is their fundamental principle; that while they receive the Koran, they utterly repudiate the fables and false glosses by which, as they affirm, it is corrupted; that they deem all the peoples who differ in any respect from the plain and literal meaning of the Koran as infidels, and maintain that the making war upon them is the imperious duty of all true Mohammedans.

But besides being regarded as a Mohammedan Luther, Abd-el-Wahab may be considered as a second Leo III., of iconoclastic celebrity; for with the same horror in which the latter held the images of Christ, the Virgin, and Saints, the former regarded the tombs and monuments of departed saints, and ordered their destruction; thus, when the Wahabis in April, 1803, became

masters of Mecca and Medina, they demolished all the magnificent sepulchres of the family and the immediate followers of the Prophet, not respecting even the tomb of the venerated Khadijah, completing their sacrilegious work by plundering the holy place of its treasures.

It was in 1798 that the Ottoman Porte first became alarmed at the successes of the Wahabis, and sent a strong force against them, by which they were driven back into their deserts; but this triumph was but of short duration, for Sa'ud avenged his defeat, and in 1801, the time of the pilgrimage which the Sheiks or adherents of Ali make to the *Mesched Hosein* (tomb of Hosein), Abd-el-Aziz, at the head of 12,000 men, attacked the town in which it stood, destroyed the mosque and the tomb, and without the loss of one man slew 3,000 pilgrims, and carried off treasures so immense as to require 2,000 camels to carry them.

Next followed, in 1803, the conquest of Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah, and the establishment of Sa'ud's authority throughout Arabia, excepting only Hadrahmaut and Oman, where he found a formidable enemy in the Imam of Muscat.

About this time the Persian Gulf was much infested by Arab pirates, the Joasmis, a Wahabi tribe, who dwelt on the coast westwards of Cape Musendom. They had hitherto avoided attacking British vessels, but, at length, began to assail them also. The British now thought it time to interfere, and an English force was despatched in 1809 under Captain Wainwright, commander of the squadron, and Colonel (afterwards General) Lionel Smith, both of whom acted in concert with the Prince of Muscat. The result was the pirate fleet was dispersed, their principal town, Ras-el-Khaima, was taken, a great number of warehouses filled with goods burnt, and all their fortifications destroyed. Successful, however, as was this expedition, it became necessary under the government of the Marquis of Hastings to send another against Khaima. It is reported that upon both these occasions the pirates received considerable assistance from the French Government, *via* the Isle of France, the object being to create a French interest in Arabia which might subserve their pretensions in India.

The campaign of the Pasha of Egypt against the Wahabis in 1813 had been, his army having suffered a considerable loss at Jeddah, the port of Mecca; but he redoubled his exertions, and, having organised fresh troops, he, early in the spring of 1813, brought the contest to a triumphant conclusion. The Wahabis were driven from the coast; Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah were all retaken, and restored to the authority of the Porte, and to the worship of the true believers. Mohammed Ali, the Turkish general, sent his youngest son, Ismail Pasha, to Constantinople, to lay the keys of Mecca at the feet of the Sultan.

In 1814 Sa'ud died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdallah. The death of Sa'ud was the forerunner of the ruin of the Wahabis, for in 1815 the Egyptians obtained a signal victory over them at Bissel, &c. Tusun Bey, on that occasion, paid six dollars for every head of a Wahabi; and, having by this means collected not less than 6,000, he ordered them to be piled up in a pyramid, round which he and his victorious troops marched in triumph.

Thus the power of the Wahabis was, it is true, seriously shattered, but they were not exterminated, inasmuch as in 1827 they caused considerable trouble to Mahomed Ali, for the scattered bands still maintained a roving independence in the desert; and one troop, commanded by the heroic daughter of Abd-el-Wahab, more than once met the Turkish forces in the field. There appears, however, but little probability that their power, once so formidable, will ever be reconsolidated. But whether it be so or not, certain it is that the principles of the sect are being industriously, but secretly, propagated in India, and that the number of converts is very great.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVENPORT,

Author of "Coorg and its Rajahs," &c.

36, Montpellier-street, Brompton, S.W., Feb. 22.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE KUKA EXECUTION.

The *Englishman*, without pronouncing any decisive judgment on the subject, would deprecate the hasty censure which the Kuka exe-

cution has elicited from some of its contemporaries. Severe and terrible as was the retribution, we are not inclined to think that it exceeded what the circumstances demanded. It would be a very sanguinary and cruel view to hold that rebellion *per se* invariably justifies the infliction of immediate death on those concerned in it. If the late Kuka outbreak were nothing more than a mere temporary and superficial disease of the body politic there would certainly be a marked want of proportion between its almost grotesque insignificance and the severity of the remedy adopted. But we are strongly disposed to look upon the disturbance as one of the symptoms of deep-seated and malignant mischief. The past twelve months have furnished abundant proof that a ferment of a most dangerous character was at work beneath the surface of things in the Punjab. Much more has been known to the local officials of which the public have not heard; and though the great mass of the population were still untouched, or, at all events, not so seriously affected as to make any overt display of their feelings, there was no telling how rapidly excitement might spread, should a favourable occasion present itself. The sect to which the rioters belonged is a powerful and a fanatical one; it had already shown itself ready to go to the length of popular disturbance to gain the objects of its zeal; and there is good reason to believe that its members were prepared to co-operate generally with the late rioters if successful. Under such circumstances leniency would have been weakness, and weakness would have removed the last obstacle to a much more extensive commotion. We are not surprised that the authorities should have felt that their best policy was to strike terror; and if the position was what we believe it to have been, and the guilt of the men executed is beyond doubt, we should hesitate to say that in the means adopted for that end they have exceeded what the circumstances required.

The *Friend of India* holds that it is want of nerve that leads to executions of this kind. The man of nerve prefers to face a danger rather than recklessly throw away one human life. The man whose nerve is deficient is the man always readiest to strike a fallen foe on the least suspicion of danger. At all events, as we were not with the *Englishman* in its attack upon brave soldiers for carrying out a simple rule of legitimate warfare, so neither are we in favour of the monstrous shooting down of unarmed prisoners after a miserable fanatical outbreak. If Mr. Cowan was not present at the execution the Government ought to contradict the rumour at once. If he was—and we fear there is no doubt that he was—we are quite satisfied that he has done a deed that will be historical, and that will lead to such an inquiry as will place the power of British officers upon a new basis. The responsibility accepted by the heroes of the great mutiny has immortalised their names; but responsibility is accepted under penalties, and if a man makes a mistake he must answer for it wherever human life is concerned. We do not believe that such acts are necessary to the perpetuation of our sway in India. Nay, we believe that they are more dangerous to it than almost anything else we can do. For if we cannot show that under our rule life is more precious and justice more certain we have very little to place us above the worst conquerors that India ever had. Executive power and ability will not compensate for a departure from the rules of justice and moderation which it is the pride of all good governments to make the foundation-stone of their rule. The Indian Government will at its peril fail to make a full and searching inquiry into this military execution. The grain we destroy we can restore at a little money cost; the life we destroy we cannot restore. There is the difference, and a perception of that difference is one of the lines between civilisation and barbarism; and the more certainly we are on the one side or the other the more certainly are we on the side of barbarism or of civilisation.

CONVERSION OF CASTE YOUTHS.

The *Madras Times* is willing to acknowledge the zeal of the missionaries in their work of converting the heathen and the perseverance that they show; but at the same time we cannot help thinking that they often show "zeal without knowledge." They show too much anxiety about the conversion of it, may be, a single individual. If one is brought to acknowledge Christianity they think that a greater work has been done than if thousands had been brought under the influence of Christianity, and whose lives may have been made better by knowing what it is. Missionaries are doing a good work in their schools, even if they do not make a single convert. They teach the youths who come under their instruction what is good, and try to instil proper principles in their minds. They clear away many of the prejudices that have been contracted and which have come down to them from their ancestors. With regard to religion every young man who goes through a regular course in a Mission School must be, more or less, in favour of Christianity, though he may not be willing openly to acknowledge it. He knows exactly what Christianity is, and is able to correct the erroneous opinions of his fellow-countrymen. A young man of this description must carry some influence with him, we should fancy, in favour of the religion of his teachers. Mission schools are preparing the soil for the growth of Christianity. They are clearing away the weeds, so that in the future the plant may grow up abundantly. It

is too early yet to think of gathering in the harvest. The season of preparation is still going on, and why try to force the crop? Let us look for a moment at the effect that a conversion produces in a place like Ellore or Bezwadah. As soon as it becomes known that a youth has made up his mind to become a Christian, and has taken refuge in the house of a missionary, there is a tremendous outcry. The police have to be called in to preserve order, and at Ellore an extra force had to be called in to preserve peace. This is not a state of things that we like to see with regard to a religion of peace. The less noise and confusion there is about the matter, the better will be the feeling in favour of the religion that is preached. Then the friends of the youth who has expressed his intention of becoming a Christian come to see him, and try to bring him back, and if he remains obdurate, there is an appeal to the civil authorities. Sixteen is the age fixed at which a youth can choose for himself, so the friends always try to prove that the convert is under that age. If they succeed in this the youth has to go with them whether he likes it or not; but if it is proved that he is above that age, he is allowed to go where he likes. If he still adheres to his determination, his friends make a last appeal, and then invoke all sorts of curses on his head, and leave him. This is not a very pleasant state of things to contemplate, and if conversions could be carried out in a quieter way it would be much better. Then the effect upon the school is that all the Hindu boys leave it, and very few ever return. Thus, a flourishing school may be broken up in a single day, and it may happen that it may never be established again. The question may be asked whether in order to gain one youth it is worth while to lose the influence over hundreds. We must in such a case set one against hundreds, and hundreds are turned adrift in order that one may be kept. Then the youth has to be kept in a mission-house apart from his friends, and this we consider one of the worst features of the present system of converting young Hindus. The convert is treated as an exotic. His habits are altogether changed, and he grows up neither a Hindu nor anything else. He may learn to eat with a fork and a spoon, and to dress in a style half English and half native, but this will not make him a better man, or make his friends more inclined to look with greater favour upon Christianity.

THE BHAMO ROUTE TO CHINA.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that direct access from India to the western provinces of China has become a political and commercial necessity for England. The trade with China is the most valuable that any country can possess, and the monopoly of it which England has enjoyed since the rise of the East India Company to greatness is now seriously threatened. America is already competing with us in the Pacific; and it is obvious that the commerce of San Francisco with Japan and China must grow rapidly every year, till all the new world gets its supplies of tea and silk by this route. By land, again, the Russians are steadily making approaches towards the western frontier of China. By last mail we learnt that orders have been already given for the survey of a line of railway from Orenburg on to Kuldja, the capital of the new province of Dzungaria, conquered last year; and, as Russia has taken up heartily Mr. Fairlie's narrow gauge scheme, she can lay down lines cheaply and rapidly through thinly populated districts which yield no traffic to pay broad-gauge lines. The great northern caravan route from China westwards bifurcates beyond the desert of Gobi, at a place called Kamul whence one road runs to the north of the Thian-Shan range of mountains through Dzungaria to Nijni-novgorod, and the other south of the mountains to Kashgur and Yarkand. The Russians have been advancing eastwards along the former road, and the Yarkandis along the latter, drawing nearer and nearer to one another as they moved towards the point where the roads unite; and as the Atalik Ghasi has possessed himself of Turfan, which is not far from Kamul, he must soon come into collision with the Russian generals, who will certainly not rest till they have secured the mastery of this route, by which they can penetrate into the heart of China. The result of the collision is, of course, not doubtful; and probably the Envoy from Yarkand, now on his way to Calcutta, is charged with the duty of explaining that the Russians will soon hold all except the southern lines of communication between Eastern Turkistan and China, and will have the still independent kingdom of Yarkand entirely at their mercy unless England intervene. We should certainly do well to recognise Yacoub Bey as our ally, and to show more political and commercial activity in Eastern Turkistan and Thibet, so as to keep the Russians at a distance; but, obviously, Russia has already got a good start, and we are now exposed to the double danger of having much of the China trade drawn away overland by Russia, while America carries off another goodly portion by sea. There is nothing fanciful in the opinion that this is a very serious matter for a commercial country like England, whose wealth depends in great part on her good fortune in being the entrepôt from which America and Europe at present draw their supplies of the produce of China.

THE BURDWAN FEVER.

The *Friend of India* has heard it said, but hopes untruly, that there is still a disposition in high quarters to search for the way not

to do it, to deal too lightly with the overpowering weight of positive evidence which goes to show that the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan have slowly passed into the sanitary condition of a primitive swamp, and to temporise by adducing against this argument some little local facts which are unexplained by the great physical change observed. It is said for instance that the fever has crossed the Damoodah at certain points, and that its prevalence in Nuddea cannot be accounted for by the state of the soil at Burdwan. Evidence is rarely perfect we know, but it is surely not permissible, by any process of reasoning, to set such mere suspicions of its incompleteness here against the mass of positive proof. Moreover there is every reason to believe that these localities have a similar state of soil, though it has not been brought about precisely in the same manner. In the districts east of the Hooghly the obstructing effect of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been demonstrated, and though the land west of the Damoodah may not have suffered from the river embankment itself, it has suffered, beyond doubt, from the general causes of obstruction to which the embankment is but an addition. Had it been possible in England to contend against such a mass of positive evidence as is now before the Government of Bengal on this subject, its hot-beds of miasm would have remained to the present time undrained and deadly.

DIFFICULTIES OF CENSUS-TAKING.—We hear that the attempt to take the census in the Noakhali District has resulted in a serious disturbance, which, if the accounts that have reached us be true, may yet lead to further trouble. The inhabitants of Sonadeah and the surrounding villages are said to have assembled in large numbers, many of them armed with guns, and driven the census-officers out of the pargana. The Assistant Superintendent of Police and a few constables proceeded to the spot, but were assaulted and wounded. They were followed by a magistrate and the superintendent with a score of armed constables, who were still unable to disperse the mob. Our correspondent represents Wahabi (Ferazi) influences as being at the bottom of the disturbance.—*Englishman*.

BILL FOR PRESERVING ELEPHANTS.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Jan. 19, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of elephants. In doing so, he said that he was obliged to ask leave to introduce this Bill on account of the considerable demand made for elephants for the public service. The cause of destruction of male and female elephants in the Madras Presidency, he said, was owing to the indiscriminate destruction of the beasts by sportsmen, the extension of railway increasing population, and the extension of roads for public purposes. To prevent these animals from being wantonly destroyed it was necessary to prohibit entirely the destruction of female elephants in Government lands and other places except in waste lands. He would also propose that male elephants should not be destroyed in Government lands except in such cases when a party has a license from the Collector of the District to shoot them. He also said that permission should be granted to collectors to issue licenses, and that without their permission no person should be allowed to shoot male elephants. Considering the great demand for elephants, the hon. speaker hoped that permission would be given him to introduce a Bill to prevent their indiscriminate destruction. Permission was accordingly granted.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.—We hear from Muttra of rather a sensational event for that usually peaceful district, nothing less than a murderous assault upon a magistrate while seated in open court. On the afternoon of the 21st inst. a Hindu fanatic wanted to visit one of the temples in the city, but was turned back by the armed attendant at the gate, who told him that the god was asleep, and there was no admittance. He went away in high dudgeon, and that same evening, when there was a crowd on the spot to witness the arrival of a procession, and the guard who had repulsed him was loading his gun to fire a salute, the ruffian stole behind, and snatching the sword from his belt, swung it round, intending, as he afterwards stated, to kill the man who had insulted him, and any two or three more, and then die fighting like a hero. He was captured by the police, and on the 24th brought up before the assistant magistrate, who was then out in the district in camp. The prisoner was placed at the door of the tent, without handcuffs; but between two constables; and the sword, the *corpus delicti*, was produced and laid on the table at which the magistrate was writing. Only a few words of the first witness's deposition had been recorded, when the prisoner made a rush forward, and getting possession of the sword, with one hand drew off the sheath, and with the other aimed a violent blow at the magistrate's head. Fortunately, the tent was so small as to prevent free action of the arm, and the only injury sustained was a blow from the flat of the sword on the back of the neck. The only other person actually inside the tent was the Peshkar, a strong burly man, by name Braj Mohan Lall, who, falling upon the assassin, pinned him up in the corner, and with the help of the police and the crowd of servants and chuprassis, whom the cries of *Sahib ko mardana* brought at once to the spot, succeeded in overpowering him, and forcing the sword from his grasp, but not before several persons, and especially the Munshi, had been severely cut about the hands. The man represents himself as a native of Sindh, and apparently is desirous of meeting his death in the holy land of Braj—a privilege which, it is to be hoped, will be denied him.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 29.

Bengal.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

Jan. 27.—Instead of returning to-day to our old encamping grounds, as every one had expected and hoped, the troops are to be detained here till Tuesday morning; and for what, do you suppose? In order that the soldiers may have games on Monday! Whether the idea really originated in a kindly feeling towards the men, under the impression that they would like to remain out here three days longer, with no changes of clothes and all the discomfort of close packing in order that about one man in every hundred might see who could run the faster, or jump the highest; or whether, in fact, it was thought politic, and would look well, that the troops should be kept out as late in the month as possible, so that the world might suppose all that time the troops had been learning lessons in the art of war—it is impossible to say. Monday and Tuesday were fatiguing days. The troops at Gurgaon having been up at 1 A.M., were marching till 4 P.M.; one half advanced nearly as far as Humayoon's Tomb, with the object of cutting off General Tombs' retreat to Okla, and very nearly succeeded in doing so; in fact they compelled him to make a very undignified retreat to high ground; the other part of the Gurgaon force stopped near Muhsudpur for the night. The former could not have gone over less than twenty miles of ground, without any countermarching. The surgeon of the regiment officially reported his men could not march another hundred yards; but this report is perhaps to be attributed to other causes. The men were very much done up that day, there is no doubt of it. Next day, Tuesday, General Tombs made good his retreat to the Jumna, having sent off his heavy baggage in very good time, so that in fact he had nothing left to do but keep a sharp look-out for General McMurdo's troops, and gracefully retire before them. The idea of preventing General McMurdo from relieving Tughlukabad seems to have been abandoned. There appears to have been no attempt at generalship on either side, and, like all cut-and-dried operations, it was excessively stupid and unprofitable. Indeed beyond entailing an immense amount of bodily fatigue on all concerned, a good many days spent at the Camp of Exercise might be put in the same category. The troops find themselves moving here and there, suddenly halted, suddenly advanced again, then all at once retiring, but they don't understand what is going on; no explanation of the day's proceedings is ever given to the officers when it is all over—the mistakes are not pointed out, and, with the exception of the Brigadiers, few have learnt anything. One idea certainly the British soldier has acquired, that the puff of a gun a mile off means utter destruction, and that his regiment may consider itself defunct from that moment, and unfit for anything more. Everyone has been expecting to be taught something by their commanders, and the proceedings of the preceding day explained with its good and bad points demonstrated, while occurrences were fresh in the memory. But very probably, when the whole thing is over, certain general defects will be pointed out, but this will not have the effect that an immediate correction of errors and explanation of operations would have had. Scindia, it is said, has already sent orders to Gwalior to prepare for a camp of exercise; so that we are teaching our allies as well as ourselves the art of war. The King of Siam arrived here yesterday; he went about the camp on an elephant. To-day the whole of the troops parade under the personal command of Lord Napier, who is to show them how to attack a force, which is to be represented by skeleton troops; after which there will be a march-past by brigades for the benefit of his Majesty of Siam. A notice is stuck up on the Kootub; it is dated 22nd January, 1 P.M., and signed by an officer of Engineers. "This building destroyed and signallers annihilated, three-quarters of an hour allowed to restore it and replace signallers." Of course this was the act of one of General McMurdo's side who caught General Tombs' signallers at the top of the Kootub.

Jan. 28.—Wiser counsels have prevailed, and late in the evening yesterday the order for the march of all the troops this morning to their old standing camps came out. It did appear to show a want of consideration for both officers and men to continue so unnecessarily their discomfort here. The head-quarter people quite forgot that we poor folks pitched on swampy ground, with no means of tubbing, with no more clean clothes to put on our backs, and very few of us with anything but mother earth for our couch. I say these good people did not take it into the account that we have no nice big tents pitched amid the groves around the Kootub, where we can daily, or even nightly, repair for our domestic comforts. Yesterday the greater part of the troops were formed into an attacking force against a skeleton enemy, who retired before us over the hills and rocks. This went on till about 1 P.M., when the "cease firing" was sounded, and the troops were formed into columns near the village of Muhsudpur, and after an hour's rest, marched past—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. Beside the Commander-in-Chief, on a sorry looking tat was a Eurasian looking youth, in undress apparel (as he had apparently forgotten to put on his pants), and a very seedy felt-hat perceptibly battered in on one side. This nondescript

party, who from his get-up certainly seemed to have no business there, we were told was the King of Siam. Behind the Chief was a row of handsomely caparisoned elephants, and seated in the howdahs, with their small yellow faces surmounted with black jockey caps just visible and apparently gorging buns and cakes, were a number of diminutive yellow creatures, apparently a school out for a holiday. These, we learnt, were the younger brothers and Ministers of State of the King of Siam. Heaven save the mark! The sooner there is a republic in that country and such royalty put aside the better. But this is perhaps rather hard. The youth on his pony may be a very good fellow after all; though it is shocking to think he has sixteen wives and is only eighteen years of age. Those who saw it say the march-past was splendid; the troops appeared to move with an elastic and yet firm step, their legs being in much better condition since they came to the camp. Every one expected that the Chief would take the last opportunity of the whole of his gallant army being together to say a few words to the General and Brigadiers before dismissing them. But we simply marched on after saluting straight to our tents, heartily glad to think this was the last of it. Great was the rejoicing when the order to march next morning to our old camps and our big tents, to our tubs, to our clean clothes, to our tables and chairs and beds—and, in fact, to civilised life. Some people think that if the head-quarter folks had not had their nice cosy tents pitched a mile off from their other ones they too would have been as sick of it as we are.

FIRST DIVISION, DELHI, Jan. 29.—We had expected not to have been back to Delhi before to-morrow, as the games had been arranged to take place to-day at the Kootub; but the men having nothing but marching kit with them, found they could not perform their feats satisfactorily, and therefore begged to be allowed to come in yesterday. Lord Napier kindly allowed us to do so, so we marched early yesterday morning, returning to our standing camp in the old Cantonnments; the 2nd and 3rd Divisions have gone to Naraina and Madhipore respectively. The assault-of-arms has been postponed till to-morrow, and the day after we are to have some skyraces.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—We hear that Captain Grant, R.A., one of the Aides-de-camp of the Governor-General, has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department.

COLONEL FRASER.—Colonel Fraser, v.c., 11th Hussars, has, to the great joy of his brother officers at the Delhi Camp, with whom he is a great favourite, quite recovered from his recent illness, and is attached to the headquarter staff for special duty.

GENERAL OLPHERTS.—Brigadier-General Olpherts, c.b., v.c., whose accident our readers have been informed, is in Delhi, at the house of the Commissioner. His thigh was fractured a little above the knee. The bone has been reset, and the General is doing well, although he is in great pain.

CHOLERA.—We regret to hear that cholera is raging with great virulence in Chuckerbaria, Bhowanipore, and in the suburbs of Calcutta. The mortality seems to be rather great. It is said three or four persons are daily carried off. The people attribute the disease to the sudden change in the weather.—*Englishman*, Jan. 30.

PUBLIC WORKS.—We regret to learn that Colonel Trevor, R.E., has been obliged by ill-health to resign his appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Colonel Trevor leaves Calcutta this week on his way home by Bombay.

GWALIOR.—On the arrival of the King of Siam at the Camp of Delhi, the Maharajah Sindia left abruptly, because, it is said, attentions were paid the King which were not paid to him. However, it is likely that the news of a conspiracy in his territory was the real reason for the sudden departure of Sindia. When he reached Gwalior, his capital, he at once took repressive steps, and banished many of the conspirators.

PUNJAB.—Col. Mercer succeeds Major Birch as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, who goes on furlough to Europe. Mr. J. W. Smyth, who has arrived from England, will revert to the Deputy Commissionership of Lahore. Mr. Melville, Financial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proceeds to Jullundhur to relieve Major Paske as Commissioner, who is acting for Mr. Brandreth. Major Davis, Commissioner of Jullundhur, goes home on furlough.

BENARES, Jan. 27.—A Brahmin of Sattara has lately come to Benares who has a really wonderful memory. He can work out mentally hard sums in cube and square roots in less time than others take to do them with slate and pencil. Last evening he came over to Queen's College and saw the principal. We were amused for some time with his wonderful performances. Three or four hard sums were given to him, which he could work out in his mind simultaneously, all the while talking and being talked to, and disturbed in a variety of ways. The principal was highly pleased with him. He has received many certificates, and one gentleman testifies to this his wonderful gift of memory by saying that "one can regard him only as a natural phenomenon."—*Pioneer*, Jan. 29.

FINANCIAL.—A contemporary announces that Mr. E. Gay, Deputy Controller of Accounts in the Financial Department, has been selected to proceed to England to assist Mr. Harrison in the preparation of the accounts for the Finance Committee in the place of Babu Shamacharn De.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—More than one of our correspondents from the Delhi Camp have commented on the supposed partizanship of an umpire in the mock action of the 19th, who was alleged to have confined his award to crying—"We've won, we've won." A letter from Colonel O. Wilkinson, in another column, clears up the misapprehension. Colonel Wilkinson was the umpire in question; and what he said on the occasion referred to was not "We've won, we've won," but "Its even, its even;" and certainly the resemblance of sound is sufficient to explain the mistaken impression on the part of hearers at some distance.—*Pioneer*.

OPIUM.—In an article on opium, in the last *Indian Medical Gazette*, Surgeon Moore ably defends the Government of India against the charge of encouraging immorality by its trade in that drug, upon purely physiological grounds. His conclusions are that the use of opium is not more injurious than that of spirits, that in moderation it is harmless, and that the temptation to excess is no greater in the one case than in the other. When food is not available, and in malarious situations, he considers its use actually beneficial, and he maintains that opium-craving is, contrary to the usual opinion, as easy to conquer as dipsomania.

THE FURLOUGH BLOCK.—We understand that leave to England is being refused to field officers on the plea that there are no more furloughs available. This means that the percentage of absentees in the rank of field officer has been reached, and may not, save on sick leave, be exceeded. Looking to the number of unemployed officers in receipt of Indian pay, it may appear remarkable that their services are not utilised. This simple expedient would at once render easy the working of the furlough regulations of 1868 now threatened by this new complication, and effect a considerable saving. A furlough dead lock out at this early date cannot but conduce to a break-down and practical return to the old rules within the next ten years. To tell an officer of long service that he is entitled to a furlough which cannot be granted to him for the next five years, such is the number of applicants for leave, is to condemn him to sick furlough. And sick leave will still further intensify the difficulty by gradually substituting itself for the ordinary furlough contemplated in the regulations of 1868.—*Indian Daily News*.

CABUL.—A correspondent from Cabul writes that a kafilah was proceeding from Candahar to Shakurpur. When it reached the precincts of Bohlun, two tribes, the Beloochies and Murries, assaulted and looted the caravan. They plundered 500 laden camels and 300 asses. The property plundered amounted to about 10 lacs. The kafilah confronted the assailants; about seventy men on both sides were killed. The communication is stopped, and the Amir has taken steps to open the road as soon as possible, and to punish the turbulent tribes. The forty field-pieces that were brought back from Herat have been ordered to be broken down, and cannons on the English principle are to be made of them. The Amir highly approves of English guns, and desires to introduce similar arms in his kingdom. The Amir also ordered to be repaired all the arms which were discovered in the houses of Sirdar Mohamad Uslu Khan and Mohamad Hussain Khan. Mahomed Alum Khan, who was appointed Nazim of Turkestan, is said to have fled towards Kholab. Numerous complaints have been made against him from the province, and the Amir was reported to be making arrangements for his recall. On hearing this, Mahomed Alum Khan left Kholab and fled towards Kholab.—*Punjab Times*, Jan. 26.

LITERARY.—The third number of a series of notices of Sanskrit MSS. by Rajendralala Mitra has been published by order of the Government of Bengal. This is a work now being undertaken all over India, and its value is in the fact that the papers give the names of the works, the age of the MSS. and the places where deposited. It is one of those quiet unostentatious works, which, without attracting the attention of the present time, will do a great deal to assist the future historian, and throw light upon the old and deeply interesting literature of India.—Our Lahore contemporary hears that there is a chance of Dr. Trumpp, the translator of the *Adi-Granth*, returning to Europe almost immediately, in order to elaborate there his great contribution to Sikh literature. It is to be regretted that his extensive knowledge of languages, especially of Pushtu, should not have been turned to account by the Government, by retaining him in the Punjab. Government, as our contemporary remarks, does not seem to care for specialists. Were it otherwise, Dr. Haug would still be working among the Parsees, instead of giving the benefit of his learning to the University of Munich.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Str. Scotland, Hyde, London; str. Scotia, Lewis, Rangoon; str. Penang, Swart, Kyauk Phyou; Solway, Ricker, Mauritius; Colombo, McMillan, London.—27. Belpore, Fearore, Liverpool; Whittier, Swap, Liverpool; Empress of India, Richards, Coochin; Granite City, Ellis.—28. Str. Madras, Sarratt, Moulelin; Salisbury, Clan, Liverpool; Kenyon, Lamzed, Liverpool; Roman Empire, Kennedy, London; Arundel, Crocker, Bombay; Vernon, Burns, Liverpool; National Eagle,

Jordan, Liverpool; Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Bombay.—29. Ninarod, Bullock, Port Louis; Melbourne, Rutsel.—30. Waverley, Calvert, Liverpool.—31. Thaisman, Luke, Liverpool; Tabor, Otis, Bombay; Berkshire, Cammell.—31. Str. Australia, Lanero, Genoa; Royal Saxon, Anderson, Bombay; City of Lahore, Lamont, Glasgow; Algonquin, —, Bombay; Palawan, Scott, Liverpool.—Feb. 8. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez; Historian, Tutton, Hong Kong; Duleep Singh, Williams, Liverpool; Memnon, Baker, Rio de Janeiro.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sattara.—Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. W. H. Barker, Mr. F. S. Bain, Mrs. Brown and three children, Mr. J. Benjamin, Mr. M. Rowe, Mrs. Stoton and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. T. Bailey, Capt. Stoton.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Johnstone, Mr. J. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. R. S. Craigie. From Brindisi.—Rev. C. Renster, Miss Jefferson, Mr. H. Weveas.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Str. Dacca; Charles Gumm and Sir Hugh Rose.—27. Strs. Busheer and Neera; Benmore.—28. Ticonderoga, Great Victoria, Sparkenhoe, and Mary Dickson.—29. Water Witch, James Service, and Ann.—30. Str. Trafalgar.—31. Strs. Penang and Sattara; Mabel.—Feb. 1. Str. Russia; Ghazepore.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 2, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 97 12 to 97 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
4 per Cent. ... P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
5 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	108 12 to 109 0
6 per Cent. 56-57 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	88 to 90
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	355 to 360
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1400 to 1405
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	126 to 128
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	86 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	245 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Grovi Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	155 to —
Hawrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	355 to 360
Naamyt's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124 ...	82 to 94
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	340 to 345
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	570 to 572
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	74 to 75
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£3 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—A fair demand has been experienced during the past week, and a considerable quantity of goods and yarns has changed hands at, in most cases, hardening rates.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—Jute: Prices have still an upward tendency, and the market rules very firm, the crop being gradually exhausted. Saltpetre: There has been a fair business done, and a slight rise in rates has taken place. Linseed: A considerable rise has taken place, the supplies up-country being nearly exhausted. Raw Silk: About 23 bales of native Junipore and Cosmoazur November bund have changed hands at Rs. 18 and 17 respectively, but there is no other business reported; the arrivals continue on a small scale only, and holders are firm. Corahs: Some 5,000 pieces have changed hands at a considerable reduction on former demands, Rs. 155 to 160 being the highest rates for the best qualities.

Madras.

GANJAM.—The distress in the Ganjam district, we are happy to say, is still lessening. The measures adopted by the Government to counteract the effects of the drought and famine have been very successful, and have, no doubt, contributed much to arrest that severity of the calamity which was at one time anticipated. Relief works, consisting of road-making and repairing, sinking wells, digging canals, making advances to salt cultivators, &c., have been taken in hand in good time, and have had the best effect in greatly lessening, if not in altogether removing, the hardships and privations which the people would otherwise undoubtedly have felt.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

PUBLIC WORKS.—We are sorry to read the death of Mr. W. B. Trail, of the Mysore D. P. W. He joined the department as assistant engineer from the Railway Department, and was a hardworking officer. He left India in November last, in a very sick state, but was unable to proceed further than Cairo, where he died.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Jan. 29.

INCOME-TAX.—As the time for the appearance of the financial budget approaches the fears that the income-tax will not be relinquished become more and more general and confirmed. A belief is, however, prevalent that the tax, if continued, will be levied at a lower rate; but this concession, if made, will not satisfy the people. Nothing, indeed, short of doing away with the impost altogether will be satisfactory or restore the harassed taxpayers to good humour.—*Madras Athenæum*.

SNAKES.—Dr. Shortt, in answer to a request from Government, sends a list of poisonous snakes to be found in the Madras Presidency. He says that these snakes are to be met with in the most densely inhabited parts of this town. We are told that snakes lay from eleven to fifteen eggs, all perfect, and it is thought that on the average six out of every snake brood attain some size. Dr. Shortt thinks that one rupee ought to be offered for every snake that is killed, and he thinks that if this were done men would make it their business to search out and kill snakes, while now those only are brought in that are killed by accident. Dr. Shortt says that large rewards are offered for the destruction of wild beasts, and yet the number of deaths caused by them is not so numerous as those caused by snakes. Dr. Shortt says he would like to try experiments in the Madras and Tanjore collectorates with regard to snake-killing. The Government does not think such a large reward as one rupee is required, but propose that two annas should be given for every poisonous snake that is killed, and that the experiment should be tried in the districts pointed out by Dr. Shortt.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 26.

MILITARY.—We are sorry to hear from Secunderabad that the 16th Lancers do not much appreciate the change of stations. Surely this gallant regiment could not have expected to pass the whole of their Indian career at such a delightful station as Bangalore, or have forgotten that in the natural course of events they must undergo the same vicissitudes of an Indian career as others who have not had the good fortune to spend their first six years here. We regret to hear very bad accounts of the health of the 3-60th Rifles, which corps it will be remembered left Bellary for Aden some time since. We hesitate to publish all that we hear, but there can be no doubt whatever that the mortality in the corps since it arrived at the latter place has been excessive.—*Bangalore Herald*, Jan. 30.—We are happy to announce the arrival at Rangoon of the right wing and head-quarters of the gallant 45th Regiment on its way to Thayetmyo. This wing will remain here, we understand, until the arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy, after which they will proceed up to Thayetmyo. The whole regiment is likely to be detained at Rangoon until the ceremony connected with the Governor-General's visit to Burmah has terminated.—*Rangoon Times*, Jan. 19.—The left wing 1st Regiment Madras N.I., en route from Kamptee to Madras, will arrive here by train at 9 P.M. to-day, and leave Poona by 3 P.M. train to-morrow.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 29.

AN OLD MUTINEER TURNING UP AGAIN.—We understand that a serious misunderstanding took place between a detachment of sepoy of the 39th M.N.I., we believe, on their way to Ooscottah to relieve a detachment at that depot, and a crowd of natives, on the 18th inst. It would appear that when the sepoys stopped at the Attapilly Chattrum, they found a Brahmin, who on their approach called them a pack of cowards, or words to that effect, and ordered them not to stop in the place. Of course the detachment paid no attention to what they heard, but piled arms, posted a sentry, and proceeded to make themselves comfortable. Some persons approaching a little while after, the sentry quietly warned them to keep off. The Brahmin then came up again and angrily said, "Why am I to keep off? Do you know who I am? In 1858, I cut many a man like you sepoy (meaning soldiers) into pieces, and now I'll do the same for you." On this he went into his room and came out with a sword, and before the order of the Havildar to the guard to fall in could be obeyed, the fanatic made a cut at the sentry, which the latter dodged, and the blow fell upon another man, and wounded him on the side, cutting through his coat. The guard then went at him, but he threw down his sword, and he was secured with two other men who had swords but did not draw. All three were thus taken and made over to the police, and the case is now undergoing strict investigation. The above is, we have reason to believe, a perfectly correct account of what happened on the occasion, and we give it as simply another straw to show which way the wind blows. On the whole we do not think it needs even Lord Napier of Magdala's word to assure the world that a deep-seated and ever increasing antipathy to the British power exists throughout the whole country, and who knows but that ere long the gallant and ever loyal Madras Army will have again hot work on its hands.—*Bangalore Herald*, Jan. 25.

EXPORT OF FLOUR TO INDIA.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to fix Rs. 15 per barrel or sack of 200 lbs. as the value, for the purposes of the said Act, of flour imported by sea into British India.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—28. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Galle; Str. Antoni, —, Pondicherry.—29. Str. Arcot, —, Rangoon.—30. Str. Mahralia, —, Calcutta.—30. Str. James C. Stevenson, —, London.—31. Str. Asia, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Major S. New, Col. Dery, Miss Olliver, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Leman. From Melbourne.—Col. Snow. From Singapore.—Mr. J. Woodside. From Galle.—Mr. Jamison, Capt. Lindsay, Mr. Woolley. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Johnstone, J. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Comp-ton. From Brindisi.—Rev. — Reuther, Miss Offerman, Miss Wuras. From Melbourne.—Dr. Hughes. From Hong Kong.—Capt. Blunt, Mr. Russell. From Bombay.—Mrs. Wilkinson. From Galle.—Mr. Manson.
Per str. Mahralia.—For Madras.—Mr. Prichard, Apoth. Legge, Mr. and Mrs. Lawlirs, Mr. J. R. Kinsolter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. and Mrs. Beauchamp and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child.
Per str. Stevenson.—For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Rowlandson and child, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong and three children, Mrs. and Miss Cookson, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Mr. Beeton, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Mr. Dawson.
Per str. Asia.—From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Toomey.
Per str. Arcot.—Major and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Major and Mrs. Baldwin and child, Mr. Murchin and family.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon; Canning, —, Cocanada.—28. Str. Delhi, —, Calcutta.—29. Garland, —, Liverpool; Marie Therese, —, Marseilles.—31. Evelyn, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Bailey and three infants, Mr. H. Simson.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 3, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0½ to 2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 32 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	10 to 10½ p.m.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	Nominal.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1852-53	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1856-56	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1852-43	½ to 1 dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1854-55	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY IN LIQUIDATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the above Bank was held at the offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 29th January. There were about a dozen gentlemen present. Mr. N. Spencer, sen., who was voted to the chair, said the first thing necessary would be to dispose of the items left undisposed of at the last meeting.

Mr. W. Rodgie then read the following report:—

"At the meeting held here on the 2nd ultimo to consider the scheme for forthwith completing the liquidation of the Bank, of which notice was given on 29th July last, a resolution was proposed and seconded, that in the opinion of the meeting proceedings should be adopted by the liquidator against the directors of the Bank, to compel them to make good all losses sustained through loans of an unauthorised nature. The meeting was, however, adjourned for fourteen days, until the 16th ultimo, on which day it was again adjourned until 29th January next, of which you will receive due notice herewith.

"Immediately after the meeting of 2nd ult. my solicitors prepared a case for the opinion of two counsel in Bombay, as to the liability of the directors, which was first submitted to one of the leading shareholders here, who prepared additional notes of argument, which were annexed to the case. The opinions which were not received until early in the present month differed on the main points of the case, but agreed that the Act of Limitations applied to the claim, and that the limitation would be six years, which would restrict the enquiry and claim to the end-of-the-year 1865, and one counsel doubted whether the liquidator was the proper person to institute such a suit. Copies of the case and opinions may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Bombay, or of Mr. E. M. Hore, 52, Lincoln's inn-fields, London.

"I thereupon convened a meeting of the shareholders in Bombay, to advise with me in the matter, which meeting was held on the 15th instant, and adjourned until the 17th instant, when, after long deliberation by the shareholders present (very few in number), a

resolution was carried, requesting me to refrain from taking any proceedings previous to the meeting of 29th January next. Notwithstanding the resolution passed at this meeting, I have informed those shareholders who desired that immediate action should be taken, that if they were prepared to indemnify me for costs up to 29th January next, I would at once file a short plaint in the High Court here, and thus prevent the Act of Limitations from taking further prejudicial effect.

"My solicitors have sent instructions to London for a further case to be submitted to eminent counsel there, particulars of which, and the opinion to be obtained thereon, may be seen at the office of Mr. Hore, 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

"The liquidation of the Bank, so far as relates to the collection of assets, was practically closed in September last, and it is therefore necessary, if the liquidation is further to be delayed, that some new arrangement should be made for the remuneration of the liquidator.

"Should the shareholders at the meeting of 29th January next decide by a majority to adopt legal measures against any of the directors, the result of any suit or suits which may be instituted by the liquidator on such request would appear to be uncertain, the enquiry a very wide one, and the proceedings very lengthy, difficult, and costly. I am therefore advised by counsel, other than those whose opinions are before referred to, that before adopting any such proceedings, a proper indemnity should be furnished to me, or an order obtained for the liquidation of the Bank being continued under the High Court, so that the sanction of the Court might be obtained for the proceedings, and the question as to the right of the shareholders to divide the money held by the liquidator against liabilities unadjusted, and supposed to be barred, decided, and also that in the event of the suits proving unsuccessful, and the remaining assets proving insufficient, to defray the costs thereof a portion of the money already returned to the shareholders may be made available to satisfy such deficiency. "WILLIAM RODGIE."

The Chairman said he did not see why they were obliged to take up the several items on the list of business in the order they were placed. He thought they had better first decide as to the propriety of adopting legal proceedings or otherwise. As all other questions hinged on that, it would be better to discuss that point first. He believed Mr. Rodgie had received a great number of letters from gentlemen, with a request that they should be read at the meeting.

Mr. Macdonald (of Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), after some discussion, proposed and Dr. Martin seconded:—"That it is inexpedient to adopt legal proceedings against the late directors of the bank with the object of recovering from them the sums alleged to have been lost by their misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the bank, and that the liquidators be directed to discontinue any such proceedings which may have been instituted."

The proposition was carried.

Some further discussion having ensued regarding the adjournment,

Mr. Macdonald proposed that this meeting be adjourned till Thursday, February the 8th, at 3 P.M., for the consideration and disposal of the rest of the business before the meeting.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Martin, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

Miscellaneous.

STATE RAILWAYS.—The Government of India has accepted the tender of Messrs. Glover and Co., of Bombay, on a schedule of rates for the construction and maintenance for two years of the section from Agra to Sambhur of the Rajpootana State Railway.

RAID ON A CARAVAN.—News has come to hand that a caravan travelling from Candahar to Shikarpoor has been attacked by Beloochees and Murries, and property to the value of ten lakhs (£100,000) looted. About seventy men were killed in the struggle on both sides. The Ameer has taken steps in the matter.—*Times of India*.

A NEW RETIREMENT SCHEME.—We have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the forbidding tone which must have been traced in the various despatches from the Secretary of State in the military reduction question, the Government of India have resolved again to press on the Home Government the necessity of averting future financial difficulties by acceding to some retirement schemes sufficiently attractive and liberal to draw off the surplus of field officers.—*Times of India*.

MUSCAT.—On the 7th Jan. intelligence reached Muscat that Ibrahim bin Kais was again in the vicinity of Khabooreh with only a handful of followers, attempting to obtain possession of the fort by intriguing with the tribe of El Howasineh. The latter were united in opposing Ibrahim, who was forced to return once more to Sohar. A number of the Beni-boo Husan tribe arrived in Muscat to visit his Highness. This morning salutes were fired from the forts of Muscat in honour of the anniversary of His Highness Syed Torkee's accession to power. Some showers of rain have fallen.

INVESTITURE OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.—At the investiture of the Rao of Cutch with the order of G.C.S.I. last week it was noticed as a great blot on the proceeding that no member of the Civil Service was present. Mr. Ashburner, C.S.I., and Mr. Shaw Stewart had been deputed to attend; but the former left suddenly for England and the latter could not get away from Bombay. The Government ought, in the circumstances, to have taken care that some other civilians went up to Booj; for a native Prince feels any want of care in these ceremonies as a personal slight to himself. The Rao personally is a worthy man, honest and pure in conduct, which are strange characteristics of a native Prince, but proud and a stickler for his rights and dignity. To Europeans he is always most gracious.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 5.

ZANZIBAR.—A private letter from Zanzibar informs us that, in the beginning of December last, a report was current there that Mr. Stanley, who had started in quest of Dr. Livingstone, was dead. Mr. Stanley proceeded not merely as an explorer but as the "Commissioner" of the *New York Herald*. The report in Zanzibar was that two Europeans (Mr. Stanley being named as one) had died—one having been killed, and the other carried off by small-pox. Our informant, however, adds that the rumour obtained no credit in Zanzibar, as if any such misfortune had happened it is known that several of the young American's men, who were known to be staunch in their adherence to him and his enterprise, would at once have returned to Zanzibar with the news. We mention this as reports may get into circulation sooner or later calculated to cause anxiety to the traveller's friends.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY.—H.M.'s 3rd Regiment N.L.I., under the command of Colonel G. Scott, marched out of Mhow on the 25th ult. The destination of the regiment is Ahmedabad. Its departure from Mhow is much lamented, as the men were quiet and well behaved during their long stay at Mhow, and the officers and ladies were great favourites—taking part in everything which concerned the welfare and comfort of all at the station.—*Deccan Herald*. It has been decided, we read, to abolish the depot at Poona from the close of the present season. Deolalie will be thenceforward the sole depot for all troops arriving or departing overland. Taking the last three seasons, the average number of men passing through the Poona depot per season of six months has been 523. Any invalids reaching Poona whom it is undesirable on medical grounds to send on to Deolalie, will go to the Colaba Sanitarium; all others, whether invalids or time expired men, whom the journey to Deolalie will not injure, are to go to that depot. The A-18 R.A. will arrive at Poona to-day from Ahmedabad, en route to Belgaum, under the command of Capt. Newport, instead of the 28th inst.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan 29.

PARSEE LOYALTY.—The following notice was published on Saturday last in the native papers by the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, in the Guzerati language:—"With the Blessings of the Almighty. Notice to the whole Parsee community. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who rules over us, has directed her subjects in England to offer a public prayer and thanksgiving to the Almighty for the Prince's recovery, and the 20th of February is the day fixed for the occasion. Following this request the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., has requested the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Fund, through a letter dated January 25th, 1872, that it is necessary that the Parsee community of Bombay as loyal subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria should assemble on the above-mentioned day for the purpose of offering thanksgiving in the fire temple of the late Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia. In compliance with this, we the undersigned trustees of the Parsee Panchayet fund respectfully invite the whole Parsee community to attend the said temple on the 20th of February, 1872, at 9 A.M., to join in the ceremony of offering prayers to the Almighty, and thereby showing our loyalty to the Queen. Further, we respectfully request all shopkeepers and heads of Government departments to grant a holiday to their Zoroastrian employees on the above-named auspicious day to enable them to join in the ceremony and enjoy the rest of the day as a holiday.—We have, &c., BUSTONJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY, HEERJIBHAY HORMUSJEE SETHNA, MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, DINSHA MANEKJEE PETIT, Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Fund. Bombay, Jan. 27, 1872."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29. Str. Wm. Cory, Donaldson, Cardiff; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Bussorah; str. Nachimoff, Grekke, Cardiff; str. Behar, Blake, Sydney.—30. Str. Mirzapore, Parish, Hong Kong; str. Durham, French, Cardiff; Chauteleer, Stuber, Moulmein.—31. Str. Stirling, Hoysen, Leith; Westminster, Gross, Liverpool; Omar Pasha, Findlay, Calcutta; Inspector, Atwood, Shields; Malabar, Douglas, Newport; Louisa, Lever, Moulmein.—Feb. 1. Str. Khedive, Steward, Suez; str. Barmaah, Sharp, Calcutta; Simla, Salter, Liverpool.—4. Sea Queen, McBride, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29. Str. Australia, Murray, Aden and Suez; str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Aden and Jeddah; str. Pearl, Morrison, Aden and Jeddah.—30. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, China, &c.; str. Patna, Beyts, Coast and Calcutta; str. Walama, Owen, Liverpool; Mahableshwar, Corney, Liverpool.—31. Str. Rollo, Abbott, Liverpool; str. Violet, Watt, Liverpool; Rance of Cochin, Nacoda, Tuticorin; Ontario, Scott, Rangoon; Ruby, Grey, Rangoon.—Feb. 1. Str. Persia, Merillo, Genoa, &c.; Buckinghamshire, Pain, Calcutta; John and Mary, Nacoda, Chittagong; Hydree, Nacoda, Calcutta; Pallas, Megerdereck, Falmouth.—2. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Sussex, Kinney, Colombo; Estrella de Damann, Nacoda, Mozambique.—3. City of Cashmere, Bryce, Havre; William Stewart, Cook, Rangoon; Isabella, Road,

Calcutta.—4. Sir John Lawrence, Stabb, Cochin, &c.; Col. Fytche, Boyd, Kurra-
choe.—Feb. 5. China, Perrens, Suzz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—
Mrs. Chitty and two children. Lieut. W. B. Macdonald, Miss Mackenzie, Captain
Davidson, Capt. Browne, Master Scott, Col. C. J. Barton, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. and
Mrs. Brodie and child, and Lieut. Conoky. For BRINDIST.—Major Bourne. For
SUZZ.—Lieut. Col. Chitty, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dickson, Mr. J. P. Dickson, Mr. J. H.
Gardner, Col. Wood. For ADEN.—Mr. J. Lockley.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—
Major Simonds and child, Commissioner Davidson, R.N., Dr. Chapman, Mr. W. L.
Pullen, and Lieut. W. A. Ramsay, Mr. James, Major F. D. Walters, Capt. Irvine.
For BRINDIST.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Captain
Davies, Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Pope and two
children, and Dr. MacLeod. Mr. G. Coutts, Sir P. Wodehouse. For SUZZ.—Mr.
Barker, Mr. Cowleshan, Mr. W. E. Thiving, Mr. B. H. Poillon, Mr. N. K. Hiroasawa,
Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Saunders.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 5, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.	
6 ditto	...	2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.	
6 ditto	...	2s. 0½d. Deots.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	14½ per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock		
(£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 98½
" " " 1842-43	...	" 98½
" " " 1854-55	...	" 101
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 106½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	per Tola. 16-6-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	16-8-16-9
Ditto Pekin	...	16-14-10

APPOINTMENT OF AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR OF A COLONY.—It
is notified that an officer of the Indian Army who may be allowed by the
Government of the Presidency to which he belongs to accept the appoint-
ment of aide-de-camp to the Governor of a colony, or to a general officer
holding a command out of India, will receive the pay proper of his rank
from Indian revenues. The tenure of such an appointment will be limited
to five years, the incumbent being liable to be recalled to India whenever
the Government of the Presidency to which he belongs may require his
services. Half of the time so passed out of India will reckon towards
Indian pension.

ADJUTANTS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of
State for India, it is notified that officers of the rank of captain will be
eligible for appointment to the posts of adjutant, quartermaster, and 1st
wing and squadron subalterns in native regiments. When a captain is
appointed to one of these posts, or is retained in it after his promotion to
that rank, the tenure of his appointment will be limited to five years
from date of the order appointing or reappointing him, but he will be
eligible for reappointment at the end of that time. As a rule, the ap-
pointment of 2nd subaltern will be held only by officers of subaltern
rank, but unemployed captains of the Indian army or staff corps may be
allowed to act in that post when eligible, and when it may be absolutely
vacant, at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C. Officers of the rank of
captain holding such appointment will, of course, be held available for
the performance of subaltern's duties. Captains holding the post of
adjutant, quartermaster, or 1st wing or squadron subaltern, will be
eligible to retain their appointments on furlough under the usual restric-
tions.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

- BATLY, W. G., B.A., dep. controller officg. examiner of accounts to the
Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, is posted as dep. controller to
Bengal. Jan. 28.
- BLOCKMAN, J., asst. engr., irrigation branch, from the special survey div.,
Lower Bari Doab Canal, is posted to the Upper Sutlej div. Inundation
Canals. Jan. 25.
- BLOWERS, Capt. G. F., Bombay S.C., to be boundary settlement officer in
Bundelcund, in room of Lieut. E. E. Gibson.
- CAMPBELL, S. A., asst. dist. supt. of police, Kirwee, transfd. to the Meerut
div., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Boolundshuhur, during the abs. of
Lieut. col. Harrison. Jan. 27.
- CLEMENTSON, W. K., to be an asst. inspr. of labourers in Cachar. Jan. 26.
- CLIFFORD, E. H., joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, to be mag. and coll.,
v. Mr. Edwards. Feb. 2.
- CROUCH, C. P., officg. asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, at-
tached to the Loshai police force, to be an asst. supt. of police of the
3rd grade. Jan. 26.
- CURLING, A. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is perm. to resign his
appt. in the P.W. dept. Jan. 16.
- DAWSON, F. A., to offic. in the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police, with
effect from Jan. 9.
- DEVERELL, G. H. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, on prob., is transfd. from the
Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
- EDWARDS.—From Jan. 18, the date of the expiry of Col. Lloyd's furlough,
Mr. R. M. Edwards to be confirmed in his app. as comr. of the Jhansie
division.
- ENGEL, G. J. B., acct., 3rd grade, attached to the office of the acct. gen.,
P.W.D., has been permitted to resign his app., with effect from Jan. 3.,
inclusive.
- FARRER, Capt. A., asst. comr., to offic. temp. as director of Public In-
struction in Berar, with effect from Dec. 23.
- GAVIN, L., asst. consrv. of forests, is transfd. from the Punjab to the
Central Provinces. Jan. 25.
- GODFREY, N., asst. compiler of telegraph accts., is removed from the
service of Govt.
- HARRISON, H. A., to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, N.W.P., v.
Mr. Clifford. Feb. 3.
- HATCHELL—JACKSON.—Mr. F. J. Hatchell, asst. supt. of police, is transfd.
from Loodiana to Jullundhur, and Mr. W. H. Jackson from Jullundhur
to Loodiana. Jan. 25.
- HEMBROUGH, T., supervisor, 1st grade, joined the Girhideo road div. on
Jan. 10.
- HOPKINS, J. A., B.L., to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners
for the town of Midnapore. Jan. 25. [Jan. 19. No. 36.]
- JOHNSTONE, W., probat. supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Cossye div. on
JOSCELYNE, H. D., 3rd grade engr., Rajpootana, is prom. to 2nd grade,
with effect from Nov. 13 last. [effect from Jan. 2.]
- LAMBERT, J., to offic. in the 4th grade of dist. superints. of police, with
LA TOUCHE, J. D., assumed charge of his app. as settlement officer of
Ajmere on Dec. 4.
- LEESON, G. J. R., prob. asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Cossye div. on
Jan. 15. No. 38. [on Jan. 9.]
- MACONACHIE, J. R., of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Lahore
- MAKGILL, G. E., C.S., reported his return from furl. by the steamer
China, which arrived at Bombay on Jan. 20. [No. 37.]
- MAYER, G. H., prob. superv., 1st grade, joined the Patna div. on Jan. 13.
- NICHOLSON, Lieut. W. G., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr.
of the 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad. Jan. 28.
- PLATTS, F. T., to offic. in the 2nd grade of dist. supts. of police, with
effect from Jan. 2.
- POLLOCK, Major F. T., Madras S.C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal, is
relieved from P.W.D., and his servs. are replaced at the disp. of the
military dept.
- PUGHE, R. F. H., to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police, with
effect from Jan. 9.
- RATTRAY, H., dep. coll., having received charge of the treasury at Raj-
mehal on Dec. 30 last, has been authorised to draw bills on all other
treasuries.
- SMART, A. W., to be proby. asst. revenue surveyor, 4th grade, Bengal.
Jan. 28.
- UNCLES, R. N., asst. engr., 2nd grade, officd. as exec. engr. of the Bar-
rackpore div. from Dec. 5 to Jan. 2.
- VANSITTART, J. P., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of the 4th
grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Jan. 16.
- VINES, E. A., to offic. in the 4th grade of dist. supts. of police, with effect
from Jan. 1.

WILSON, Dr. C. C. W., officg. civil surg. of Bhaugulpore, is app. tempy. to be supt. of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, with effect from the date on which he took charge of that jail.

WITHER, Capt. A. C. B., exec. engr., 4th grade, is, on return from furl., posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Jan. 28.

BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 27.)

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from Nov. 1 :—

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, officg. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr. 3rd grade.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 27.)

Mr. E. M. Moir, supy. asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and at present employed in the N.W.P., is transfd. to Ajmere, and placed under the orders of the chief commissioner of that Province.

Mr. Moir is also prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. conservators, with effect from this date.

Mr. C. F. Nepean, asst. conservator of forests, British Burmah, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

CONTROL ESTABLISHMENT.

The following promotions, postings, and transfers are ordered in the Control Establishment of the accounts branch of the P.W.D., the proms. to have effect from Dec. 19 :—

Promotions.

Capt. A. J. Filgate, R.E., asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, with rank of controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to rank as controller, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Mr. T. Moss, controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, British Burmah, to be controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Capt. E. A. Trevor, R.E., controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Hyderabad, to be controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—Lieut. A. Corse-Scott, Bengal staff corps, probaty. asst. supt., to the Delhi and Hissar div. survey.

Jan. 23.—Mr. A. W. Smart, to be probaty. asst. and revenue surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Dehra Doon, Jan. 17.—The following proms. are made with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. H. Beverley, surveyor of the 2nd, to be a surveyor of the 1st grade, from April 1.

Mr. C. J. Neville, surveyor of the 3rd, to be a surveyor of the 2nd grade, from Oct. 1.

Jan. 2.—Mr. C. Goslin, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, has been perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Dec. 31.

MILITARY.

CLIFFORD.—Regtl. order, 2nd Punjab cav., confd., dated Jan. 4, directing Capt. R. C. B. Clifford, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to revert to his substantive app. as 3rd squad. officer, and offic. as 2nd squad. officer in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 28 last, the date on which Lieut. E. Lloyd reported his departure to join 4th Punjab cav.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. E., R.E., services placed at disp. of the P.W.D., with effect from Jan. 16.

DEEDES, Capt. (brevet Lieut. col.) H. G. Deedes, 2nd batt. 60th foot, private sec. and A.D.C. to the Lieut. gov., Punjab, to be an asst. adjt. gen. of div. on the establishment from Feb. 1 next, v. Lieut. col. W. G. D. Massey, who assumes the command of his regt.

DYKE, Lieut. C. J., 108th regt., to have the local rank of capt. from Dec. 9. Jan. 10.

FRENCH, Capt. H., 11th regt. N.I., to retain the qmrship. on prom. Jan. 28. [brig. major, is posted to Nusseerabad. Jan.

GRIFFITH.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 51, Jan. 17, Capt. Griffith, offic. Nott.—It is hereby notified that Capt. C. D. P. Nott, of the late 4th European regt., has been placed on the retired list, with the half-pay pension of his rank, with effect from June 7.

RAMSAY.—The servs. of Capt. M. Ramsay, of the Bengal S.C., are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

45TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head-quarters, Camp Delhi, Jan. 1.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut. R. J. Waller, 107th regt., 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, to be 1st wing subaltern on probation, vice Corse-Scott, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated Dec. 23.

Lieut. B. H. Pollard, 96th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on probation, vice Waller. Dated Dec. 23.

Lieut. col. R. C. Whiting, staff corps, late 2nd in command of the 11th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Delhi, from Dec. 27.

Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, late 5th European light cavalry, returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 18th Bengal cav., for duty.

Capt. W. C. Farwell, Bengal infantry, recently returned from leave to Europe, is attached to the 25th N.I., for duty.

Capt. J. Hopkins, unattached, is, at his own request, transferred from the 17th to the 20th N.I., for duty.

17TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated Dec. 21, making the following appointments, v. Col. C. J. Roberts, comdnt., proceeded on furlough :—

Major T. J. Watson, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdnt. Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, attached and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.

Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. B. H. S. Gower, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha battalion).

Surg. J. B. Johnson, in medical charge, corps of guides, civil surg., Srinuggur, Cashmere, to the medical charge, v. Asst. Surg. A. Skeen, M.B., appointed to another situation. Jan. 27.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, of inf., 2nd in command and squadron officer, 12th Bengal cav.; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 7.

Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 7th regt. of N.I., date of arrival at Fort William. Jan. 18.

EXCHANGE.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 790, dated Sept. 14, 1871, notifying an exchange of services between Capt. T. Mylos Sandys, Bengal staff corps, and Brevet major H. A. Little, 7th foot, the undermentioned officer has reported his arrival :—

Capt. (brevet major) H. A. Little, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 18.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed, Jan. 27 :—

Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 1st inf. Hyderabad Contingent, dated Dec. 12, directing Capt. A. C. Havelock, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. R. J. McGhee, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. A. C. LeQueene, wing sub., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, until further orders, consequent on the departure of Major A. C. Lilly, officg. comdt., to assume comd. of the 4th inf.

3RD SIKH INFANTRY.

3rd Sikh infantry, regtl. order, dated Dec. 27, 1871, app. Lieut. J. Cook, adjt., to command two companies detached for the escort of his hon. the Lieut. governor.

Capt. C. J. Griffiths, 1st wing subalt., and offic. 2nd in command, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. arrangement, during the abs. of Capt. W. C. Ramsden, qmr., on duty at the outposts, or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Promotion.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. T. M. Lang to be capt. from Jan. 17, in room of Capt. (brevet major) F. W. Russell, late 3rd European L.C., deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. W. Jones, from June 7 last, in room of Capt. C. D. P. Nott, late 4th European regt., placed on the retired list. Capt. A. J. Nicholson, from June 29 last, in room of Capt. W. F. S. Perry, general list, inf., removed from the list of the Bengal army. Capt. A. G. B. Wither, from July 11 last, in room of Capt. W. L. P. Drummond (staff corps), cadre of late 38th N.I., deceased.

BREVET.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. W. Forbes, Bengal inf., Jan. 25.

To be Captains.—Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, general list, cav., and Lieut. (major) H. Court, general list, cav., Jan. 20.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 10, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. col. L. H. H. Holland, Madras staff corps, C. W. Taylor, Madras staff corps, and W. S. Davis, Madras staff corps, Jan. 25.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. (brevet major) H. L. Millett, Capt. E. P. Gardon, Capt. (brevet major) F. T. Bainbridge, and Capt. (brevet major) G. V. Fosbery, v.c.; Jan. 20, 1872.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Staff Asst. surg. D. H. B., from deputy inspector gen.'s dept. Mysore circle, to med. charge of female hospital when ordered by de, puty inspector gen., Mysore circle, v. McCrystal, under orders for England.

CLARK, Surg. major S., is reapp. as inspector gen. of prisons and dispensaries, N.W.P., from Nov. 8.

COURTNEY.—The services of Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., as a tempy. arrangement, with effect from the date on which he assumed med. charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps. Jan. 10.

FLEMING.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated Dec. 14, app. Staff Asst. surg. J. Fleming, M.D., to med. charge of staff at Delhi, from Dec. 15.

KILLERY.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Dec. 13, directing Staff Asst. surg. St. J. Killery to afford med. aid to the staff of convalescent depot at Darjeeling, during absence of Staff Asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley.

MACLEAN.—Sirhind division order confd., dated Dec. 20, directing Staff Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, in tempy. charge of G batty. 8th brig. R.A., to afford med. aid to sick of 14th N.I., at Jullundur, in addition to his other duties.

PITCHER.—Agra brigade order confd., dated Jan. 5, app. Asst. surg. J. G. Pitcher to med. charge of hospital 40th N.I., with effect from Jan. 1.

REID.—Futtehghur station order confd., dated Dec. 10, app. Asst. surg. R. Reid, civil surg., Futtehghur, to med. charge of two companies of N.I. stationed at that place, in addition to his other duties.

STEPHEN, Asst. surg. A., 6th Punjab inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Shahpore. Jan. 8.

STRAHAN.—Jhelum station order confd., dated Nov. 8, app. Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, 31st Punjab N.I., to med. charge of 10th Bengal lancers, v. Surg. G. V. Currie.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 29.—No. 3,403.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India (Judicial Despatch, No. 43, dated Oct. 11, 1871), the following amended Notification is substituted for the Notification of this Department, No. 2,985, dated Aug. 26, 1870:—

The following regulations are published for general information under the orders of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104, section 6, respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other legal and judicial officers.

No. 1.—Salaries.

I. The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall receive as pay Rs. 72,000 per annum, and each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge Rs. 50,000 per annum, such pay being payable only in India.

II. A Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of any of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, shall receive as pay Rs. 60,000 per annum, and each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge Rs. 45,000 per annum, such pay being payable only in India.

No. 2.—Furloughs and Leave of Absence.—Definitions.

I. In the following rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also period spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."
"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III. Except under Rules VI. and VII. no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV. Except under Rule VII. furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N.B.—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II., and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave:

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII. The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a-half.

IX. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X. For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI. A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by, the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II. shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV. Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV. In the same manner, and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI. Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue:

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N.B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 24th April, 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII., he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII. Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI. If a Judge shall overstay any leave he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII. No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII. Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th of August, 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th of August, 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N.B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th of August, 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st of July, 1869, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV. If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV. The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I. to XXIV.) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Recorders in Barmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor general for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above Indicated.

A. The allowances of these officers while on furlough on subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B. The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

N.B.—The rule in Notification No. 2,528, dated the 7th August, 1869, as to length of service for pensions, is not republished here, as it does not refer to leave.

No. 3.—Retiring Pensions.

I. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a-half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

II. A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

III. A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a-half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

IV. A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

V. A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

VI. In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

VII. When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

VIII. Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

IX. A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

X. If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

XI. If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

XII. If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

XIII. If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

ABSENCE OF GENERAL OFFICERS FROM COMMANDS.

Headquarters, Camp Delhi, Dec. 16, 1871.—Misconception having arisen as to the meaning and intent of G.O. 220 of 1867, that order is now cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"With reference to Adjutant general's Circular No. 88, dated June 15, 1865, republished at p. 127 of the standing orders for that year, para. 3 of which says that the absence of general officers from their divisional headquarters on duty is to be strictly limited to such periods as are necessary for purposes of inspection, 'or any other purely public object,' it is now explained, for future guidance, that it was not intended by the above quotation to authorise a general officer to leave his headquarters for the purpose of visiting stations or depots in his command where cholera had appeared.

"2. During a period of cholera it is the duty of generals of divisions and districts to remain at their proper headquarters, for the purpose of meeting emergencies that may arise; but in cases where general officers consider their presence urgently required at any other station within their command, a reference may be made by telegraph to army headquarters."

QUALIFICATIONS TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS-MARTIAL.

(Headquarters, Camp Delhi, Jan. 1.)

The C. in C. in India, having had under his consideration the composition of general and district courts-martial assembled for the trial of British soldiers serving under his command, desires that in future no officer shall be appointed President of such courts who is not known to be thoroughly competent to perform so important a duty. Whenever it is possible, the President should have had practical experience of the duties connected with European troops.

Should an officer who, by virtue of his seniority of rank, would be available only for the post of President be considered not adapted for

the performance of that duty, a special report should be made to the adjutant-general for the information of the C. in C.

ADVANCES—PAY—EMBARKATIONS.

The following general order by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published:—

In cancellation of previous orders [para. 7 clause 114 of Army Clause of Aug. 1, 1870, published in G.G.O. No. 1163 of Dec. 15, 1870, and G.O. 382 of 1870], H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, advances will no longer be issued to detachments of European troops returning to England, but that on their arrival in that country they will be settled with for the period of their voyage by the War Office, the disbursements on account being charged to the Indian revenues.

In order to insure the prompt settlement of claims against the men at the port of disembarkation, on account of any loss or damage of ship-stores, &c., the officer in command of the detachment, if not in possession of sufficient public money, will be provided with the necessary funds by an accountant on the spot, the recoveries from the men of the sums paid on their behalf being made by the War Office.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

FURLONGHS TO OFFICERS ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

No. 699, dated Fort William, Nov. 16, 1871.

From Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts.

In reply to your letter No. 349H, dated June 17 last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State has decided that officers of the R.E., who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the Furlough Rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must, therefore, obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of H.M.'s British troops holding no staff appointment.

But the principle laid down in G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 6, 1870 (without the addendum notified in G.G.O. No. 54 of 1871), and in para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 627, dated June 17, 1870, is applicable to such officers; the three years' service required being reckoned, in the case of those who are completing their first tour of service in India, from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

Head quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 17.—The examination of officers attending the first course of garrison instruction in the Bengal Presidency, and at Rangoon, will commence on the 14th February, under detailed instructions which will be communicated to general officers commanding divisions.

The boards of examination will be detailed as far as possible in conformity with para. VII. Horse Guards' General Order No. 65 of 1870. The President should in all cases be a field officer of artillery, or an officer of similar rank who has passed the Staff College.

Garrison instructors will report to the officer commanding the station the date upon which the examination may be concluded, in order that the officers composing the class may be directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

No examination will be held on the present occasion at Cawnpore or Allahabad.

The second course of garrison instruction will commence in the Bengal Presidency and Rangoon on the 15th February, and general officers commanding divisions and districts are requested to notify the same in orders in sufficient time to ensure the presence at the centres of instruction on the above date of the officers selected to join the classes.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. C. Thomson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet division, passed in Colloquial Hindustani on Jan. 5.

GRATUITIES TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—In modification of G.G.O. No. 549 of the 21st June, 1871, it is hereby notified that £22 will in future be the amount to be disbursed in the Bombay Presidency on account of gratuities to non-commissioned officers and soldiers instead of the sum of £12 previously sanctioned in that order.

PERSONAL DISTINCTION.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Baboo Issur Chuander Ghossal, late deputy magistrate of Santipoor, in consideration of his meritorious service under Government.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (January):—Mr. A. C. Campbell, assistant commissioner of Burpettah, for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of Nov. 18 last. Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, LL.M., B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah, for one month and a-half. Mr. J. Mackenzie, superintendent of Abkaree and collector of stamps in Calcutta, privilege leave from Sept. 19 to Oct. 11, 1871. Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 24, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from Dec. 25, to enable him to join his appointment. The Rev. W. W. Phelps, M.A., senior chaplain, Bengal establishment, for two years. Mr. W. Wedderburn, acting secretary to Government in the judicial, political, and educational departments, for two years, and in addition fifteen days' preparatory leave, on being relieved of his duties by Mr. C. Gonne. Mr. C. H. Cameron, first assistant collector of Dharwar, has furlough for eight months, and subsidiary leave for thirty days.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Bircher as Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—SECONDING.—The following general order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished:—No. 1,112, dated Dec. 20, 1871.—Under the authority of her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that the practice of seconding (without succession) officers of the Royal Engineers, Imperial List, while serving in the Public Works Department in India, will be discontinued in future.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore:—Mr. H. N. Harris, Baboo Anund Mohun Mozoomdar. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bhaugulpore. Mr. J. A. Hopkins, B.L., to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

MEDICAL.—We notice the following extract of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 309, dated Dec. 6, 1871, is published:—"A medical officer, whether he be employed in a civil or in a military capacity, is subject to the general rules of the Medical Service as respects superannuation, as laid down in the Despatch No. 172 [Published in G.G.O. No. 497 of 1861] of April 24, 1861."

RAILWAYS—PASSAGE.—The Government of India has been pleased to rule that, in all cases where, under existing rules, an officer travelling on duty by rail is entitled to free passage for his wife and family when accompanying him, but is compelled on account of sickness or other sufficient cause to leave them behind, the free passage may be granted to them at such subsequent date as they may be able to join him. The passage will be given on the application of the officer concerned, who must state that his family was living with him at the time he himself left, and state also why they were unable to accompany him.

LEAVE.—Referring to the orders G.O. No. 295 of 1869, and G.O. No. 135 of 1870, para. 8, permitting an officer to delay his departure for a period of three months, after furlough has been granted him in G.G.O. preparatory to embarkation, it is hereby notified that the Government have ruled that an officer desiring to remain in India in extension of that period must either obtain permission to take the period he may desire to remain as part of his furlough, or cancel his first application and submit a fresh one, which must be dealt with in all respects as if it were an original application. 2. The only exception to this rule that can be allowed is when an officer, whose furlough has been gazetted, is detained in India by proper authority on *bona fide* public grounds.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Jan. and Feb.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. G. Lillingston, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Bengal, for two years. Lieut. A. Conolly, of the Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 5th Punjab infantry, Punjab frontier force, for twenty months. Surg. J. B. King, M.D., of the medical department, 2nd medical officer of the settlement of Port Blair, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. col. E. W. Dun, commandant, 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for thirty days, to Bombay, from Jan. 15, or date of departure, preparatory to his furlough to Europe. Col. J. D. Campbell, of the Royal engineers, superintending engineer, 1st grade, public works department, Punjab, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. R. Maret, of the Bengal staff corps, supernumerary assistant commissioner, Sultanpore, Oudh, on private affairs, for two years. Capt. T. Dawes, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. (the Loyal Poorbeah) regt. of N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Surg. G. D. Riddell, of the Madras medical department, in medical charge 3rd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for twenty months, with effect from May 13, 1871, the date of his departure from Bombay.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. G. A. Harrison, district superintendent of police, Boolundshuhur, privilege leave for one month, from Jan. 1. Mr. F. A. Dawson, assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, for one month. Dr. R. G. Mathew, civil assistant surgeon of Midnapore, is allowed one week's general leave. Mr. J. G. Farquharson, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Kamroop, for three months. Major W. Gordon, district superintendent of police, lately returned from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment. The furlough granted to Mr. E. W. Molony, commissioner of Rajshahye, is commuted to special leave, commencing from May 1 next. Mr. H. B. Lawford, C.S., has the usual subsidiary leave from Jan. 13, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. E. G. Glazier, has subsidiary leave from Nov. 16 to Dec. 11 last, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough. Extension of leave for six months is granted to Mr. F. J. R. Walker, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigore. Mr. S. S. Hogg, chairman of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta and commissioner of police, Calcutta, has furlough for twenty months. Mr. J. Sheldon, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, three months' leave, on urgent private affairs, without pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it. The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, one year's furlough, with effect from March 1, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. The Hon. E. Jackson, judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, for eight months, with effect from Feb. 29. Mr. E. C. Palmer, engineer, 1st grade, and officiating superintending engineer, Lower Bari Doab Circle, for one year. Mr. J. H. Wilson, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, for three months, in extension of the leave for eighteen months granted in P.W.D., Sept. 1, 1870. Mr. T. Allen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Indore (State) Railway, availed himself, on the 8th inst., of the twelve months' leave, granted him in P.W.D. of the 10th inst.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BOWEN, Major G. B., staff corps, to act as comr. of police for the town of Madras. Jan.

BRIGGS, Capt. R. G., gen. list, asst. supt. of police, Bellary, to act as supt. of police in Coimbatore. Jan. 30.

DAVIES, Major A. M., staff corps, supt. of police, Coimbatore, to act as dep. inspr. gen. of police, Southern Range. Jan. 30.

DREVER, Major W. S., staff corps, comr. of police for the town of Madras, to act as inspr. gen. of police. Jan. 30.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 30.)

Mr. J. W. Cherry to be a 3rd class dep. consvr. of forests, v. Capt. H. M. Gosling, deceased.

Mr. C. G. Douglas to be a 3rd class dep. consvr. of forests, v. Mr. G. Cadell, registered.

Mr. E. Boileau to act as 3rd class asst. consvr. of forests.

Mr. G. Hadfield to act as 3rd class asst. consvr. of forests.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Cadell, 3rd class dep. consvr., is permitted to resign his app. n the forest dept.

MILITARY.

DU PLAT—CONNELL.—The following transfers of officers of R.A. have been notified from the War-office:—Col. C. T. Du Plat, from 8th to 5th brig.; Col. A. F. Connell, from 5th to 13th brig. Jan. 11.

GILMOUR, Capt. G., 21st fusiliers, having lately returned from leave to Europe, will remain in Madras and await the arrival of the 1st detachment of his regt. from Burmah. Jan. 30.

GORDON.—The servs. of Capt. P. L. Gordon, of the cav. attached to Gov.'s body guard, are, at his own request, replaced at the disp. of the C. in C. Jan. 30.

HARVEY, Lieut. J. J., 2nd batt. 24th foot, doing duty at the Wellington Depot, is directed to rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad on duty.

McINROY.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 19th N.I., dated Nov. 18, app. Capt. C. McInroy to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as offic. adj., v. Major Smithers, proceeding on leave to Europe.

RYVES, Major H. E., from offic. wing officer 34th L.I., to gen. duty, Mangalore—on relief by Lieut. col. Drury. Jan. 17.

SHELLEY.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 2nd N.I., dated Dec. 11, app. Lieut. and Brevet capt. H. R. Shelley to offic. as 1st wing subalt., without prejudice to his duties as offic. qrmr., v. Lieut. Wratislaw, relieved.

STEVENSON, Capt. J., 1st batt. 21st foot, will proceed to rejoin his regt. on being relieved by Capt. Whigham. Jan. 18.

THORPE.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Vizianagrum, dated Dec. 14, app. Capt. R. D. Thorpe, station staff officer, Vizianagrum, v. Capt. Armstrong, proceeding on sick leave.

WETHERELL—MACLEAN.—The following proms. are made:—Majors P. J. P. Wetherell and J. N. Maclean, Madras S.C., to be lieut. cols. from Jan. 29, having completed twenty-six years' service.

WHITE.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, dated Dec. 27, app. Major C. M. White, staff corps, to act as brig. major from 1st prox. or date of Major Standen's departure from Cannanore.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, staff corps, district superint. of police, Central Provinces; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 12.

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, invalid estab.; date of arrival at Madras, Jan. 20.

BREVET.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. (now major in Madras staff corps) N. Swanston to be major from Oct. 25, in succession to Major J. F. Robertson, Bombay staff corps, promoted.

The promotion of Capt. J. M. Williams, Madras inf., to the rank of major by brevet, announced in G.G.O. No. 1,044 of Nov. 28, is hereby cancelled.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major G. F. Pearson, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from Jan. 14.

Lieut. W. F. O. Boulderson, 1st batt. H.M.'s 2nd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 15th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Dec. 21, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 16.—H.M.'s Govt. has sanctioned the nomination of Col. A. Howlett, staff corps, to be qrmr. gen. of the Madras army.

The following promotions are made:—

Cadre 44th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Keith (capt. in staff corps), have the position of capt., v. But, dec. Dated Dec. 3.

Cadre 45th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. B. Fischer (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Campbell, dec. Dated Dec. 11, 1871.

Cadre 48th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. C. Mason (lieut. col. in staff corps), have the position of major, v. Southey, dec. Dated Dec. 14.

Infantry, Gen. List.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) F. Smalley to be capt., i succession to Mason, cadre 48th N.I., prom. Dated Dec. 14.

MEDICAL.

BAILLIE, Surg. major G., M.D., acting principal medical storekeeper, presidency, is perm. to retire from the service from Feb. 29, on the pension of £220 per annum.

CAREW, Asst. surg. R. H., 45th foot, is app. to the medical charge of the regt., v. Surg. Finemore, ordered to England. Jan. 11.

COOKE.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. Mysore div., dated Dec. 20, directing Asst. surg. H. D. Cooke, M.B., deputy inspector gen. I.M.D., Mysore div. and Ceded Districts, doing duty in the garrison hospital, to assume med. charge of 27th N.I., v. Asst. surg. T. C. H. Spencer, removed.

DUCKWORTH, Asst. surg. F., M.D., 26th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of 38th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his own duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Macrae, M.B., relieved. Dec. 6.

PATTERSON, Asst. surg. F. R., to act as civil surg. and supt. of jail at Berhampore. Jan. 30.

SIBTHORPE, Asst. surg. C., to assume med. charge of 30th N.I., during absence of Surg. major J. G. Gibbs, on sick leave. Aug. 24.

VENOUR, Staff asst. surg. W., secy. and statistical officer to the insp. gen., British med. service.

WALTER, Surg. major G. W., to offic. as principal med. storekeeper and professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College. Jan. 30.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following removals are ordered:—

2nd Class Asst. Apothecary S. C. White, from E-20th brig. R.A., to 89th regt. To join at public expense.

2nd Class Asst. Apothecary H. H. M. Judge, from 89th regt., to report himself to the inspector gen. B.M.S., for orders at public expense.

2nd Class Apothecary J. Walker, from late 3-60th rifles, to remain at Bellary, and join the 48th regt. on its arrival.

2nd Class Apothecary L. W. Lincoln, from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Southern district, to civil dispensary, Yercaud Shevaroy. To join at the public expense.

2nd Class Asst. Apothecary H. H. Miles and Passed Hospital Apprentice E. Powney, from deputy inspector gen.'s department, Southern district, to proceed to Bombay to meet the 48th regt. on Feb. 26, at public expense.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Ferguson, assistant conservator of forests, Nellumour, for three months. Mr. H. F. Winter, assistant conservator of forests, Wynaad, for one year. Mr. W. Hodgson, civil and session judge of Cuddalore, for two years.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in January) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. G. F. Pearson, S.C., conservator of forests, N.W.P. and officiating inspector, for two years. Lieut. col. E. B. Ramsey, S.C., military secretary to the chief commissioner of Mysore, for two years. Major A. C. Hay, S.C., superintendent Nuggur division, Mysore commission, for two years. Surgeon major J. Wilson, India medical department, for two years. Lieut. T. J. Broome, Madras volunteer guards, No. 2 company, for two years. Mr. C. A. Cammiade, to be ensign in No. 2 company.

ABSENTEES.—Under subsidiary rule, section 10 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, furlough or special leave may not be granted to more than one-fifth of the total numbers of the service, except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs. Applications not so supported are to be complied within due order under the same section, according to amount of furlough at credit, or, in case of equality of applicants in this respect, then with reference to longest service in India since last arrival, or equal in both respects, then in accordance with seniority. The total admissible number of absentees under this rule in the Madras Presidency is at present 33, the service aggregating 168 in number, but at the present moment there are 39 covenanted civilians absent, and no ordinary furlough can, therefore, be granted, until this number is reduced below the nominal standard. Applications have been received from the following gentlemen, and will be complied with as the state of the absentee list may permit, in the order in which they are named, which has been settled under the rule:—Messrs. J. H. Garstin, W. Hodgson, H. P. Gordon, J. Kelsall, C. A. Galton, J. C. Hugheson, and A. J. Stuart.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

FORTEATH.—Capt. Forteath is invested with the powers of a magistrate within the limits of the cantonment of Ahmedabad, and will act as such pending the return of Lieut. col. Westropp from leave. Jan. 26.

LEE-WARNER.—The servs. of W. Lee-Warner, Bombay C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in Berar. Jan. 31.

WALTON, R., deputy exec. engr., Bombay municipality, has been app. to act as exec. engr. during the abs. of Capt. Tulloch, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from Oct. 15.

MILITARY.

BOYD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 22, directing Capt. Boyd, 2nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 8, v. Major Wardrop.

CLEMENTS, Major J., acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Jan. 31.

DAVIES, Major L. M., acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Jan. 31.

DODD, Major C. D. J., staff corps, performed the duties of station staff officer, Sattara, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 17 last.

FULLER, Lieut. C. F., R.E., is appointed an asst. eng., 2nd grade. Jan. 31.

HIBBERT, Capt. J., acting sub asst. comy. general, 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class. Jan. 31.

HUME.—Sattara station order confd., dated Dec. 18, app. Capt. Hume, 11th N.I., station staff officer. Jan. 31.

SANDERS, Capt. T. W., staff corps, is attached to the commissariat dept. for duty, from the date on which Lieut. col. J. Thacker ceased to do duty in that department, or from the date on which he may have joined it, if subsequent thereto.

SEXTON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Jan. 15:—Surgeon E. Sexton, Indian med. service.

VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Major R. H. M., sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Jan. 31.

YATES.—The following arrangement is confd.:—Lieut. Yates, 6th regt. N.I., offic. as adj., in add. to his own duties, from Dec. 12, 1871, to Jan. 13, 1872.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 25.—The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance department are ordered:—

Promotions.

Sub Conductor J. Hickey to be conductor and magazine sergt., and Acting Sub Conductor W. Clews to be sub conductor, from Nov. 15, 1871, v. Hartley, pensioned.

Sub Conductor J. Burchell to be acting conductor, and Magazine Sergt. J. Wood to be acting sub conductor, from Nov. 15, 1871, v. Hickey, absent on furlough.

Sub Conductor J. Tricket to be acting conductor, and Magazine Sergt. H. Teeling to be acting sub conductor, from Nov. 15, 1871, v. Nelson, proceeded to Europe, on m.c.

Reversions.

Acting Conductor J. Tricket to revert to sub conductor, and Acting Sub Conductors J. Wood and H. Teeling to magazine sergeants, from Nov. 24, 1871, consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor Hickey and Sub Conductor Kennedy.

Promotions.

Sub Conductor D. Kennedy to be acting conductor, and Magazine Sergt. J. Wood to be acting sub conductor, from Nov. 30, 1871, v. Macnee, proceeded to Europe, on m.c.

ABOLITION OF THE MILITARY PAY OFFICE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13.—(No. 40 of 1872).—Under instructions from the Government of India, the military pay office, Poona circle, will be abolished from April 1, 1872, inclusive. In anticipation of that measure, the following arrangements are ordered, subject to the approval of the Government of India:—

Major D. B. Young, acting examiner pay department, to resume charge of his permanent appointment of presidency paymaster, for the purpose of carrying out all arrangements preparatory to the presidency pay office being constituted the sole military pay office in this presidency.

Colonel H. J. Day, acting presidency paymaster, on being relieved by Major Young, to return to Poona, and resume charge of the pay office, Poona circle.

Lieut. col. J. Thacker, deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to act as examiner pay department. He will proceed and relieve Major Young at once.

Col. G. E. Ashburner, acting paymaster Poona circle, on being relieved by Col. Day, will be replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

MEDICAL.

HOJEL.—The services of Surg. A. N. Hojel are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 52, Jan. 12.

HOPKINS, Dr. N., received charge of the Kurrachee jail from Lieut. col. W. Southey on Nov. 15.

LOWRY, Asst. surg. J. R. C., to offic. in med. charge of the 24th N.I., v. Asst. surg. Maconachie.

MAITLAND, Acting Inspector gen. of Hospitals G. G. W., F.R.C.S.L., is confirmed in that rank from Oct. 20, v. Ward, retired.

SEWARD, Surg. G. E., M.D., Indian med. service, is placed on gen. duty, Poona div., with effect from Jan. 3. Jan. 6.

THORP.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, directing Surgeon Thorp to offic. as staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, Kurrachee, with effect from Dec. 20 last, v. Surg. major Style. Jan. 6.

WATERS, Asst. surg. G., gen. duty, performed the duties of ophthalmic surg., Bombay, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 12.

WATERS, Staff asst. surg. J. M., to the med. charge, v. Asst. surg. G'Farrell, whose tenure of the app. will expire on the 10th prox. Jan. 24.

WEIR, Asst. surg. T. S., gen. duty, Bombay, performed the duties of ophthalmic surg., Bombay, from Dec. 1 to Jan. 4.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Jan. 10.—No. 239.—In suppression of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the civil department, the Gov. gen. in council is pleased to direct the publication of a new civil pension code. The document is too long to insert here. It runs to the length of many pages (20), as printed in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Jan. 26, 1872. This code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the code, and will remain in force apart from it.

HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.—The undermentioned candidates having passed the prescribed examination have been reported qualified for admission to the subordinate medical department as hospital apprentices:—R. T. Darwin, W. Dixon, J. Nazareth, C. W. Lamborn, A. De Cambra, J. Dolby, T. Waters, S. B. Hughes, J. R. Wallace, C. E. Kidd, J. Morton, M. Windrass, C. J. Roddick, C. J. W. King, H. F. Masters, J. Masterson, A. Robinson, J. Kelly, E. T. Adams, G. Kirby, J. Hewson, J. Smith, E. W. Gregory.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—A furlough is granted to Conductor W. Nolan, of the ordnance department. Lieut. W. A. Callaghan, 66th foot, will proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot in place of Lieut. McMath of that regiment; Lieut. Callaghan is available for duty with troops proceeding in the *Serapis*, on March 6. Lieut. H. T. Dean-Drake, 50th foot, will proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Second capt. R. J. Abbott, 24th brigade, R.A., from date of departure, overland.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 13.

11th Hussars.—Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, from 19th hussars, to be capt., v. G. C. Chcape, who exch.; Feb. 14.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. and adjt. R. C. W. Campbell to be capt., v. E. Maitland, placed upon the supernum. list; Feb. 1. 2nd Capt. T. Van Straubenzee to be capt., v. H. D. Pitt, seconded; Feb. 14. 2nd Capt. F. S. Stoney, from the supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Campbell, prom.; Feb. 1. Lieut. C. W. Townshend to be 2nd capt., v. Van Straubenzee, prom. Lieut. A. K. Seacombe (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. C. C. Saxton, placed upon temp. h.p.; Feb. 14. 2nd Capt. J. E. Gubbins to be adjt., v. R. C. W. Campbell, prom. Feb. 1. Capt. T. A. J. Harrison, on the supernum. list, has been permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Dec. 19, 1871. Lieut. F. Brinkley has been placed on the seconded list; Nov. 13, 1871. Surg. A. P. M. Corbett, M.D., from the rifle brigade, to be surg., v. Surg. major A. S. Fogo, M.D., who exch.; Feb. 14. Vet. surg. T. J. Williamson has been placed on temp. h.p.; Oct. 21, 1871. Acting vet. surg. H. Rangeley to be vet. surg., May 3, 1871, v. Williamson, retired on h.p.; Acting vet. surg. W. F. Blanchard to be vet. surg., Aug. 2, 1871, v. Murray, transf. to the vet. dept. Acting vet. surg. A. Johnston to be vet. surg., Aug. 2, 1871, v. Evans, transf. to the vet. dept.

5th Foot.—Lieut. F. H. D. Brome to be capt., v. A. Nichols, ret.; Feb. 3.

10th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Monypenny receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 14.

14th Foot.—Lieut. D. Raymond retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Feb. 14.

62nd Foot.—Major and brev. col. W. Sankey, from the 9th foot, to be lieut. col., v. B. T. Gilpin, ret.; Feb. 14.

76th Foot.—Major and brev. lieut. col. J. Hackett to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. H. C. Brewster, ret. upon full pay; Capt. and brev. major C. O'Donoghue to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. Hackett; Feb. 3.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Class vet. surg. R. W. Murray, from R.A., to be vet. surg.; **1st Class vet. surg.** G. Evans, M.D., from R.A., to be vet. surg.; Feb. 14.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. H. B. Abadie, from 11th hussars, to be capt.; Feb. 14.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. W. Scott, Bombay staff corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; June 19, 1871.

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. B. Biddulph, of the R.A., having completed eight years' service with the brev. rank of lieut. col., conferred for distinguished service in the field, to be col.; Jan. 15.

Feb. 16.

16th Lancers.—Staff Asst. surg. R. D. Kemp, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. J. McCully, M.D., app. to staff; Feb. 17.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. W. K. Stewart, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. A. W. Beveridge, M.D., prom. on staff; Feb. 17.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. J. Mullins (late Madras), on the seconded list, to be supernum.; Lieut. J. Fellowes to be 2nd capt., v. G. S. Berkeley, placed upon temp. h.p.; Feb. 17.

2nd Foot.—Capt. J. C. Stratford retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; R. Fulton, India cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Ensign Cust, prom.; Feb. 17.

10th Foot.—Capt. J. Carr retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 17.

45th Foot.—Capt. J. E. Baines, from 105th foot, to be capt., v. F. D. Johnson, who exch.; Feb. 17.

62nd Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. W. A. Duke to be asst. surg., v. H. Y. Howison, M.D., who exch.; Feb. 17.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. R. Bell to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Wyndham, prom.; Dec. 16, 1871.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Oxley to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Chalmer, prom.; Oct. 28, 1871. W. H. D. Cunyngham, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Selby, retired; Feb. 17.

96th Foot.—Lieut. B. H. Pollard has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Dec. 23, 1871.

105th Foot.—Capt. F. D. Johnson, from 46th foot, to be capt., v. J. E. Baines, who exch.; Feb. 17.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. major A. Crocker to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. J. E. Carte, M.B., C.B., who retires upon h.p.; Asst. surg. A. W. Beveridge, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg.; Asst. surg. H. Y. Howison, M.D., from 62nd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. A. Duke, who exch.; Asst. surg. J. McCully, M.D., from 16th lancers, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. D. Kemp, M.D., app. to 16th lancers; Feb. 17.

BREVET.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. E. Carte, M.B., C.B., retired upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of inspector gen. of hospitals; Feb. 17.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. col. R. G. Coles, 1st foot; Feb. 9.

Lieut. col. R. T. Glyn, 24th foot; Feb. 13.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows, viz.:—

Col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., Madras staff corps, to be maj. gen.; Feb. 17.

Lieut. col. J. Leven, Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Feb. 17.

Major F. Dods, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Feb. 17.

NOTICE.

A sum of two thousand pounds (£2,000), given by Government for a gold Crown and Chalice, taken at Magdala, will be distributed amongst the troops as in the case of the proceeds realised by the sale of other property captured at that place. Discharged soldiers, who participated in the previous distribution, should at once apply for a share to their former regiments; but no claim will be entertained which does not reach the regiment concerned on or before Aug. 1, 1872. The next of kin of deceased soldiers are not entitled to participate in this distribution.

Feb. 23.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan retires from the service, receiving the value of a cornetcy; Feb. 24.

20th Hussars.—Paymaster and Hon. Capt. C. Loder retires on tempy. h.p.; Feb. 22.

Royal Artillery.—To be Colonels-commandant: Lieut. gen. Sir J. Alexander, K.C.B. (late Bengal), v. Gen. Sir A. Lindsay, K.C.B.; Jan. 21. Major gen. Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., v. Gen. F. R. Chesney, dec.; Jan. 31.

To be Colonels: Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Young (late Bengal), v. E. Kaye, C.B., removed as a general officer; Jan. 21. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. F. F. Lennox, v. W. J. Smythe, removed as a general officer; Jan. 31.

To be Lieutenant colonels: Capt. and Brevet major H. V. Timbrell (late Bengal), v. Brevet col. Young, prom.; Jan. 21. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. H. L. Talbot, v. Brevet col. Lennox, prom.; Jan. 31.

To be Captains: Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. H. T. Arbuthnot, from the supernum. list, v. C. F. Cockburn, placed upon the supernum. list; Jan. 1. Second Capt. M. Elliot (late Bengal), v. Brevet major Timbrell, prom.; Jan. 21. Second Capt. H. W. Shakerley, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Talbot, prom.; Feb. 14.

To be Second Captains: Lieut. E. F. Chapman (late Bengal), v. Elliot, prom.; Jan. 21. Second Capt. C. H. Campbell (late Second Bombay), from temp. half-pay, v. M. C. Newall, placed on the seconded list; Jan. 29. Lieut. G. A. Noyes, v. Shakerley, prom.; Feb. 14. Serg. major E. Simons to be qrmr., v. J. R. Thomson, dec.; Second Capt. N. D. Garrett (late Bengal), on the seconded list, retires on perm. half-pay; Feb. 24.

In consequence of the death, on Jan. 30, 1872, of General F. R. Chesney, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as follows, viz.:—Capt. R. C. W. Campbell to Jan. 31; Capt. T. van Straubenzee to Feb. 1; Second Capt. C. W. Townshend to Jan. 31.

10th Foot.—Capt. S. E. Orr, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. J. Carr, ret.; Feb. 17.

14th Foot.—E. H. Molesworth (Queen's cadet) to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. Raymond, ret.; Feb. 24.

17th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Anderson to be adjt., v. Lieut. Watson, prom.; Feb. 24.

24th Foot.—Lieut. G. V. Wardell to be capt., v. R. Upcher, made supernum. on being app. adjt. to 4th Middlesex Volunteer Corps; Feb. 10.

86th Foot.—Qrmr. Sergt. J. W. H. Riley to be qrmr., v. J. Bryant, dec.; Feb. 24.

37th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Lynch has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 5.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. F. D. Battye receives the value of an ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Lieut. J. F. Carthow receives the value of an ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 24.

BREVET.

Staff surg. major E. W. Bawtree, M.D., who retires upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of dep. insp. gen. of hosp.; Feb. 24.

Conductor B. D. Hayes, unatt. list, Bengal army, 1st class barrack master, Umballa, to have the hon. rank of ens.; Feb. 24.

The following proms. to take place, consequent on the death of Gen. Sir A. Lindsay, K.C.B., col. comdt. Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on Jan. 20:—

Lieut. gen. F. F. Whinyates, col. comdt. Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be gen.; Jan. 21.

Major gen. J. Fordyce, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be lieut. gen.; Jan. 21.

Col. E. Kaye, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Jan. 21.

Capt. W. Henry, Coast Brigade, R.A., to be major; Jan. 21.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death of Gen. F. R. Chesney, col. comdt. R.A., on Jan. 30, 1872:—

Lieut. gen. Sir W. Bell, K.C.B., col. comdt. R.A., to be gen.; Jan. 31. Major gen. R. F. Crawford, col. comdt. R.A., to be lieut. gen.; Jan. 31.

Col. W. J. Smythe, R.A., to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Jan. 31, 1872.

The commission as major gen. of Major gen. G. Sandham, ret. full pay, R.A., to be antedated to March 6, 1868.

In consequence of the prom. of Major gen. R. F. Crawford, the undementioned officers, who retired from the R.A. as lieut. cols. on full pay prior to Nov. 3, 1854, to be prom. as follows, viz.:-

Major gen. C. H. Burnaby to be lieut. gen.; Jan. 31.

Major gen. J. G. Walker to be lieut. gen.; Jan. 31.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death of Major gen. W. F. Beatson, Bengal Infantry, on Feb. 4:-

Brevet col. T. H. Pearson, C.B., from major unattached to be major gen., dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 5, 1872.

Capt. and brevet major H. B. Roberts, Royal Marine Artillery, to be lieut. col.; Feb. 5.

Capt. B. B. Herrick, Royal Marines, to be major; Feb. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. A. H. C. Hamilton, late R.A., has been perm. to commute his annuity; Jan. 26.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- ALLAN—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, wife of C. Allan, daughter.
 BARRSFORD—At Allahabad, Jan. 28, wife of G. W. Beresford, lieut. Bengal S.C., daughter.
 BINNY—At Madras, Jan. 24, wife of J. Binny, son.
 BRADFORD—At Lucknow, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. E. E. C. Bradford, Madras S.C., son.
 BRIDGE—Jan. 29, wife of A. Bridge, son. [police, son.
 BROADWAY—At Jhuing, Jan. 22, wife of P. Broadway, offic. superint. of Department, daughter.
 CAMERON—At Nusseerabad, Jan. 15, wife of R. Cameron, Commissariat Department, daughter.
 CONNELL—At the Fort, Bombay, Jan. 28, wife of G. L. F. Connell, daughter.
 DALY—At Umballa, Jan. 26, wife of F. D. Daly, son.
 DODS—At 15, Dalhousie-square, Jan. 30, wife of J. Dods, daughter.
 FRENCH—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, wife of T. R. French, son.
 GAGE—At Banda, Jan. 29, wife of Col. E. Gage, comdg. the 15th regt. Madras N.I., son. [daughter.
 GILBERT—At Meean Meer, Jan. 25, wife of W. E. Gilbert, 37th regt., Harrison—At Jalandhar, Jan. 24, wife of E. H. Harrison, C.S., son.
 HAY—At Rawul Pindee, Jan. 21, wife of Major D. Hay, son.
 HUGHES—At Peshawar, Jan. 23, wife of Rev. T. P. Hughes, son.
 ILES—At Allahabad, Jan. 27, wife of Capt. W. R. Iles, 19th regt., daughter.
 JENSEN—At Hong Kong, Jan. 8, Mrs. R. Jensen, son.
 KELLY—At Meerut, Jan. 25, wife of Lieut. T. J. Kelly, adjt. 105th light infantry, daughter.
 KIRKPATRICK—At Calcutta, Jan. 29, wife of W. H. Kirkpatrick, son.
 LARSEN—At Lucknow, Jan. 28, wife of J. A. Larsen, Bank of Bengal, daughter. [dept., daughter.
 MACHADO—At Hong Kong, Jan. 4, wife of F. Machado, harbour master's Meade—At Foochow, Dec. 30, wife of H. I. Meade, H.I.C.M. Customs Service, son.
 MITCHELL—Jan. 29, wife of D. Mitchell, daughter. [R.E., son.
 MONTGOMERIE—At Dehra Doon, Jan. 6, wife of Major T. G. Montgomerie, Moorhouse—At Bandora, Jan. 30, wife of Alexander S. Moorhouse, son.
 OGILVIE—At Rawul Pindee, Jan. 24, wife of Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie, dept. adjt. gen., daughter.
 PRICE—At Lahore, Jan. 24, wife of C. Price, son.
 PRICE—At Madras, Feb. 1, wife of A. E. Price, son.
 RATTRAY—At Dibrughur, Jan. 20, wife of Col. Rattray, c.s.i., comdt. 42nd Assam L.I., daughter.
 REILLY—At Ferozepore, Jan. 28, wife of F. T. Reilly, P.W.D., son.
 RICKETTS—At Cannanore, Jan. 26, wife of Lieut. col. Ricketts, daughter.
 ROSS—At Hummaon, Dec. 31, wife of R. Ross, postmaster, son.
 SCONCE—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, wife of G. C. Sconce, barrister-at-law, daughter.
 STAGGS—At Bangalore, Jan. 21, wife of H. Staggs, Apothecary, Mysore Commission, son.
 TREVOR—At Gowhatty, Jan. 22, wife of Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., twin sons.
 WILKINSON—At Bangalore, Jan. 28, wife of A. T. Wilkinson, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BAY—THOMAS.—At Rangoon, Jan. 18, T. R. Bay, med. dept., to Elizabeth F., daughter of Sub cond. J. Thomas, Commissariat dept.
 BROME—CAMPBELL.—At Kohat, Jan. 20, Lieut. F. Begbie, Bengal S.C., to Emily F. M., daughter of Lieut. col. J. P. W. Campbell, 1st Sikh inf.
 BENKE—BAMPTON.—At Dhurrumtollah, Jan. 23, G. Von Benke, to Caroline T., daughter of the late W. J. Bampton, of Calcutta.
 BROOKES—BLECHYNDEN.—At Calcutta, Jan. 27, O. H. Brookes, extra asst. supt., Port Blair, to Florence T., daughter of A. H. Blechynden.
 BRUCE—CAHILL.—At Poona, Jan. 27, L. S. Bruce, surg. Bombay army, to Kathleen J. C., daughter of the late T. S. Cahill, M.D., Bombay army.
 BRUNEL—VISE.—At the Cathedral Church, Hong Kong, Dec. 29, J. Brunel, to Miss Rose Vise.
 CARTER—EMMOTT.—At Allygurb, Jan. 27, Surg. F. Carter, 1st Goorkha regt. L.I., to Agnes J., daughter of the late C. B. Emmott, M.D., of Egham, Surrey.
 DRACUP—MILLAR.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Feb. 2, C. S. Dracup to Mary A. Millar.

FOX—MYLNE.—At Shahabad, Jan. 25, C. Fox, of Shahabad, to Blanche, daughter of J. Mylne, of Beheea.

GANTZER—RADFORD.—At Barrackpore, Jan. 23, N. J. Gantzer, of Bhanguipore, to Isabella Radford, of Benares.

HENDLEY—HULL.—At Allahabad, Feb. 1, T. H. Hendley, asst. surg. Marwar political agency, to Jane E., daughter of the Rev. J. D. Hull, vicar of Wickham-brook, Suffolk.

HUGHES—GILLAN.—At Allahabad, Jan. 25, D. E. Hughes, M.D., E., Bombay med. serv., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Gillan, D.D., Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

JONES—THURGOOD.—At Trichinopoly, Jan. 25, W. Jones, Madras Railway, to Annie, daughter of the late W. Thurgood, R.A.

KOHLHOFF—RODGERS.—At Colombo, Jan. 19, D. F. Kohlhoff, of Tanjore, to Catherine C., widow of the late Rev. J. B. Rodgers, of Bangalore.

SAUNDERS—WHITE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 27, R. R. Saunders, to Jane E., daughter of Capt. W. White.

DEATHS.

AMESBURY—At Meerut, Jan. 28, daughter of S. C. Amesbury, M.D., surg. 3rd regt. N.I.

BELL—At Bombay, Jan. 30, George, son of W. Bell, of Shahabad, aged 2.

BROWN—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, R. D. Brown, son of J. Brown.

BROWNE—At Vellore, Jan. 19, Susan M., wife of G. Browne, aged 15.

DE HOKAR—At Allahabad, Jan. 21, Catherine de Hoxar, aged 27.

DUNBAR—At Jullundur, Jan. 19, James Dunbar, aged 41.

GOVER—At Madras, Jan. 28, Adelaide G., daughter of C. E. Gover, of Madras, aged 2.

HICKEY—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, W. R. G. Hickey, C.E., aged 46.

HUGHES—At Hong Kong, Jan. 5, Emily, wife of Hugh Hughes, manager Agra Bank.

JOHNSTONE—At Bunnoo, Jan. 23, Evelyn M., daughter of Capt. J. W. H. Johnstone, officiating deputy commissioner, aged ten months.

KIERNANDER—At Seebpore, Jan. 18, Marian, daughter of W. C. Kiernander, garrison surgeon, Asseergurh, aged 2 months.

LEGGATT—At Madras, Jan. 22, Charles E. A. O., son of G. R. Leggatt, assistant engineer, P.W.D., aged 3 months.

LEMON—At Colaba, Jan. 31, William U. Lemon, aged 63.

LETOILLE—At Luz, Jan. 28, James Letoille, manager Export Department, Sea Custom-house, aged 41.

MANDEVILLE—At Madras, Jan. 29, J. McK. Mandeville, aged 39.

MOODY—At Hong Kong, Jan. 6, G. D. Moody, late Agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hio-go.

NETSCHER—At Madras, Jan. 27, Harriett M. A., daughter of M. Netscher, apothecary, aged 10.

POSTANCE—At Benares, Jan. 25, Capt. E. Postance, late of Ordnance dept.

RYVES—At Shahjehanpore, Jan. 26, Louisa C., daughter of J. T. Ryves, superintendent of police, aged 4.

VANSPALL—At Cochin, Jan. 20, Mrs. C. A. Vanspall, aged 58.

WILKINSON—Jan. 29, A. F. Wilkinson, late manager Tillary Concern, Shahabad, aged 26.

WINDSOR—At Kamateepoor, Feb. 1, T. Windsor, jun., aged 19.

Official Papers.

BARRACK MASTERS' WORK.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dated November 15, 1871.

The Governor general in Council has lately had under consideration several circumstances which render it desirable to reconsider the system under which the construction and repairs of military works within the presidency of Bengal is now administered.

In the first place, several discreditable failures in the construction of the new barracks have taken place. His Excellency in Council is disposed to believe that had the design and construction of these works been entrusted to a selected staff of experienced engineers, these failures would not have occurred. With the extensive operations undertaken in 1864-65, and since carried out more or less to completion, it would hardly have been possible, or, at least, there would no doubt have been difficulty, in carrying on works only by means of selected officers. But now that the press of work is done, his Excellency in Council believes that such a selection can and ought to be made in view to the construction of the few important military projects which remain.

The recent investigations that were made as to the extent of existing barrack accommodation in the plains, and the determination of the Government to place an additional number of European regiments in the hills, have led his Excellency in Council to believe that it will not be necessary to commence any new barracks in the plains upon the standard plan. Thus, as the erection of new buildings is not contemplated, the labours of the Public Works Department in regard to building in the plains will, for the present, be devoted to the completion of those works already in progress, and to their subsidiary buildings.

It is considered undesirable that a number of first-class military works should be carried on in different parts of the country at one and the same time. Rapidity of work has not been secured by this system, and it is considered better to place a full and highly qualified staff in superintendence of a few important military works, press them rapidly to completion, and then transfer the staff to whatever undertaking may stand next in order of importance.

The remaining military projects occur under several different local administrations. It will be convenient, therefore, that the whole of the staff employed on such projects should be under one authority.

The organisation of the Barrack Department has lately undergone consideration, and it has been agreed in both the Military and Public Works Departments that the latter department should again undertake

the work, so far as it cannot be done by the Commissariat Department, and that it should be done under the orders of the executive engineers at military stations. It seems desirable for many reasons that this duty should, like that of the other supply departments of the army, be under the Government of India.

Further, it has been found that inconvenience arises in the working of the grant for military works allotted between the several local administrations, which would be removed if the whole was placed under the control of one central authority.

The recent allotments to the several local administrations of provincial funds for public works, the provincial cesses raised in some of these administrations for increasing those funds, and the amalgamation that has in some cases taken place of the controlling staff of provincial and local works, all tend to throw more work on the provincial public works administration, and point to the convenience of relieving those administrations from the control of the military works, in which they are less interested.

It appears, therefore, that it will be proper now to arrange to place the whole of the public works and barrack-masters' work of the stations occupied by European troops of the Bengal Presidency under the control of the Inspector general of military works as chief engineer and chief barrack-master. The Inspector general will thus have the executive control of the barracks and military works generally, and, though attached to the secretariat of the public works department, and in close communication with the military department, will be employed mainly in the executive control and inspection of the works.

From the officers thus transferred the inspector general of military works will select a superintending engineer and a small select staff of executive and assistant engineers and subordinates to form the constructive corps, who will be entirely relieved from the details of petty works, repairs, and barrack masters' duties, and will be specially charged with the large military projects now in hand.

This resolution is not to affect any of the stations occupied by troops of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

In regard to small stations and stations occupied only by native troops, no change will take place, except when they are in such proximity to the larger military stations as to make it suitable to place the smaller stations under the same executive engineer who holds charge of the neighbouring large stations.

THE POST-OFFICE IN INDIA.

The following resolution by the Government of India on the Post-office in India is published in the *Gazette of India*.

Resolution.—The following are the principal events of importance during the year affecting postal operations out of India:—

(1.) The adoption of the Brindisi route in lieu of that *via* Marseilles. In last year's report it was noticed that this route had been adopted as an alternative one, and it was stated that it secured an advantage of about two days in the time occupied in transit. The Franco-Prussian war having closed the Marseilles route, the Brindisi route completely superseded it. By this new route the postage on letters is less, than on newspapers and book packets rather more, than by the old one.

(2.) An arrangement with the Austrian and Italian Governments for pre-paid through transmission of letters.

(3.) No material change is reported in the steam services in Indian waters, except the extension of the Irawaddy line to Bhamo.

(4.) The rates of inland postage have remained unchanged during the year, and only one important change is recorded, namely, that the system of charge by distance adopted with respect to banghy parcels has been superseded by a uniform rate, irrespective of distance.

(5.) The proposed money order system between England and India is still the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. It is hoped that Mr. Monteath will be able, in communication with the postal authorities in England, to overcome the difficulties of detail that prevent the immediate experimental introduction of the system.

(6.) The Government of India awaits with interest the renewed experiments in connection with the employment of traction engines in India. The engines recently ordered from England are shortly expected in this country.

(7.) The restrictions imposed by the Post-office of England upon the use of the pattern post no doubt caused some inconvenience to residents in this country, accustomed as they were to use it as an ordinary parcel post. The system proposed by the Director general in para. 13 will, if it can be introduced, do much to obviate this inconvenience, and the facilities afforded by it will no doubt be appreciated by the European residents of India.

(8.) The extension of railway communication has necessitated the organisation of a Railway Sorting Department, the work performed by which has attained very large dimensions.

(9.) The Director general notices the bestowal of honorary distinctions by way of title upon five officers of the department:—

Dinobandhu Mitter Rai Bahadur,
Surji Narayn Banerjee Rai Bahadur,
Lalla Saligram Rai Bahadur,
Rai Sahab Ganpat Rao Raghoba,
Cursetjee Pallanjee Khan Bahadur,

who had distinguished themselves by long and meritorious services in the department.

(10.) The number of Post-offices opened during the year is slightly less than last year, 226 against 262; and the number of letter-boxes opened considerably less, 255 against 515. The Director general explains that the necessity of observing economy in the administration of the department has rendered it necessary to avoid, as far as possible, measures which entailed increased expenditure without any certainty of a corresponding increase of revenue. So far as regards Post-offices, the decrease is chiefly in Bengal; and it is partly made up for, as the Director general

observes, by the large increase in the number of rural messengers employed. It is noteworthy, however, that the falling off should appear chiefly in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab, which were precisely the circles where last year the increase was greatest. British Burmah shows even less progress than last year.

(11.) The length of postal lines is slightly increased, the most noticeable feature in this respect being the junction of the Bombay and Madras systems of railway. The experiment made with bicycles in the North-West Provinces, though not successful in the particular instance, is far from conclusive against their usefulness.

(12.) The figures given by the Director general under Section III. show a very small increase only in the amount of correspondence that has passed through the post-office. The Director general accounts for this in some measure by showing that one effect of the official postage rules has been to make officers use for bulky letters the cheaper medium of the book post, and this view is corroborated by the increase under that head, and by the increase in revenue from non-official sources. From the detailed statement in para. 30, it appears that there has been an increase by 25 per cent. in the number of "service" (i.e., privileged letters); and if there has been, as is not unlikely, a similar decrease in the number of official letters entered in the other columns of that statement, it would account to some extent for the comparatively small increase shown in the totals of these columns. Judging from the increase in the sale of postage stamps, there must have been an increase in non-official correspondence.

(13.) The proportion of letters directly delivered is much the same as last year. It appears from the Director general's report to be impossible to obtain any return of letters mis-sent. There is a slight improvement, on the whole, in the operations of the dead letter offices, but the improvement is confined to two of the five offices. The percentages shown by the various offices are singularly unequal, and, as the Director general remarks, better results ought to be secured, at least in the Madras office.

(14.) The number of offences reported is slightly in excess of the number reported last year, but is small in comparison with the large number of officers employed in the department. The number of mail robberies in native territory has somewhat decreased.

(15.) The financial results of the year are, so far as regards the purely postal branches, satisfactory. The surplus, including official postage, has risen from twelve to twenty-eight lakhs, and the deficit, excluding official postage, has, for the first time, shown a decrease. Thus, in the second year of its operation, the experiment of doubling the limits of letter weight has resulted in a fiscal advantage to the department.

(16.) The reduction on expenditure from 56 to 52 lakhs bears testimony to the economical administration of the Department.

(17.) The non-postal branches do not show such satisfactory results. The Bullock Train has paid only eight-ninths of its expenses, and in the Punjab Military Van Dak there is also a deficit. The Director general mentions that he is examining the accounts of the various lines with a view of eliminating or reducing the expenditure on those which do not pay their way. These branches of the service should be conducted on purely commercial principles, the persons who use them being made to pay the full value of the service rendered.

(18.) The statistics given in paras. 65 to 68 of the Director general's Report show the steady progress of the work and of the revenue of the Department since the introduction of the new system by the Act of 1854.

(19.) The Governor general in Council has read with much pleasure the favourable report made of the officers named below, and he desires that the commendation of the Government may be conveyed to them:—

Mr. C. K. Dove, Officiating Deputy Director general (since retired).

Mr. Brown, Officiating Deputy Director general.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Postmaster general, Bengal.

Major Battye, Postmaster general, Bombay.

Mr. J. MacFarlane, Acting Postmaster general, Bombay.

Col. Pears, Postmaster general, Madras.

Major Lane, Postmaster general, Punjab.

Mr. Hutchinson, Postmaster general, N.W.P.

Major Faushawe, Chief Inspecting Postmaster, British Burmah.

Mr. Beauvais, Chief Inspecting Postmaster, Sind and Persian Gulf.

Mr. Houghton, Acting Chief Inspecting Postmaster, Central Provinces.

Mr. George, Superintendent, Frontier Travelling Post-office.

Mr. Douglas, on Special Duty.

Rai Dinobandhu Mitter Bahadur, Mr. Surji Narayn Banerjee Bahadur, Babu Durga Narayn Banerjee, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Roussac, Inspecting Postmasters, Bengal.

Mr. Percy, Postmaster, Madras.

Mr. Hodges, Inspecting Postmaster, Madras.

Khan Sahab Cursetjee Pallanjee, Inspecting Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. Hutton, Mr. Hynes, and Mr. Barwise, Marine Postal Service, Bombay.

Rai Sahab Ganpat Rao Raghoba, Head Assistant in the Office of the Postmaster General, Bombay.

Saligram Bahadur, and Mr. Miller, Inspecting Postmasters, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Faichnie, Inspecting Postmaster, Punjab.

Mr. Alpiu, Railway Travelling Post-office, Punjab.

Mr. Sheridan, Supernumerary Inspecting Postmaster, Punjab.

Mr. Buckner, Inspector, Umballa and Simla Postal Line, Punjab.

Mr. Higgins, Postmaster, Simla.

Mr. McLoughlin, Inspecting Postmaster, Central Provinces.

Mr. Smith, Head Clerk to Inspecting Postmaster, Central Provinces.

Mr. Antram, Officiating Postmaster, of Rangoon.

Mr. Thaddens, Postmaster, Bagdad.

(20.) Messrs. Monteath and Hogg are entitled to the cordial recognition by the Government of the marked efficiency which has characterised their administration of the department.

Home.

LORD MAYO'S MURDER.

The following message has been sent out to India from the India-office :—

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Queen has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire.

Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject in whom she reposed the fullest confidence.

To Lady Mayo the loss must be irreparable, and the Queen heartily sympathises with her under this terrible blow.

Lord Hobart has accepted the appointment of Governor of Madras.

Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitz-james Stephen as Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

THE INDIAN BONUS QUESTION.

The following appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last :—

"Sir,—As one of a body of old Indian officers who for the last ten years have been knocking vainly for justice at the doors of the India-office, I venture to entreat your help in the strait to which we have just been driven by Mr. Grant Duff's ungracious answer to Colonel Sykes.

"I will put our case before you as briefly as possible. In August, 1866, Lord Cranborne promised us compensation, not for the sums we had once expected to receive from our juniors on retirement, but only for the sums we had spent in buying out our seniors, less the value of the increased pay and other advantages thereby accruing. Deductions made on these and other accounts reduced our compensation, in nine cases out of ten, to absolute nothing, or at the best to a few pounds. In June, 1870, Colonel Sykes carried an address to the Crown praying for further inquiry into our case. In reply to a letter from the India-office, the Governments of Madras and Bombay declared in effect that Lord Cranborne's concessions were evasive and unfair to those concerned; and Lord Napier of Magdala withheld his name from the letter of guarded approval sent home by Lord Mayo's Government. It is clear that he for one objected to the mockery of justice involved in the India-office despatch of August, 1866.

Well, last year Mr. Cardwell's Army Bill secured to Queen's officers the full market value of their commissions as they stood before the 1st of November, 1871. A separate clause for the new line regiments had at first offered them compensation according to the terms of Lord Cranborne's despatch—in other words, they were put off with the mockery of justice hitherto doled out to their old Indian comrades. But the injustice of this arrangement became so glaring beside the liberal terms conceded to the purchase regiments that Sir Charles Wingfield carried an amendment which practically placed all her Majesty's regiments on exactly the same footing, by entitling the non-purchase officers to the retiring bonuses they would have received from their juniors had they retired before the new Act became law.

"You will readily understand how greatly the old Indian officers were cheered by the passing of this new Bill of Rights. If their comrades who had joined the new Line regiments were to be thus freely reimbursed for money laid out on objects till then illegal, how much stronger were the claims of those who had looked to receive their retiring bonuses in accordance with the system formally established in 1837 by the Court of Directors and the Ministerial Board of Control! Remember that the bonus system was then finally sanctioned as an avowed means of quickening promotion, and an implied substitute for an increased scale of retiring pensions. In the face of clause 4 in the Act of last year, we fondly hoped that our renewed prayers for justice would at length be granted by the successors of the East India Company. But, thus far, our hopes have been cruelly blighted. In the teeth of old guarantees and of new concessions made to claimants far less strong than ourselves in the mere justice of their case, we are still doomed by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff to satisfy our hunger with the Barmecide feast invented six years ago by Lord Cranborne.

Is it justice, is it common honesty, thus to treat a body of old officers who served their country well in all critical moments, but who have no means of gaining redress for a crying grievance except by a public appeal to that sense of justice which must still lurk, they hope, somewhere in the hearts of the Parliament of England? To this high court of public opinion we would renew our prayer for treatment neither worse nor better than that so lately granted to our comrades in her Majesty's Army.—I am, Sir yours obediently.

"FAIR PLAY."

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—It is understood that the Peninsular and Oriental Company will commence making active use of the Suez Canal towards the end of the year by the despatch from Southampton of the first of a regular line of steamers to Bombay.

Miscellaneous.

MAILS TO THE EAST.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company announce that an extra steamer was to leave Sydney on Feb. 13, for Point de Galle. The mail will be due in London on the 1st of April. It is also understood that this company will commence making active use of the Suez Canal towards the end of the year by the despatch from Southampton of the first of a regular line of steamers to Bombay.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A correspondent in Egypt writes :—The Suez Canal Company made their best haul last month. One-hundred ships passed through the Canal, giving 104,773 tons, yielding £47,233. Of these, sixty-nine, 77,296 tons were English, contributing £33,985. This is not bad, if it could be kept up. Not one of the large troop-ships passed through the Canal last month. There were fifty-seven outward bound, against forty-three inward bound.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £415,000; and to Bombay, £185,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 58 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 11½d., and on Bombay 1s. 11½d.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for last year has been issued. The receipts in that period were £49,030. 13s. 1d., against £25,268. 1s. 3d. in 1870, and the expenditure was £43,746. 17s. 7d. The company have secured from the German Government a prolongation of their concession for ten years, and negotiations are in progress with the other Governments for similar privileges. A disputed point with the Post-office, relative to a sum of £12,000, has been submitted to arbitration.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports to India by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the dates given :—From Southampton, per *Delta* 15th February, 1872 : To Bombay, gold, £55,109 silver £245,850; to Madras, gold, £20,822; to Calcutta, silver, £207,400. We subjoin the exports to India by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales: From Marseilles, per sundry steamers, from 4th February to 15th February, 1872 : To Pondicherry, gold, £1,000; to Madras, gold, £840. Price of Silver : Bar, 5 15 16d. per oz. standard; dollars, 5s. 1d. per oz.; five francs, 4s. 11½d. per oz.

TOMB OF THE ORIENTAL TRAVELLER, MR. G. W. HAYWARD.—We hear that a marble tablet will be placed over Mr. G. W. Hayward's tomb at the cost of the Maharajah of Cashmere. The tablet, with the following inscription, has arrived in Sreenagar, and will be at once despatched to Gilgit :—"Sacred to the Memory of Mr. G. W. Hayward, Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society of London, who was cruelly murdered at Dakeit, July 18th, 1870, on his journey to explore the Pamir Steppe. This monument is erected to a gallant officer and accomplished traveller by his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, at the instance of the Royal Geographical Society of London."

ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—In the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration, the valuations of claims both against the Albert proper and against the amalgamated companies have been completed (with the exception of the claims on the Indian policies of the Albert proper), and in three of the amalgamated companies dividends in respect of annuities, free policies, and endowments have been lately declared by the arbitrator, and paid. In the Western Society there has been paid a second dividend of 17s. 6d. in the pound, making 20s. in the pound. In the Family Endowment Society and in the Bank of London Association there has been paid a first dividend of 15s. in the pound. As regards policies of the Albert proper, and those of the amalgamated companies, it is understood that a first dividend of a small amount will soon be paid, but that the difficulties attending the getting in of calls, and the realisation of assets, will delay for some time longer the completion of the liquidation.

THE LATE GENERAL LANE.—General Charles Richard William Lane, C.B., formerly of the Bengal Infantry, died at his residence at Jersey, on Feb. 18, in his eighty-sixth year. He obtained his first commission in the Honourable East India Company's military service as far back as 1807, and during his lengthened career had seen much active service. He was present at the storming of the Palace of Delhi in 1809; and served throughout the Nepal campaign of 1814-15 the Mahratta war in 1817-18 including the siege and capture of Hattarasse, Dhumonee, and Ghurry Mundlah, the siege and capture of Asseergurh in 1819, and against Bheels in 1823. He also served during the Burmese war in 1825-26 for which he received a medal. He was actively employed with the force in Afghanistan under General Nott. He commanded at the defence of Candahar, March 10, 1842, and was present at the different military operations leading to the reoccupation of Cabul by the Candahar division, and for his services during that war he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, as well as receiving the medal granted to the troops engaged on that memorable occasion.

THE REMAINS OF LORD MAYO.—The Admiralty paddle yacht *Enchantress* (Staff Commander Carr) has been brought down from harbour moorings and berthed alongside the dockyard. She will be at once prepared for proceeding to Suez, where she will receive on board from the *Glasgow* frigate Lady Mayo and suite, with the remains of the late earl, for conveyance to Ireland.

EAST INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—On Feb. 15 Mr. A. S. Ayrton moved in the House of Commons for and obtained the reappointment of the committee to inquire into the condition of the finances of the Indian Government. On Feb. 16 the hon. member moved—That the select committee on East India (Finance) do consist of twenty-seven members:—Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Baring, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Beckett Denison, Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Candlish, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Birley, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. Beach, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Hermon, Mr. McClure, Mr. Cross, Mr. John Benjamin Smith, Mr. Grant Duff, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Haviland-Burke, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The motion was agreed to. On Feb. 22 the committee met in room No. 13, House of Commons, to elect their chairman, and to consider the mode of procedure for the ensuing session. Mr. A. S. Ayrton was re-elected chairman of the select committee, the first meeting of which for the examination of witnesses was appointed for Friday, March 1.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.—The Right Hon. Thomas George Baring, second Lord Northbrook, who proceeds to India forthwith as the successor of Lord Mayo in his Viceregal office, is the elder son of Francis, the first Lord, who was better known by his former name of Sir Francis Baring, and was for many years a member of the Melbourne and Russell Administrations, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty, and was born in the year 1826. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir George Grey. He is a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a second class in the school of *Literæ Humaniores* in 1846. He entered Parliament in 1857 as member for Falmouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to his accession to the Peerage in 1866. He was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1857-58, Under-Secretary for India in 1859, Under-Secretary for War for a short time in 1861, Under-Secretary for India from 1861 to 1864, Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1864-66, and Secretary to the Admiralty in the latter year. He was re-appointed to the Under-Secretaryship to the War Department on the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power. His lordship married a daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. Sturt, of Critchill, and Lady Charlotte Sturt; she died in 1867.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Army Estimates have been issued. They amount to £14,824,500; the net decrease as compared with last year being £1,027,000. There is a decrease in almost every item of the expenditure. The pay of the regular forces is less by £173,900; the vote for the clothing establishments is less by £126,600; and that for the supply of warlike and other stores is less by £620,000, or about one-third. There is an increase of £6,000 for the militia, and £48,700 for provisions, &c. The effective services are estimated to cost £12,547,400, and the non-effective £2,277,100. The decreases on the votes amount to £1,098,500, but some are increased to the amount of £71,300. The regular forces estimated for in the ensuing year number 133,649, being a decrease of 1,398, as compared with the number voted last year. The forces in India number 62,957, being 93 men more than last year. The vote for militia pay and allowances is £963,300, being an increase of £6,050. For the yeomanry cavalry the sum of £79,700 is provided, leaving a decrease of £2,036 mostly in pay and allowances, the number of men being slightly less than last year. For the volunteers £493,300 is required, being a decrease of £12,450. The army reserve force is estimated to cost £124,500. The first class is increased in number by 1,000 men, but the second class is reduced by 5,000. The increase will cost £4,500, but the decrease will amount to £9,000. In the establishments for the supply of warlike and other stores, there is a reduction of £71,624 in wages and £87,857 in metals, but £20,000 more is required for saltpetre and sulphur.

INDIAN FINANCE.—The Home Accounts of the Government of India, just published, show that the total revenue receipts from the 1st of April, 1870, to the 31st March, 1871, were £178,196 8s. 11d. To this is added £2,422,856 5s. from the sale of India Four per Cent. Stock, £792 19s. 8d. received from her Majesty's Treasury in repayment of disbursements in England on account of the Abyssinian expedition, £7,612,463 11s. 2d. instalments of capital received from Indian railway and other guaranteed companies, and £9,258,267 2s. 10d. forming the "remittance account" between England and India. These sums added to a balance brought forward of £5,495,329 2s. 6d., give a total of £22,366,059 16s. 6d. Under the head of disbursements there appear—charges connected with the collection of the revenue and direct claims thereon, £293,038 13s. 6d.; and charges on the revenues of India, £8,196,449 14s. 7d. In this latter sum are included, among other items, administration and public departments, £206,978 17s. 8d.; marine charges and stores, £284 16s. 8s. 11d.; political agencies and other foreign services, £61,507 1s. 6d.; miscellaneous, £206,091 1s. 8d.; super-

annuation, retired and compassionate allowances, £794,794 8s. 9d.; civil furlough, and absentee allowances, £175,067 14s. 2d.; army, effective, £2,385,290 12s. 7d.; non-effective, £3,525,496 6s. 8d.; interest on debt, £1,719,553 19s. 5d.; and dividends to proprietors of East India Stock, £629,970 1s. 6d. The other items on this side of the account are—guaranteed interest to railway and other companies, £4,352,713 6s. 1d.; public works extraordinary, £51,742 18s. 3d.; advances repayable, £792 19s. 8d.; Indian railway and other guaranteed companies, £5,343,804 5s. 8d.; remittance account between England and India, £1,114,584 3s. 11d.—total disbursements, £19,060,087 8s. 2d., which, added to a balance on March 31, 1871, makes £22,366,059 16s. 6d.

INDIAN JAILS.—At a meeting of the London Statistical Society on Tuesday evening, Dr. Farr, F.R.S., in the chair, the condition of the Indian prisons was discussed, and much interesting information was elicited. Dr. Mouatt, late director of Bengal prisons, although admitting the introduction of many reforms and much profitable industry in those institutions (mainly through his own exertions), described them as being still generally characterised by demoralisation and unhealthy arrangements. He strongly advocated the adoption of the cellular system in these and other gaols, not merely as preventing moral contamination and physical contagion, but also as enabling efficient punishment and reformation to be secured in comparatively short periods, thus preventing the unnecessary separation and ruin of families. In 1869 the imprisonment of 48,000 persons in Bengal deprived 130,000 wives and children of their breadwinners. Mr. William Tallack, secretary to the Howard Association, mentioned that in Belgium, which contains the best prisons in Europe, the adoption of the cellular system (of separation from evil companions, but with abundant visitation by instructors and others) had safely enabled sentences of twenty years' imprisonment to be shortened to nine years. Thus offenders are the sooner restored to their friends. They are also reformed by religious and secular instruction, and by being compelled whilst in gaol to contribute largely to their own support by industry, and also to earn a sum of money for an honest start after discharge. On the other hand, English prisoners are too frequently suffered to corrupt each other; and whilst costing the ratepayers, on an average, twelve shillings each per week, still earn less than one shilling per week by their gaol labour. Dr. Mouatt thought capital punishment was a deterrent in India, but Mr. Tallack drew attention to the fact that in 1870 there were ninety-seven executions in one province of India, the Punjab (although only six executions took place in England in that year). Now, Lord Mayo's assassin had lived long in the Punjab, and it was, therefore, evident that no reverence for human life had been implanted in him by his experience of laws which held it so cheap. Such a law, indeed, naturally tended to produce assassins. Dr. Guy, Mr. Taylor (of Surrey Gaol), Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.B., and other gentlemen also took part in the discussion.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Feb. 19.—THE MURDER OF LORD MAYO.—Mr. B. OSBORNE asked the First Lord of the Treasury if her Majesty's Ministers will take into their consideration the propriety of making some public recognition of the services of the late Viceroy of India, barbarously murdered whilst in the performance of public duties. (Cheers.)—Mr. GLADSTONE: I may remind the House that, as yet we have received no information as to the murder of the Viceroy, except that made known to the public by telegrams; and I am not by any means prepared to say what course it will be the duty of the Secretary of State for India to take when we are in full possession of information on the subject. I have no doubt in some form the question is likely to be one most proper for consideration; and I may say my noble friend the Secretary of State for India has already had the matter under his view, and will be prepared to give to it full consideration when he possesses the information necessary for the purpose. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—INDIAN MEASURES.—Sir C. WINGFIELD asked whether any decision had been come to by the Secretary of State for India on laws recently passed by the Council of the Governor-General respecting the metric system of weights, and an irrigation rate chargeable on landowners not using the canal waters.—Mr. GRANT DUFF replied that both the Acts referred to were still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—THE MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. C. DALRYMPLE asked the Under-Secretary for India, with reference to a statement in the House of Commons, under date April 24, 1868, what was the actual state of indebtedness of the Madras Irrigation Company to the Indian Government at the present time, both for direct advances of money and for interest upon the first million of capital raised, and which had been paid from the Treasury since the commencement of that adventure; whether the works of the navigable canal or of the irrigation works now showed any net receipts, after meeting the charges of establishment and maintenance, from which the sums due by the

company to the Government could be liquidated; and, if not, whether measures were in contemplation to enforce payment, or to take the works out of the hands of the present management.—**MR. GRANT DUFF:** In reply to the hon. member's first question, I have to say that the direct advances of money up to January 31, 1872, amounted to £600,000; the interest thereon which had accrued on that date amounted to £86,360. The amount of capital raised by the company is £999,666, on which interest has been paid by the Secretary of State in Council amounting to £511,852. In reply to his second question, I have to say that, according to the latest official returns, the receipts for the twelve months ending November, 1871, were Rs. 9,019, which were not sufficient to meet the charges of establishment and maintenance for the year. In reply to his third question I have to say that the company have been warned that the Government will take measures for enforcing payment of the debentures, aggregating £600,000, as they fall due. The first debenture for £12,000 has to be repaid, with interest, on the 18th of May, 1872. In June £17,000 falls due, in July £12,000, in October £12,000, and so on pretty regularly, the amount of £130,000 having to be paid, with interest, in the financial year 1872-3; but that the Government of India do not consider that the contingency contemplated by the contract of 1866, which would have entitled them to take the works out of the hands of the present management, has arisen.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The House went into a Committee of Supply, when **MR. CARDWELL**, in moving the Army Estimates, explained at length the general outlines of his new Army Reorganisation Scheme. First, however, he mentioned that there was a gross reduction on last year of £1,027,000, and a net decrease of £1,115,700 (the gross amount this year being £14,824,500). There was no particular reduction either in *matériel* or men, the saving on the former being due to the completion of certain works and the arming of the Auxiliary Forces; and it would have been larger but for the increase in the price of iron, clothing, provisions, &c. Then, reminding the House of the principles to which it agreed last year—that an army is necessary for the defence of the country, that it must be raised by voluntary enlistment, that all the forces of the country should be united in “one harmonious whole,” and that purchase should be abolished.—**MR. CARDWELL** went on to relate what had been done during the year in obedience to them. By carrying out the policy of concentration we had now a larger force of regulars at home than at any former period of peace, the number of battalions at home and abroad being exactly equal. During the year, 23,198 recruits had been passed into the Army, and the Inspector-General reported most favourably of their quality. The Militia numbered 112,128 men, being 26,900 short of the establishment voted; and in connection with this point **MR. CARDWELL** referred to the satisfactory reports received of the Irish militia, and the improvement in the quality of the subaltern officers. With a view to further efficiency it was proposed that a limited number of officers should be allowed to retire from the regular army, receiving half-pay for ten years, on condition of joining one of the militia regiments of their county. Militia officers, also, would be required to qualify themselves for promotion by examination and commanding officers would be superannuated at the age of sixty, and other officers at fifty-five, unless the general officer commanding should report otherwise. In the volunteers there had been an increase of 3,062 efficient, and 4,766 extra efficient. The army reserve now numbered 7,000 (to be raised to 10,000), the militia reserve 28,325, all liable to serve abroad, the second class reserve 25,000 men, so that we had close upon 300,000 men of regulars and militia reserve, and, adding the volunteers, a total force of 461,000, of whom 146,500 were liable to serve abroad. Passing to the question of purchase, he stated that the cost so far had not been so great as was anticipated; and for this year, instead of the £1,600,000 calculated to be necessary by the actuaries, only £855,000 would be asked for. In carrying out the Royal Warrant on promotion, steps would be taken to reduce officers' expenses in such matters as uniforms, bands, and messes; the privileges of the Guards would be abolished, with one or two trifling exceptions which he mentioned, and the Guards' officers would be placed under the same conditions as the rest of the army in regard to examinations, &c. Next he explained the measures taken for accelerating promotion in the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, of which the chief as regards the first were the substitution of the rank of major for first captain, and the employment of a certain number of lieutenant colonels in the reserve forces. On the point of localisation **MR. CARDWELL** spoke in great detail, quoting from a memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief and a report of General McDougall's committee, which he promised to lay on the table. It was proposed to divide the country into territorial districts, in each of which there would be a battalion of the Line and two militia regiments, and with them would be brigaded the volunteers of the district under the command of a lieutenant-colonel of the regulars, acting as brigadier. Each district would have a local central depot, at which the recruiting, training, &c., would be carried on not only of the militia, but of the reserves, and of the recruits for the Line battalions. By this arrangement there would always be a battalion of a regiment abroad and one at home; one would furnish the other with recruits, and the officers and men of the two would be interchangeable. Assigning about 100,000 of the population to a battalion of militia, there

would be sixty-six local central depots in the three kingdoms. There would also be Artillery districts with local central depots each under a lieutenant-colonel of Artillery, at the head of the regular, militia, and volunteer batteries. But the only connection proposed between the Cavalry and the Yeomanry is that the adjutant and the permanent staff of the latter will be taken from the Cavalry, and Cavalry officers will be allowed to retire on half-pay to serve in Yeomanry regiments. Provision will be made for training both the militia and volunteers in camp, and for their training in brigade with the regulars; but though the latter be under the command of the lieutenant-colonel of the district, their internal organisation will not be interfered with. Double commissions are abolished after a certain date, inefficient officers will be dismissed, and volunteers will be compelled to attend the targets, only marksmen being exempted. Finally, in touching on the question of military education, **MR. CARDWELL** spoke of the great success of the autumn manoeuvres, which it was intended to repeat this year, though the locality was not decided upon, and he concluded by describing the advantages derived from the union of the War Office and the Horse Guards.—The statement was followed by a short desultory conversation on various details, and ultimately the discussion was postponed until March 4, when the explanatory documents will be before the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 23.—**THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.**—**SIR C. WINGFIELD** moved an address to the Queen praying that the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk may be referred to the Judicial Committee, under Section 4 of the Privy Council Act. In support of his motion, which was seconded by **MR. R. FOWLER**, **SIR CHARLES** went at length into the history of the case, maintaining that the Nawab had been deposed without any judicial inquiry, and that the evidence taken by the Governor-General's political agents was sufficiently conflicting to justify an independent investigation.—**MR. GRANT DUFF** opposed the motion on behalf of the India Office. He, too, gave an account of all the circumstances of the outrage for which the Nawab had been dispossessed, prefacing it with a history of the Nawab's family, and its relations towards the British Government. Further inquiry, he maintained, was unnecessary, for the circumstances had been investigated seven different times, and successive Viceroy and Secretaries of State had taken exactly the same view of them. To encourage such appeals would weaken the authority of the Supreme Government.—**MR. H. B. SAMUELSON** criticised the manner in which the inquiry had been conducted in India, and argued in favour of the establishment of an independent tribunal to adjudicate between our Government and the native princes of India.—**MR. EASTWICK** did not regard the inquiry into the Nawab's conduct as satisfactory; but, though alive to the danger of appearing to refuse justice to the native princes, this reference to the Privy Council would, he thought, be an embarrassment to the Indian Government, and could do no good to the Nawab.—**THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL** pointed out that the matter was judicial and not political, and maintained that the Privy Council had neither jurisdiction nor machinery for such an investigation.—**MR. W. WILLIAMS** was also against the motion, because the facts were all against the Nawab, and because it would be regarded as a censure on Lord Lawrence's Government. The case was rather one for a change in the mode of procedure.—**MR. DICKINSON** deprecated a reopening of the case, while **MR. MORRISON** and **MR. M. CHAMBERLAIN** insisted that a gross act of injustice had been done, which ought to be remedied.—**SIR S. NORTHCOTE**, the Secretary of State who sanctioned the deposition of the Nawab, maintained that it was useless and impossible to reopen the case, and that as a matter of common sense the Judicial Committee could not deal with the matter. It was doubtful whether the Nawab could be summoned before a British Court, and the Executive had acted solely on political reasons, having no kind of selfish interest in the matter. **SIR STAFFORD** examined the evidence and the probabilities of the case which had induced him and his Council to agree with the judgment of the Indian Government, and showed that the Nawab had ample knowledge of the inquiry and opportunity for cross-examining the witnesses and defending himself.—**MR. M. CULLAGH TORRENS** maintained that Parliament was supreme, and suggested a Select Committee as a more fitting tribunal than the Privy Council.—**LORD BURY**, **MR. T. HUGHES**, and **MR. W. FOWLER** insisted that some kind of appeal ought to be provided for the native Princes when they complained of injustice.—**MR. G. GREGORY** supported a reference to the Privy Council, and **MR. BRISTOWE** was of opinion that an examination of the facts conclusively demonstrated the guilt of the Nawab.—**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER** argued that the duty we had undertaken of keeping the peace in India entitled us, for the protection of the people, to remove any such princes as the Nawab who misconducted themselves. This was a political and not a judicial proceeding; it was not the criminality of the Prince, but the welfare of the people we had to regard, and two successive Viceroy and Secretaries of State had decided that it was our duty to remove the Nawab. Of course, there was an appeal to the House of Commons on the point of policy; but the House ought not to entertain it unless it had a better chance of coming to a right conclusion than those whose judgment was ap-

pealed from. As to the reference to the Privy Council—a tribunal consisting entirely of lawyers—besides that this was an issue of fact without a particle of law in it, it would be a serious danger to encourage appeals, and to hold out that India was to be governed, not on principles of an enlightened and comprehensive policy, but by the technical rules of English law. On a division the motion was negatived by 120 to 84.

India Office.

Feb. 24, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. R. S. Smeclair (Uncov.), Raj Kissen Sen (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. B. Izon, R. H. Mason (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, 6 mo.; Mr. T. Philbrick (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. B. Browne (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, 6 mo.; Mr. F. E. Gibson, 6 mo.; Mr. W. H. Glenny, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Cordeaux, LL.D., 6 mo.; Mr. F. J. Oliphant (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Wedderburn, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. G. Jackson, Cav., 6 mo.; Surg. C. O. Daniell, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Staff Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., 1 mo.; Major S. J. Thorp, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Plummer, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. J. Daniell, J. S. Harris (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. S. Trevor; Asst. surg. H. B. Purves; Capt. D. Limond, R.E.; Major H. A. W. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. E. Selons; Capt. V. J. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Capt. R. Home, R.E.; Surg. J. E. Tuson.
Madras Estab.—Major B. T. C. Prior, Staff Corps; Capt. R. F. Taylor; Lieut. col. C. W. Cox, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Fane, c.b., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. S. Stewart, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Major F. J. T. Ross, Staff Corps; Major gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—The wife of Capt. Barstow Brooke, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bayswater, Feb. 10.
MANSON—The wife of W. Manson, Royal Engineers, daughter, Feb. 21.

MARRIAGES.

KIDD—BOBY—Rev. John T. D. Kidd, senior chaplain, Madras Establishment, to Eliza Harriet, widow of William Bobby, at Paddington, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

BATLAY—Catherine M. S., wife of Capt. C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bath, Feb. 17.
COSTLEY—Ellen, widow of General W. R. C. Costley, Indian Army, at Torquay, Feb. 18.
MORGAN—Frances, wife of John R. Morgan, late of the Bombay C.S., at Brighton, Feb. 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16. *Queen of India*, Rangoon.—17. *Cornelia*, Rangoon; *Hotspur*, Maulmain.—18. *Annie Fletcher*, Rangoon; str. *City of Mecca*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—19. *Str. Arcturus*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *Sea Queen*, Madras.—20. *Str. Nebraska*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Altair*, Surawak; *William Mitchell*, Rangoon.—21. *Str. Xantho*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Madras*, Mauritius.—22. *Str. Nemesis*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Arcturus*, via Suez Canal, Feb. 21.—At GRAVESSEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Blandford and two children, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Barry.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15. Allerton, Madras; Hero, Aden; Wm. Anning, Aden; Victoria, Manila.—17. *Str. Amarapoor*, Rangoon; str. *Cella*, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—19. *Iron King*, Calcutta; Dundee, Calcutta; Geo. Kendall, Negapatam.—20. *Str. Punjab*, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. *Bivouac*, Bombay; str. *City of Oxford*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *City of Benares*, Calcutta.—21. *Serampore*, Calcutta; *Inverulan*, Negapatam; *Alfred the Great*, Bombay; *Justitia*, Rangoon.—22. *Str. Palermo*, Bombay, via Suez Canal; *Bunnymede*, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. *Punjab*, via Suez Canal, Feb. 20.—From GRAVESSEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthill and two children, Rev. F. Cole, Mr. C. Gordon, Mr. G. Innes, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton. For MADRAS.—Rev. W. Mitchell,

Mr. A. Codd, Miss Codd, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Ridings. For COLOMBO.—Mr. A. Stephenson, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Miss S. Clarke. For PORT SAID.—Mr. and Miss Gordon.

Per screw str. *Palermo*, via Suez Canal, Feb. 21.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler, Master Tytler, Miss Harris, Miss Thorpe, Miss Needham, Miss Peterson, Mdlle. Poussay, Mrs. J. S. Dunbar, Mr. Warner, Dr. Wootton.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Candia*, Feb. 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Simpson and infant, Mrs. Murray, Mr. W. J. A. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Vanderhucht and infant, Mr. G. W. M. Hall, Col. and Mrs. R. N. Tronson, Mr. T. E. Dempster, Dr. Young, Mrs. T. Wright and infant, Miss Rathway, Dr. and Mrs. Salons, Mr. A. Autram, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. Mills, Mr. H. Matthews, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Capt. Wiggins, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Shakspeare, Capt. and Mrs. Horne and infant, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. F. W. S. Ponsonby, Lieut. H. F. Gye. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Wales, S. Walker, O. Rogers, Brown, and G. C. Hurter.

Per str. *Nyanza*, Feb. 26.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. T. H. Leach, Major H. Fraser, Col. Hare. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Black, Mr. S. M. Munroe, Mr. J. F. Cassel, Mr. F. C. Bishop. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. G. Bennett, Mr. F. S. Deacon.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Teti, Cardiff to Rangoon, Dec. 9, 37 S., 1 E.
Stavanger, London to Aktyab, Jan. 11.
Solvay, Mauritius to Calcutta, Jan. 15, 14 N., 89 E.
Sarah and Emma, London to Rangoon, Jan. 17, 13 N., 26 E. (?).
A ship showing H. Q. C. P., to Calcutta, Jan. 24, 4 S., 29 W.
British Nation, Dundee to Calcutta, Dec. 21, 3 S., 32 W.
Jorawm, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 6, 14 N., 25 W.
Spirit of the North, Colombo to London, Jan. 11.
Hotspur, London to Madras, Jan. 1, 20 S., 30 W.
Durham, Bristol to Calcutta, Jan. 10, 3 S., 32 W.
Queen of the Lakes, for Bombay, Feb. 5, 45 N., 9 W.
Agra, London to Kurrachee, Feb. 6, 31 (?) N., 16 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Chrysolite*, McAllister, which arrived at Dundee on Feb. 15 from Calcutta, was making a great deal of water.
The *Culzean*, Clarke, from Glasgow to Calcutta with salt, put into Queenstown on Feb. 18 leaky.
The str. *Mesopotamia*, Phillips, from London to Kurrachee, via Suez Canal, put into Lisbon on Feb. 14 with damage to machinery.
The *Viscount Canning*, from Cardiff to Singapore, put back to Kingroad on Feb. 19, reported making water.
The *Bowtell*, from Calcutta to London, was passed Nov. 2 in the China Sea (?), seventy-two days out, with loss of main-top sail-yard and fore-top g'dlant-mast.
The *Serampore*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, put into Holyhead Feb. 22 in tow.
The str. *Bengal*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, arrived at Port Said Feb. 20 with machinery disabled.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Mainwaring, Lieut. Des Vaux, Lieut. Bayley, Lieut. Burhill, Lieut. Burney, and Lieut. London.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Col. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Windowe, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. C. Stephenson, Capt. A. J. Vibart, Lieut. A. Smith, Mrs. Simpson and child, Surg. C. M. Smith, Com. R. Napier, Mr. Hamilton, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Dunsmore, and Miss Gavin.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. T. Harris, Mr. Murray, Major gen. and Mrs. McDonald, Col. W. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny, Mr. C. Daniell, and Major B. Prior.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. Gambier, Col. Wilson, Mrs. Nepean, Asst. surg. Clery, Lieut. Dowse, Col. E. Foord, Lieut. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. Beaman, Mr. E. Bell, and Col. and Mrs. Baldock.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Cox.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Pyke, Mr. Woollatt, Mr. Layton, Mr. R. Gray, Mr. S. G. Bird, Sir A. and Lady Kennedy, and Capt. O. Callaghan.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. N. C. Stevens, Mr. J. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Kienwachter.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Henderson.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Perceval.
SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Miss Spencer, and Mr. J. Dawson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Capt. Innes, and Mr. Hutton.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. J. Harris.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. J. Lockie, Mr. J. Humble, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Pyde.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Spyer, Capt. Morant, and Mr. and Mrs. Luke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. Plowden, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie, and Capt. Rolleston.
MARCH 7.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Elm-lie, Mr. C. Mangles, Col. J. Walker, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. C. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Burnett, Mrs. B. Brown, and Mr. McLean.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Marcel, Major P. A. Elphinstone, Asst. surg. H. Purves, Mr. E. Markham, and Major H. Fraser.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Capt. Morris.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Frere.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Roberts.
MARCH 14.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Campbell.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Turner, Capt. Willock, and Mr. A. Chaplin.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Watts.
SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mr. H. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tippet, and Mr. Parsons.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. W. Brown.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Graves.
SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Campbell.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. R. Hare.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Com. Patterson.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE VICEROY ELECT OF INDIA.

The *Times* thinks that if Lord Northbrook had remained a Commoner his claims to high office and a seat in the Cabinet could scarcely have been overlooked; but as a Peer he was obliged to yield the precedence to fellow Peers whose claims must be admitted to have outweighed his own. His appointment as Viceroy of India redresses a show of injustice that was involuntary because unavoidable. It will be seen how Lord Northbrook's previous experience gives him special qualifications to discharge the duties of Viceroy in India. He has been nearly four years at the War Office, and an efficient and economical organisation of the Army in India is one of the most pressing necessities of Indian government. He was for

several years Under Secretary for India, and thus goes to his work with a large knowledge of the Empire he is called upon to govern. He has been for five-and-twenty years actively engaged in official life, and if he has not in that time learnt to judge the capacities of men we should have to pronounce him as unfit: as we believe him to be well qualified for his destined post. With all this varied experience, too, he is still young—not yet forty-six—and endowed with, perhaps, more than the average vigour and strength of his age. It has been the wise custom to select as Viceroy men who had not passed the grand climacteric, and Lord Northbrook is about the same age as Lord Mayo was, and but little older than Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning were when they were appointed. We may confidently expect from Lord Northbrook a term of office marked by as much diligence, energy, and power of government as that of his predecessor, and the unhappy circumstances of Lord Mayo's death can inspire us with no forebodings for the future. Lord Northbrook has a great work before him. He may be congratulated upon it, and we may congratulate ourselves as a nation that, despite the attractions suggested by the possession of an ample fortune, the glory of serving his country and of following the long line of distinguished men who have built up and maintained the authority of Britain in the East is powerful enough to induce him to forego the pleasures of home and to accept the service to which his Sovereign had called him.

The *Standard* argues that Lord Northbrook has done nothing in his Parliamentary and official career, so far as that career can be judged by other persons than his superiors in office, to justify his elevation to such an important position as Viceroy of India. Even among his colleagues, the *Standard* says, Mr. Gladstone might have found a better Viceroy. But if Lord Northbrook is the best man Mr. Gladstone could find in his immediate surroundings, he is certainly not the best man for the office.

The *Daily News* observes that if Lord Northbrook's friends cannot point to high posts which he has filled in succession, they rely upon his possession of that strength of character and demonstrated wealth of acquirement which only need occasions for their display to yield great services to the State. It is this proved capacity, rather than any detailed acquaintance with the routine of office, which constitutes Lord Northbrook's claim to confidence. It is well that the new Governor-General of India is one whose character inspires this trust; for India never needed sagacity and calmness, together with strength of purpose on the part of her rulers, more than she does now.

INDIAN ARMAMENTS.

The *Globe* trusts that the removal of Lord Mayo from the post he so admirably filled will not be followed by laxity on the part of the India Office with respect to the defences of the country. Many of the field batteries in India are still armed with the old smooth bore bronze 9 pounder. The rifled bronze guns recently sent to India from this country have proved a total failure, and, although the Cassipore foundry may be more successful in casting bronze, and may thus ultimately become self-supporting, it would be well to arm as many batteries as possible in India with the wrought iron and steel muzzle-loading 9-pounder, which has recently been introduced at home. We are aware that a few guns of this nature have been supplied to India, but many more are urgently required. The 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loading gun has replaced, in the Horse Artillery, the 9-pounder rifled breech-loading gun. The former is a far more efficient weapon, and has justly been described as the most powerful light field gun in the world. It fires a charge of 1 lb. 12 oz. against 1 lb. 2 oz. in the breech loader. The initial velocity is 1,380 feet, against 1,057. The range of the 9 pounder muzzle-loading gun is at 2 degs., 1,800 yards; 5 degs., 2,100 yards; 10 degs., 3,250. The corresponding ranges with the 9-pounder breech-loading gun are 800, 1,700, and 2,900 yards. Possibly the 16-pounder, with which some field batteries at home will shortly be armed, is too heavy a gun for field service in India, but there can be no excuse as regards a sufficient supply of 9 pounders.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 29.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 8.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 11d.; 2s. [each additional ½ oz., 1s.]

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. 11d.; 1s. 6d. [each additional ½ oz., 9d.]

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. [8 oz., 6d. 12 oz., 9d. [each additional 4 oz., 3d.]

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. [8 oz., 4d. 12 oz., 6d. [each additional 4 oz., 2d.]

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. [2 oz., 4d. 4 oz., 7d. 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. [each additional 4 oz., 7d.]

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. [2 oz., 2d. 4 oz., 4d. 8 oz., 8d. 12 oz., 1s. [each additional 4 oz., 4d.]

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	Insterling taking	98 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	98 97
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	2100.	101½ 102
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		100½ 101
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		97½ 98
4½ per Cent. of 1872		101½ 102
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Madras	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Bombay	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11½d. ...
Colombo	1 dis. ...	1 dis. ...	par.
Singapore	4s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d. ...
Hong Kong	4s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d. ...
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	— ...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	— ...	— ...	5s. 0 13-16 ¾d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	— ...	— ...	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	— ...	— ...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock	204 to 206		
India 5 per cent.	104½ to 110½		
India 4 per cent.	106½		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	94½ to 96½		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	93 to 99		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1878	108½ to 109		
India Stock Debentures, 1858			
Do. " " 1859	102½ to 102½		
Do. " " 1863			
Do. " " 1864			
Do. " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	104½		
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1883	106½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000)	22s. to 27s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)	20s. to 25s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104	
Stock Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	103½	
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	25.0	107	1½ pm.
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100		
Stock East Indian	100	107½	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½	
Do. Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1½ pm.	
Do. Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	97	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99	
Stock Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105	
Stock Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	44	
Stock Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	103½	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16½ to 16½	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	27½ to 27½	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46½ to 47½	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	158 to 162	
10 British Australian	all	9 to 9½	
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 11½	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10	
10 China Submarine (Limited)	all	8½	
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½ to 11½	
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12½ to 13	
25 Indo-European (Limited)	all	11 to 13	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 5½	
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½	
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company	all	1 to 1½ pm	
50 Assam Tea Company	20	37 to 40	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	61 to 64	
5 Do. New	4	51 to 51	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16	
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20½ to 21	
50 East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 6 dis.	
20 Jorahaut Tea Company	20	35 to 40	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 104	
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	4½ dis. to par	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	50 to 51	
10 Ditto New, 1867	10		
10 Tipook Tea Company	10		

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AND

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Summary and Review.

Now that the Indian mails appear to arrive regularly on Monday mornings, the publication of *Allen's Mail* will in future take place, as in fact it has generally done for some time past, on Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 12; Agra and Madras, Feb. 10; Calcutta, Feb. 9.

THE Indian papers are still discussing from opposite points of view the conduct of Mr. Cowan with reference to the summary execution of so many Kukas concerned in the late rising. The general feeling however of people nearest the spot tends to justify his proceedings, in view of the effect they appear to have produced on large bodies of intending insurgents. From letters published in the *Times* also it is evident that Mr. Forsyth regarded the movement as one that needed the strongest measures for its suppression. Meanwhile we hear that several of the native princes have been going to very great lengths of severity against the Kukas in their dominions. In Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha, a regular clearance has been made of Kukas in the public service, and it is said that even Kuka artisans have been driven in numbers out of these States. In Kashmir the Maharajah has followed up his previous expulsion of several hundred Kukas from his army by an order to seize and deport to Jammu every man of that obnoxious sect. What he intends to do with these unfortunates when thus collected, we have yet to learn. It is hardly to be supposed that the Indian Government can have lent its sanction to proceedings of this high-handed sort.

THE Indian mail brings very little news of moment from either column of the Loshai Expedition. The day after the fight with Poiboy's and Lalburah's people, Colonel Roberts with a small body of infantry and half the Peshawar Mountain Battery, drove the enemy out of another village. It was a hard day's work for the troops, who did not return to camp till late that night. On the 30th January General Bouchier's force was halted for a few days to await supplies, which were

being pushed forward with some difficulty, owing to the number of coolies and elephants disabled through overwork. Sickness was then increasing, and cholera had carried off several victims along the line of march. A great many of the Europeans were suffering from bowel-complaints caused by the sameness of the diet and, as some think, by the constant use of tinned meats. Fresh beef however was at length being issued twice a week. The weather for the past week had been unsettled, and looking very like rain. General Bouchier's wounds were doing well. On the 3rd February the Left Column was approaching Poiboy's stronghold, Sellam, after crossing a ridge 6,000 feet high. At that date troops and coolies were reported in good health. General Bouchier hoped to reach a village the next day. General Nuthall's Manipore force had just lost a large convoy of provisions which were carried away by a flood. There was some anxiety among the troops as to their chance of reaching home before the middle of March, when the rains begin in that part of the country. Should they set in earlier than usual, there would be trouble in store for General Bouchier.

THE King of Siam arrived at Bombay on Friday, the 9th of last month. His Majesty was met at the Byculla railway terminus by Sir A. Spencer, the Commander in Chief of Bombay, and conducted thence to Government House. Here he was received in State by Sir S. Fitzgerald, who in a set speech invited him to "observe the numerous striking edifices that are rising in various parts of the city," and hoped that his Majesty would be "struck with the well-ordered appearance" of one of the most populous and healthiest cities in the world. The royal visitor had been splendidly entertained a few days before in the Kaiserbagh of Lucknow by the talookdars of Oudh, and a day or two afterwards by the United Service Club in the same capital. On the 7th he started from Lucknow by way of Jabalpure for Bombay. The *Times of India* describes his Majesty as "a sharp-looking, pleasant-featured little king, with quite an Aryan cast of countenance."

The Delhi Camp of Exercise has become a thing of the past; its last days having been devoted to soldiers' games, committees, and artillery practice, chiefly against strong stockades. One battery, armed with the new wrought-iron 9-pounder, made very good shooting on the whole, but appear to have done no serious damage to the solid timber logs. Even the old 24-pounders failed to "knock the tough timber out of place." Lord Napier of Magdala had gone off to the Central Provinces, after issuing a farewell order to express his great satisfaction with "the excellent discipline of the troops, both European and Native, and the zeal and soldierly spirit" with which they entered into the work before them. His Lordship also gives full credit to the supply and medical departments, and thanks all the commanding officers for the help they rendered him. At the same time he takes care to remind them that cantonments are the proper place for teaching the mere rudiments of war, and desires that officers shall be exercised as often as possible in the work of higher grades than their own.

THE *Times* Correspondent, we observe, warns us against the likelihood of another rising in the Santhal country, due apparently to causes like those which brought about the alarming outburst of 1855. The Santhals are already gathering in large bodies, and threaten mutiny if their grievances against the Bengali *mahajans* or money-lenders, and the zemindars, are not redressed within two months. This storm seems to have been

brewing for some few years past. It is the old story of grinding usury and unfair exactions enforced by the abler against the ruder race.

AMONG items of a more personal nature may be mentioned the report that Colonel Phayre would shortly proceed on furlough, Sir H. Green taking his place as Superintendent of the Sindh Frontier. It is also stated that Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C.B., being about to go home on sick leave, the post of Resident in Nipal would probably be filled by Colonel James. Surgeon W. P. Kelly has been appointed Inspector-General of Jails, and Sanitary Commissioner for British Burmah. Mr. Rivett Carnac reappears at Allahabad as Statistical Reporter of Commerce. It is also believed that Colonel J. T. Barr will shortly cease to be British Resident at Baroda.

FROM the Bombay papers we learn that the Northern Lights were plainly visible in Bombay on the night of February 4. Beginning soon after sunset, as it did here, the Aurora kept growing and changing colour, until about 3 A.M. of the next day it had become a deep violet. It was distinctly seen, says the *Times of India*, till sunrise. The cold at the time appears to have been "unpleasantly keen," and all telegraphic communication was stopped for some hours. So strong was the magnetic disturbance at 8 A.M., that both sections of the British-Indian Cable were equally affected. The Aurora was very brilliant at Aden also. Magnetic disturbances of the same kind appear to have occurred about the same time in many other parts of India, and on both sides of the Bay of Bengal. It had been hoped that means of neutralising their effect on submarine cables had at length been found, but the hope has hitherto been fruitless.

FROM the Indian papers we learn that the late Viceroy had visited the jail, school, and timber-yards of Maulmain on the 5th February, besides taking part in a handsome entertainment given by the residents of Maulmain in the famous caves near that city.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 30th January, Mr. Stephen's Bill, for superseding oaths of Hindus and Mussulmans by simple declarations in the law courts, was strenuously opposed by Mr. George Campbell, who avowed his belief that to discard the use of oaths among a people who never by any chance spoke the truth for truth's sake, was to sacrifice a good engine for eliciting the truth. His arguments so far prevailed that the Bill was recommitted for further consideration. The preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill for enlarging the powers of Mofussil Courts with regard to European British subjects was then read. It is proposed that English magistrates in the provinces, who are also justices of the peace, shall have power to try Britons for offences punishable with three months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000, and that Sessions Judges shall have power to punish the same class of offenders with a year's imprisonment or a corresponding fine. From these courts an appeal would be allowed to the High Court, while any trial before them might be avoided by at once applying to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Moreover, when the trial in the local court takes place before a jury, the Sessions Judge, if he disagrees with the jury's verdict, may at once remit the whole case to the High Court. These proposals seem to offer a fair compromise between the demands of theoretic justice and the long-standing dislike of Englishmen to be tried, as all natives and Europeans of other than the ruling race are already triable, by the local courts.

At the same meeting Mr. Stephens presented the second report of the Committee on his Evidence Bill, the first draft of which had called forth a strong show of hostile feeling on the part of the Indian Bar. From what he said on this occasion we may hope that the changes he has introduced into the Bill will go far to allay the storm provoked by its first appearance.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 28th February states that on the 26th General Brownlow was sending out detachments to survey the Loshai country. He expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements made between Captain Lewin and the Howlong Chiefs. When he wrote the camp was crowded with Howlongs bringing in provisions from the country.

LORD NAPIER, Governor of Madras, arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd February, and took his seat at once in the Council as acting Viceroy.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of February 29, Major Burne, the late Viceroy's popular Secretary, has been retained in the same post by the acting Viceroy, Lord Napier.

A *Times* telegram of this day's date announces the substantial end of the Loshai Expedition, and the return of the troops; whole tribes of Sylhoos having through their chiefs accepted the terms already imposed on the Howlong Loshais. Lady Mayo leaves Calcutta to-morrow on her way to England via Bombay.

AN "Anglo-Indian," writing to the *Times*, appears to have a tangible grievance against the Custom-house people at Southampton, who refuse to pass over the gangway, on the arrival of the Indian Mail steamer, "anything but the smallest handbags." This involves a good deal of inconvenience to passengers anxious to get on shore without delay, especially when the steamer arrives at Southampton late on Saturday night. On the occasion to which "Anglo-Indian" refers, the only available train for London left at nine A.M. on Sunday; but it was an hour afterwards before any passenger could get his luggage passed through the Custom-house. "Anglo-Indian's" luggage consisted only of a portmanteau, carpet-bag, and one or two other things, which might, he thinks, have easily been overhauled at the gangway, so as to save him many hours delay in starting for London, instead of having to wait till the six o'clock train on Sunday evening. There were sixty other passengers, he says, in the same plight. He grumbles also at the neglect of the South-Western Railway to arrange for their early conveyance to town. As the Mail steamers are likely often to arrive on Saturday, it is to be hoped that the railway authorities will venture to put on a mid-day train on Sundays for the benefit of impatient passengers from the East, and that those who travel as lightly equipped as "Anglo-Indian" may be allowed to pass their luggage over the gangway as soon as a fair search has been made among its contents.

MR. CARDWELL's new scheme for re-arranging the regiments of the line in battalions grouped into local brigades, each furnished with its complement of militia, carries out in its main features a long-desired reform. Henceforth, if the plan passes through Parliament, each regiment of foot will consist of two battalions attached for recruiting purposes to a particular district; one battalion reserved for home duty, the other sent out to India or one of the colonies. There would always be seventy battalions stationed abroad and seventy-one at home, and each of the latter would feed its sister battalion abroad. The first twenty-five regiments are already formed into two battalions, but nearly all the remainder will have to be paired together for the purpose designed by Mr. Cardwell. The 26th Cameronians for instance will be doubled up with the 99th Foot, the 27th Inniskillings with the 108th Madras Regiment, the 35th Foot with the 107th Bengal, the 101st Bengal Fusiliers with the 104th, and so on. In most cases some attempt is made to link together regiments supposed to be recruited from particular counties or kingdoms; the 28th and 61st, for instance, bearing the same local designation, are told off to the same district, and will become, we presume, battalions of one regiment. In the same way the 101st and 104th Foot, which have always been largely recruited from Ireland, are to have their head-quarters at Monaghan. But it is not so easy to see why the 105th Foot should be paired off with the 51st West York Regiment, or the 107th with the 35th Sussex, or the 109th with the 63rd Suffolk. Some of these old Indian regiments indeed appear in their new connection "very like flies in amber," as a contemporary puts it, with reference of course only to the last line of Pope's couplets. We certainly, as they stand, can hardly help wondering "how the devil they got there." Would it not be better, for example, to link the 102nd with the 105th, or even, as somebody suggests in the *Times*, with the 103rd Bombay Fusiliers? But these are questions of detail, which further discussion may point out better modes of solving.

We note that the Indian Army Defence Committee are still troubled with a bee in their bonnets, in the matter of Mr. Cardwell's Army Act and its bearing on the case of their own

clients. They cannot get it out of their heads that Clause IV. of that Act offers the claimants of bonus compensation "nothing more than Lord Cranborne's despatch of 1866 bestowed." This strange hallucination is partly explained by their funny way of interpreting some words in the previous Clause, which enact that no officer on retirement shall receive, "in pursuance of this Act, more than he would have received if the Act had not passed." This manifest provision against fraudulent claims is again put forward as a death-blow to the hopes of those officers who would find their Bill of Rights in Clause IV. of the Army Act. But the meaning of that Clause is simply this, that officers in the new line regiments shall be paid a full equivalent for the sums they would have received from their juniors, had they retired before November, 1871. According to Clause III., if that has anything to do with their case, they are debarred from receiving more under the new Act than they would have got before it was passed. In other words, they are to get the market value of their commissions, and no more. But this is exactly what the old Bonus Committee are asking when they rest their claims on "the principle of Clause IV." To those who are content with the plain ordinary meaning of simple words, the construing of that clause presents no difficulty whatever. The Bonus Committee have not been fighting for the last three years against the terms of Lord Cranborne's despatch in order to stultify themselves by asking only for what was yielded in 1866. The terms of that despatch offered a certain shadowy compensation for the sums each officer had paid towards buying out his seniors, whereas the principle of Clause IV.—as we are tired of repeating—would compensate him for the bonus he expected in due time to receive from his juniors. But some people, it seems, have a knack of reading this simple Clause, as some clergymen read the Thirty-nine Articles, in a non-natural sense. And why Clause III. should be lugged into this particular question is more than we can understand. When Colonel Phillips's clients ask for treatment on the principle of Clause IV., and of that Clause only, what is the good of trying to stop their mouths with futile references to another Clause with which they have no direct concern? If they had asked in general terms to be treated like those who come under the Army Act of last year, such a proceeding might be defensible. But seeing that they rest their claims on one specified section of that Act, a section whose real meaning may be found in the bonuses already awarded in pursuance thereof to several old Indian officers, all such references to another part of the Act may be set aside as irrelevant surplusage. If the new Committee were wise they would not waste precious time in vexatious splitting of verbal straws. Whether they go in for help or hindrance to the objects of the older Committee, it is certain that the latter and their friends in Parliament are perfectly able to take care of the interests committed to their charge.

LORD NORTHBROOK has offered the post of Military Secretary to Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; but that gentleman, who served in much the same capacity under Lord Elphinstone at Bombay, has declined the offer on the ground of his health, which was greatly impaired by his former residence in India. The post has since been accepted by Captain Baring.

WE understand that Lord Northbrook will go out to India in about a fortnight. It is expected that he will catch the *Glasgow*, which is bringing home Lord Mayo's remains, at Suez. The Mayor of Winchester gives him a banquet on the 9th, to which the principal members of the Home Government of India have been invited.

THE Indian Finance Committee of last year resumed its sittings on Friday, the 1st March; Major-General Sir T. Pears and Mr. T. L. Secombe, Military and Financial Secretaries to the India Office, being examined together on the subject of pensions and retiring allowances paid in this country to servants of the Indian Government. It came out in evidence that the salaries of certain clerks in the India Office are smaller now than they used to be in the good old days of the East India Company, while the general cost of the Home Establishment has materially increased. Evidence was also taken regarding the large outlay on English soldiers and recruits sent out to India, and both witnesses, we believe, declared that the present scale of charges under this head, as laid down by the War Office, was exorbitant.

A more detailed report of the evidence will appear in our next issue.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Birchler as Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Mr. T. Martin, riding master 15th hussars, at Mhow, Feb. 1. BENGAL.—Capt. E. Postance, late of the Ordnance Department, at Benares, Jan. 25. Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, C.E., at Calcutta, Jan. 15. Gen. C. R. W. Lane, C.B., formerly of the Bengal Army, at Jersey, aged 86, Feb. 18. MADRAS.—Col. W. N. Burns, late Indian Army, at Cheltenham, Feb. 21. Capt. G. Waugh, formerly of late H.E.I.C.M.S., at Brighton, aged 82, Feb. 20. Col. Charles Yates, 40th regt. M.N.L., suddenly, at Stoke-upon-Trent, aged 66, Feb. 17. BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Beauvais, late chief inspector of post offices Sind and the Persian Gulf, Jan. 29. NAVAL.—Clements C. B. Daniell, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 34, Feb. 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Simla, Feb. 29.—From BOMBAY.—Messrs. E. O. Palmer, J. E. Hartley, Lathan, E. Knowles, Modson, A. Weeks, J. G. H. Glads, and J. L. Edwards. From MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Heard, Mr. M. S. Williams, Mr. H. Whalley, Mr. J. H. Rossall, Mrs. Simson. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Rose, Col. and Mrs. Ryan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. R. Woolbert.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterlon-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 4, 1872.

THE BARDWAN FEVER.

THE deadly fever which for ten years past has at a certain season played havoc in the districts of Bardwán, Naddea, and Húghly, appears to have once more raged with all its olden malignancy last autumn. Looking at the papers published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, we are not surprised at the natural outcome of conditions so fatal to human life, as those described by the medical officers who report on the fever. The gradual conversion of "a well-drained, healthy, and prosperous tract of country into the condition of the Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a subsoil water-logged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb," fully accounts in Dr. Payne's opinion for the cruel ravages of a disease which slays or disables many thousands yearly within a given area, attacking rich and poor, clean villages and dirty, with stern impartiality. The people in these three districts are manifestly suffering from the disease so common in all marshy regions. Even when the surface of the ground is quite dry, mischief during the fever-season lurks in the sodden soil beneath. "Every wayside puddle shows that there is stagnant water within a foot of the surface," even in the month of November, and the general state of the subsoil may thus be easily inferred.

No one disputes that these sad results are mainly due to the change caused in the drainage of the country by the mode in which so many of the railway embankments have been thrown up across the lines of natural drainage. That there has been a gradual silting up of the natural outlets for the rain and flood waters of the monsoon, is spoken of by Dr. Payne as an established fact; and for this the new embankments are held to be mainly answerable. There is evidence that some of the watercourses which are now unequal to the drainage of the adjacent fields, were once navigable by large vessels; and it seems no longer doubtful that this result has been greatly accelerated by the Damudah embankment, intercepting as it does the volume of water which used yearly to scour the small river-channels and maintain their proper depth. Another evil consequence of these embankments, namely, the extent to which they keep the river silt away from the lands it once used to fertilise, appears to have no necessary connection with the fever itself, however greatly it may tend to impoverish the country and aggravate the general distress. We are sorry to hear that the fever was again increasing in Bardwán, where Dr. Jackson the Sanitary Commissioner, had for the time being taken up his abode. Nine dispensaries had already been established

there, and a medical officer, with twenty-two native assistants, placed under the orders of the district civil surgeon. Very liberal also has been the help afforded, in the shape of 50,000 rupees, by the Rajah of Bardwán. In spite, however, of private charity and Government aid, more help is urgently needed; many more native doctors are eagerly asked for, and the Lieutenant-Governor has formally invited the sympathy and aid of the general public towards the relief of a large and populous district laid waste by sickness and consequent distress. All such measures, however liberally applied, can only mitigate the temporary fruits of a chronic evil. As the *Englishman* rightly argues, "nothing short of a large and comprehensive scheme of drainage will suffice" to grapple with the true cause of all this suffering.

MR. COWAN AND THE KUKA OUTBREAK.

"A BODY which is believed to be a hundred thousand strong, bound together by a common fanaticism, and perhaps a common impatience of foreign rule, will need some careful watching in the future, even if its old faith in one particular leader may have been sorely shaken by passing events." Such were the words with which, last November, we concluded our remarks on the Kuka movement in the Punjab, at a time when its collapse was viewed by many people on the spot as an actual certainty consequent on the stern measures taken against the murderers of Raikot and Amritsar. Later events have proved, we regret to think, the justice of our forebodings. Whether Ram Singh himself had any direct share in bringing about the abortive rising near Ludiana, signifies little or nothing to the purpose. Even if he did give the authorities timely warning, and on that point also the evidence is far from clear, is in fact on the whole against him, his reasons for doing so may have been wholly unconnected with any stirrings of loyalty to the Indian Government. He may for instance have hoped in this way to restore his waning influence over his followers, or to save the bulk of them from joining prematurely in a hopeless enterprise. His own proceedings and purposes apart however, we can hardly suppose that the attack on Malodh and Malair-Kotlah meant nothing more than an isolated outbreak of a few hundred desperadoes. The country around them contained the birthplace of the new fanaticism; it was bare of troops and full of old Sikhs, who might wish well to the Kuka movement; one successful stroke might raise a multitude in arms against the Government before an English soldier could cover the two hundred miles between Delhi and the scene of danger. It is even asserted, and may be true, that the concentration of so many troops at Delhi for a sham campaign had created or developed the belief that something was going wrong with us in that part of India. According to the *Punjab Times*, it has been ascertained "beyond a doubt that the rising was neither a raid nor a great dacoity, but a rebellion," got up in the name, if not with the sanction, of Ram Singh by his more daring and ambitious subalterns, and to some extent foreseen by the officers of the local government. "Warrants of arrest were prepared and signed, and held in readiness to be used at any moment." A writer in the *Friend of India* talks of "ample evidence that the Kuka sect is fast spreading, and that the more turbulent of its members have for the past year determined to advance from the merely religious stage to one of political action." It was arranged, he adds, at a fair lately held in Ram Singh's village, that a party of Kuka desperadoes should attack the defenceless state of Kotlah, in order to supply themselves and their friends with arms and horses; and some of the prisoners, we are told, have since confessed that the spread of rebellion was to be followed by an attack on the Sikh States of Nabha, Jheend, and Patiala. Small bands of Kukas were also reported as gathering on all sides round Kotlah, and not a few of the same sect appear to have been lately selling their lands and parting with their goods in order to join in some enterprise planned by their "Guru."

Under these circumstances, the extent of the danger with

which Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth had to grapple can hardly be measured by the ease with which the first overt rising was put down. It was very fortunate for us that the prompt movements of the former officer were so powerfully seconded by the zeal of the neighbouring Rajahs and the good conduct of their troops and policemen. Had these been less forward in our behalf, there is no telling how far the rising might have spread before our troops from Delhi appeared on the scene. In a country like India, where the latent disaffection is always ready to burst forth, such things must be promptly suppressed on pain of worse to follow. If the mutiny at Merut in 1857 had been taken in time by General Hewitt, there would have been no massacre at Delhi, no widespread revolt perhaps in Upper India. In view of what happened at Kotlah and Malodh, of what seemed likely to happen at any moment elsewhere, Mr. Cowan saw fit to make a prompt and terrible example of the misguided wretches who first fell into his hands. That forty-nine of them should have been blown away from guns without form of trial, may seem, as nakedly stated the other day by Mr. Grant Duff, a deplorable event. But the writers from whom we have quoted declare, at any rate, that the doom inflicted on these men was not passed without full consideration, while the fact of their being taken red-handed may well excuse the omission of what in their case would have been a superfluous form. Even if Mr. Cowan exceeded his powers as deputy-commissioner, the need of the moment viewed in connection with Mr. Forsyth's subsequent proceedings would go far to condone the seeming irregularity. The execution of sixteen more prisoners by order of the well-known Commissioner of Umballa would seem to indicate no want of justice in the previous executions. Mr. Cowan has been suspended during the inquiry ordered into his proceedings; but the plea of a great public emergency may in his case be upheld by a reference to known results. When the Kuka bands advancing on Malair-Kotlah heard of the punishment awarded to their comrades, they scattered and fled, we are told, in all directions; and thus by one act of timely if extreme severity the growth of a great political danger was cut short, at the expense of a passing shock to our humanity, and of a trifling departure from official routine. If the view we have taken of this sad affair be anywhere near the truth, we may expect soon to hear that Mr. Cowan has resumed his duties without a slur upon his fair fame.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

PUNISHMENT OF THE KUKAS.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks there can be little doubt that the punishment inflicted on the insurgents was horrible; but remedies must be proportioned to the diseases against which they are levelled, and it remains to be seen whether the disease in this case was so virulent and wide-spread as Mr. Cowan honestly believed, and most people still believe, it to have been. The dead calm which has suddenly succeeded the insurrection, and imparted an appearance of insignificance to it, has not only inspired some people with courage and eloquence, who would probably have acted and spoken differently if the uprising had not been nipped in the bud, but has also misled persons who, being unfamiliar with native conspiracies, are ignorant how rapidly and noiselessly really dangerous conspiracies subside in India on the first symptom of failure. Mr. Cowan's complete justification will be found in the fact, *if fact it be*, that crowds of Kukas were hurrying up from all parts of the country to join in the movement, when they were suddenly arrested by the news of the collapse of the movement on Malodh. If it be true that the whole Kuka body, or any large portion of them, had actually resolved on making one grand struggle, then there can be no question of the fact that the sudden collapse of the movement—however brought about—has averted great bloodshed. This consideration needs greater attention than it seems as yet to have received at the hands of some writers, who are greatly impressed with "the sacredness of human life," but who strangely forget that the lives of thousands are not less sacred than the lives of sixty-five fanatics. We regret to have been forced to an expression of opinion on the subject, before all the facts of the case are placed before the public; but no other course was possible after some of our well-meaning but apparently ill-informed contemporaries had prejudged the matter, in avowed independence of any facts which might subsequently be established.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The *Englishman* holds that while it is almost impossible to mitigate, it is possible altogether to avert famine. The control of the water supply is a question which does not arise in a temperate climate like that of England. But in a tropical country it is one of the very first duties with which a Government is bound to grapple. Practically, the only adequate solution hitherto found for the question has consisted in a system, more or less extended, of canals. The monarchs of antiquity who have most firmly impressed their names on Egyptian and on Asiatic history have been those who first organised the irrigation works, which alone stood between their people and chronic peril of famine. The depopulation of great empires, like that of Babylon, is now found to be due to the decline or gradual destruction of these works. An Asiatic kingdom very easily bears a change of master, the downfall of a dynasty little affects a people of husbandmen, but the neglect or ruin of its canals means the desolation of the country and the extinction of the race. It mattered nothing to the Chinese a few years ago whether the Imperialists or the rebels conquered, but the destruction of their irrigation system would have by this time reduced the celestial empire to the state of the ancient countries of Western Asia which Rawlinson describes. Such enterprises can only be conducted by a Government, for they demand an amount of capital and co-operative industry which no Asiatic people can supply; for example, Oudh and the Punjab stand most urgently in need of canals, but to tell the people of these provinces that they have full liberty to make them, would be casting a stone to them when they asked for bread. Yet it is clear that canals are of the nature of local works, that they are intended for the protection of the local population, and that the benefits which the rest of India derive from them are merely secondary and indirect. It would clearly be an injustice to charge the European community of Calcutta in the form of a high income-tax for averting famine from the races of the Punjab. Nevertheless, the experience of the canals hitherto made is that for many years they do not pay the cost of construction. Somebody, however, has to bear the burden. The immobility of an Indian peasantry delays their availing themselves of the boon which has been placed within their reach, and millions of tons of water which would carry with them wealth to the land and security against famine to the husbandmen are returned unused to the river. It is not till a year of famine comes; then a scramble for water takes place, and the people go on using it ever afterwards. Meanwhile, the population has been decimated by starvation, large remissions of the land-tax have to be made, and the interest account on the Canal capital has swelled the sum originally invested so as to render it difficult for Government ever to recoup itself for the loss. This is one great source of the unprofitableness of Indian canals. But it is not the only one. Canal projects are almost always started by the Provincial Administrations, and so long as they know that the losses which they involve will be borne by the general tax-payer, so long shall we be afflicted by extravagant irrigation schemes. It is clear that the Provincial Government, which causes the expenditure, should be responsible for it, and that, as far as possible, canals should be dealt with as local public works. Heretofore a Local Administration had only to show that a public work was needed in order to get the money to construct it; the cost being transferred to the Imperial Exchequer, and having to be borne by the tax-payers in distant provinces. But surely if decentralisation means anything, it means that public works constructed for the convenience or protection of a locality should be defrayed by the local public. Various schemes have been propounded for giving effect to this principle, but with regard to the justice of the principle itself, there can, we think, be no doubt.

MURDER AND THE MADRAS POLICE.

The *Madras Times* observes that out of two hundred and nineteen cases of murder, only eighty-three were prosecuted to conviction. That is only a little more than one-third, and the report says that it was a "poor average." Again, we are told that out of four hundred and fifty-five persons said to be concerned in murders, only one hundred and eleven, or not quite one-fourth, were finally convicted and punished. Here, then, we get a good deal of light thrown on the subject. When a man commits a murder he knows that he has two chances of escape against one of being convicted. We do not say that in every case where a murder is committed that the man goes through a regular series of chances in his mind before he commits the act, but in many cases there is no doubt but that he does. He hears of people who have got off, and he thinks that if he commits the crime he may be equally fortunate. We all know that the greatest deterrent from crime is the certainty of punishment. When men were hanged in England for stealing a sheep or picking a pocket, numbers were let off by juries who would most certainly have been convicted if the punishment had been lighter. This uncertainty led to crime, for the perpetrators calculated the chances of getting off just as they would have bet on a horse. Just so, we fancy, is the way the murderers do in India. They think that they will get clear off, for they see very few who are suspected of murder hanged. Again, the murderer, if he is convicted in the Mofussil, must have his sentence confirmed by the High Court, and it may be that his sen-

tence may be commuted, as is often the case. What is the remedy in this case? The old thing, more efficiency in the police. They must be able to prosecute more cases to conviction than they do at present. If there was more certainty that punishment would follow the crime of murder, there would not be so many cases of it as there are at present. Till we see a change in this respect, we may expect to see a good number of these offences taking place in different parts of the country.

SHAKY CALCUTTA HOUSES.—We are in a position to state that some serious trade complications are likely to occur, if, indeed, they have not already occurred, in Calcutta. According to our information, several European houses have been placed in a critical position, owing to the heavy advances they have made on native consignments; others, again, are almost paralysed by the receipt of protested drafts under peculiar circumstances. They made large shipments "to order," and drew against them to the extent, in some instances, of 75 per cent. on invoice valuation, the drafts having been negotiated at the banks. These drafts were accepted by the drawers, who, of course, were consignees of the shipments. On the faith of these acceptances, shipping documents were handed over to them by the holders, and the drawers were enabled thus to effect sales "to arrive," receiving advances thereon. When the bills arrived at maturity, they were protested for nonpayment, and sent back to the drawers, who have, therefore, either to make good the several amounts, or shut up! The shipments, in the meantime, are either on their way home, or, arriving in Calcutta, will necessarily fall into the hands of those who hold the shipping documents. The holders of these happen to be the purchasers, who will naturally refuse to part with the goods until their claims are satisfied; hence, drawers, who are represented at home by powers of attorney, will have to come down on the drawees, who, again, will doubtless tell them to whistle for their money, and be content with such dividends towards the liquidation of claims as the estates respectively will be in a position to pay. On the other hand, there will be a nice scramble for those shipments which have been sold "to arrive" but have not reached their destination. Holders of powers of attorney will claim them on right of unsatisfied hypothecation drafts; purchasers will have their claim on unsatisfied bills of sale; the upshot will probably be legal proceedings; and any one acquainted with mercantile laws and usages need not to be told who are likely to come off victors—who to grief. Possession is nine points of the law, as the unfortunate drawers will find, as hundred others in similar circumstances have, ere this, found to their cost.—*Oudh Excelsior*.

SUPERSESSION IN THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.—The nomination of Mr. Cordery to the post of Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab is, we believe, defended by the Lahore authorities, on the ground that it is only a temporary arrangement to meet a difficulty about providing him with a suitable post immediately on his return to his country. We think, however, that the time has arrived when the bestowal of the directorship within the department should be established as a general principle. The Directorship of Public Instruction is the one prize in each province to which the graduates, who now form the rank and file of the Indian Educational Services, are able to look forward. Even this prize is an insignificant one, when compared with the brilliant prospects open to every coveted, revenue, or judicial officer of talent and ambition; for, in no case, do its emoluments exceed those of a civil and sessions judge, whilst, in many provinces, they are far smaller. When we remember that no reciprocity is possible—that in no case can an educational officer be promoted to any far place in the revenue or judicial lines—we cannot wonder at educational men feeling that their claim should be preferred to that of outsiders. It is true that during the infancy of the service—it has only attained its present status, as recruited from the Honour Lists of the Home Universities, during the last ten years—it was rightly deemed advisable to give strength and prestige to the young department by appointing as its ruler some well-known covenanted civilian. But that condition of affairs exists no longer; and every man who has of late years been appointed by the Secretary of State to a professorship in India from Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, has, undoubtedly, come out here under the full belief that he will rise, if he retain his appointment and deserve the promotion, through the grades of the Department, as vacancies may occur. It would be idle to say that extraneous prestige is needed for a service which has given to the world of letters and science such men as Sir Alexander Grant, the present Principal of the University of Edinburgh; Mr. Cowell, the learned Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge; and Dr. Martin Haug, Professor of Sanskrit at Munich—all of whom earned their reputation whilst professors in the Indian Educational Service. Whilst worthy successors to such men as these are to be found in the Department, nothing but the most urgent necessity can justify their supersession. The necessity for finding a temporary refuge for a Deputy Commissioner, however brilliant he may be, can hardly be termed urgent; and we venture to predict, with some confidence, that the Secretary of State will find it difficult to maintain, in its future appointments, the present high standard of his University nominees if such necessities are found to recur frequently.—*Englishman*.

Bengal.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

The reply of the Government of India to Sir W. Muir's letter on the Income-tax Minute is published. In the second paragraph of the reply the Government vindicate themselves by attaching to the terms of their Minute a meaning which shows conclusively that they do not understand the subject with which they are dealing, and which, though it is their literal meaning, Sir W. Muir probably hesitated to assign to them, only because he was unwilling to believe their authors to be utterly deficient in common sense. It was the intention of the Government in the thirteenth paragraph of their Minute, says the reply in question, to interdict not only the making of assessments, but the conducting of any inquiries for the purposes of assessment, by any officer under the rank of Tehsildar. The Tehsildar, or some superior officer, is to go to the spot where the assessee resides, and there personally conduct the necessary investigations.

We will not say that this precaution is absolutely impossible, but we can say without hesitation that as a remedy for existing evils it must be utterly useless. The Tehsildar on the spot will be as helpless without the evidence of others as he would be in his own cutcherry; and the personal knowledge that would enable him to check the evidence on which he most depends is not to be acquired in the short period he will be enabled to devote to each local investigation.

If a man's means could be ascertained by simple inspection, or if even the same tangible evidence regarding them were accessible to the inquirer in India as in England, the difficulty would not arise. As it is, nothing but the most intimate personal knowledge, derived from long experience on the spot, can enable an assessor to do his work with even approximate accuracy. Such personal knowledge no Tehsildar or superior officer can possibly possess with regard to more than a tithe of the people he is called upon to assess.

We regret to see not only that the entire tenor of this letter shows that the Government of India are as far as ever from understanding the objections to the tax, but that its last paragraph distinctly indicates the absence of all intention on their part to relent from their obstinate adherence to views that have been condemned by the entire public, official and non-official, throughout the country.

It is, we fear, to England alone that we must look for relief from this irritating impost; and a more favourable opportunity for pressing for such relief could hardly be found than at present, when the public have shown a disposition to take the matter up in a right spirit.

THE LATE KUKA RISING.

The *Friend of India* quotes the following from a private letter:—"I observe in your last issue of the *Friend of India* that you censure Mr. Cowan for his action with reference to the Kukas. I should be very sorry if you prejudged his case, or raised a feeling against an officer who acted with vigour and promptitude at a time when less vigour and less promptitude might have launched us into a serious rebellion. There is ample evidence that the Kuka sect is fast spreading, and that the more turbulent of its members have for the past year determined to advance from the merely religious stage to one of political action. The butcher murders last year were undertaken with this object. This year has long been prophesied as one in which great events would occur. How far Ram Sing was the prime mover in this matter may well be doubted. But he had raised a power which he could not control, and his soubahs were determined to make use of his name and influence in order to further their own ambitious ends. It was arranged at the fair held in Ram Sing's village that a party of 100 desperate men should attack and seize the defenceless state of Kotela, and there get arms and horses for their followers. Now what do men mean when they start on such an expedition? *Arms and horses?* Not for midnight murders. Not for ordinary dacoities and plunder. It is known from the statements of the men themselves they were to attack, as they gathered strength, Nabha, Jheend, and Puttiala, and who can tell where would have been the end of the rebellion had they been successful in any one attack? The attack on Mulloudh was quite a thought by the way. It was not part of the plan. There was a report that arms and horses could be got there, so the attack was made. After that attack the position of the whole gang was no longer a matter of doubt to any one of the number. They had all joined in murder, and knew that they were going forth to commit more murder. They could then expect no mercy. Kotela is a native State, torn by dissensions and in a very defenceless state. The authorities there defended their palace and treasury well, and followed up the assailants for some distance, but had to return, fearing a second attack, which was threatened. Small bands of Kookas in twenty and thirty were reported to be assembling round Kotela, and it is in evidence that Kookhas were selling their lands and throwing away their property and hastening to join in some work of their Guru. Then the situa-

tion was grave, and clemency at such a moment was out of place; it would have been mistaken for weakness. It would be like firing blank cartridge. Napoleon's maxim was—Let your first round be with ball, after that fire blank cartridge, and such was the argument which dictated the proceedings of the local authorities. Those taken red-handed were sentenced to death. According to the constitution of these petty native States the sentence of death passed by the authorities can be put into execution on the sanction of the Commissioner, and considering the circumstances of the case, it would have been mistaken leniency to withhold sanction from the execution of men proved to have been part of the band who made the murderous attack on Kotela. But it is incorrect to suppose that the execution was indiscriminate. Besides those executed some were sentenced to transportation and some were merely detained without punishment."

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN, CAMP No. 10, Jan. 28.—Long before this reaches you, the telegraph will have given you information of a smart little affair which took place on the 25th instant, at a spot between Camp No. 11½ and the village of Noong-Loom, the first of Poiboi's villages which has yet been reached, and situated at an elevation of 5,500 feet. I regret my inability to indicate the position more clearly, but the maps supplied to commanding officers before the expedition (in imitation of the Prussian system in the last great war) terminate just at the point where they were likely to be useful, and our march to the east has been conducted with such dispatch as to take us clean outside the limits of all known geography. On the 22nd the General left Camp No. 10 or Chifui, and, after three very difficult and tedious marches, reached a spot to the S.E. of this, which was distinguished by the number 11½. Here information was received by the civil authorities that the Loshais, said to be under the leadership of Lalboora and Poiboi in person, meant to oppose the further advance of the column. On the morning of the 25th, at about 8 A.M., the force marched out of camp. The General, with a wing of the 44th under Colonel Nuttall, two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery under Captain Blackwood, and a detachment of the 22nd under Lieutenant Hare, had advanced about half-a-mile, and the baggage and coolies were still tailing out of camp when firing commenced. The Loshais had chosen their ground well, and were posted in force in dense jungle, well adapted for a display of their peculiar tactics, a large number of them being ensconced behind bushes and rocks in the bed of a small stream on the right flank of the advance party, whom they received with a volley. A little skirmishing took place, when the Gurkhas of the 44th went in at them in splendid style, killing fourteen or fifteen, but not without some loss—three Gurkhas being killed and one wounded. A party of the enemy thereupon doubled back through the jungle with the intention of falling upon the coolies and baggage in rear—an attempt which was frustrated by Captain Blackwood and the supporting party of the 22nd—two of the gunners being severely wounded. In the meantime the advance pushed on up the hill, driving the enemy before them, turning two strong stockades or barricades constructed across the road, and rushing finally into the village, which was situated at the edge of a very high hill and strongly stockaded. The Loshais made a feeble attempt to defend it, and then bolted. The General was slightly wounded on the left arm and hand. Our loss was as follows:—Artillery, two wounded severely; 44th, three killed, one wounded severely; frontier police, one wounded severely; in addition one coolie was killed and three wounded. The enemy's loss must have been severe, as fourteen dead bodies were counted, besides those which they may have succeeded in dragging away, according to their usual custom. Two of the bodies were minus their heads, which the Loshais had cut off and carried away to prevent the trophies falling into our hands. These must have been chiefs. This is the most determined stand which the Loshais have yet made; and the General, in a Brigade order, dated 26th, congratulates the force on the success of the day. The succeeding day, 26th, Colonel Roberts, V.C., with 50 men of the 22nd and 44th respectively; and Captain Blackwood, with two guns carried by coolies, went out to Kai-Toom, a large stockaded village of 150 houses situated in an easterly direction. It was determined to turn the position, and the party had a weary trudge of it. At about 5 P.M. a spot was reached on a level with the village at a distance of about 1,200 yards. A crowd of the enemy could be plainly seen in the middle of the village, and the guns were quickly brought into action. Three rounds were fired with common shell, the second of which burst beautifully in the midst of the Loshais, who fled in every direction; the third shot completing their discomfiture. This is the first time that artillery has been used in these hills, and the moral effect of this pyrotechnic display must be very great. The guns having had their say, the little Gurkhas, supported by the 22nd, went in at the stockade, the Loshais bolting out at one side as our troops climbed in at the other. Little time was left to examine the place, as the sun had long set. Torches were soon ready; and as the moon like a ball of fire rose slowly behind a lofty peak in the far-off misty hills, a rival sheet of flame shot up suddenly into the sky, lighting up the country for miles, and proclaiming to the blood-thirsty savages in the distant hills around that neither the deuse-

of the jungles nor the inaccessibility of their mountain fastnesses could save them from the punishment which they had richly earned through long years of successful cruelty and lust. This little illumination over, the party returned to camp, which they reached at about 10.30 P.M., thoroughly tired out, especially the artillery, who had worked hard all day, relieving the coolies in the carriage of the guns and ammunition. The day before they had been out from 6 A.M. till 8 P.M., bivouacking at night without fire or water, and only getting into camp the next morning. It has been determined in future to use coolie carriage exclusively for the guns, and the elephants are to be returned to the Commissariat to be utilised in the conveyance of stores between intermediate stations in rear. I forgot to mention that in the advance on the village five Loshais were taken prisoners, three of whom turned out to be men employed on our side, and who had probably gone to warn their countrymen of our intended attack. Three dead bodies were found in the village. On the day of the fight it was noticed in the camps in rear as far back as No. 7, that the Loshais, who were in the habit of coming in in large numbers to trade, had all disappeared, and they are only just beginning to show themselves again. They seem in great fear that we should retaliate on those villages which are in the neighbourhood of our stations; and the Kholei people aver that, anticipating such a result, they have killed all their remaining live stock, philosophically preferring one good feast and shorter commons afterwards to letting their fowls and other delicacies go to feed the invaders. While on this subject, and in refutation of the charges recklessly preferred in the newspapers regarding the wanton destruction of the whole grain of the country, I will quote a late Brigade Order to the effect that "as long as convoys are not attacked, villages in rear are not to be harried." The Loshais are well aware of this, and the Kholei men have already applied for leave to recommence their suspended *ghoom* operations. If after this they deliberately attack our parties, they have only themselves to thank for the consequences. Much indignation has been felt here at the comments made by half-informed prints on the conduct of the military operations. One Calcutta paper in particular, which has always set itself up as the organ of the planting interest, after persistently howling for war and dolefully whining about the defenceless state of our N.E. frontier, has not been ashamed to turn round and abuse the commanders for punishing the poisonous vermin in the only possible way. I would suggest that the writer of the article be sent into the Loshai country armed with the whole armour of faith and a bagful of tracts. The troops might then be withdrawn.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

RIGHT COLUMN, Jan. 30.—Of course you have heard that a few days ago Rowa and another of Sukpilall's mantries came down to Jalnabhera and brought with them the wife of the Alexandrapur Khansama and a Kachari coolie, who had been carried off last year. They said Mary Winchester was with Sukpilall, and that he would give her up if a boat were sent for her. The surrender of the child will lighten the task of the generals, who will now be able to devote themselves solely to punishing the tribes who have been in the habit of raiding. The day after the fight with Poipoi's and Lalburah's men, in which the wing of the 44th under Colonel Nuthall distinguished themselves for the brilliant manner in which they fought, a small body of infantry and half the Peshawar Mountain Battery, the whole being under the command of Colonel Roberts, attacked and drove the enemy out of the village into which they had retired after the fight of the previous day. The artillery opened fire at 1,200 yards, and made splendid practice, the second shell bursting in the middle of the village. The troops had an excessively hard day's work, and did not return to camp till late at night. The village was situated at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, and the road up to it was excessively precipitous. The same day another party returned to the scene of the fight of the 25th to burn our dead, who had been but hurriedly buried, and also those of the enemy. The force at head-quarters is now halting for a few days to enable supplies to be pushed on, and the strain on the Commissariat is excessive, as the furthest camp is now sixty miles from Tipai Mukh. The Commissariat officers are indefatigable in their endeavours to keep things straight, but stores cannot be sent on without transport, and both elephants and coolies are breaking down daily from overwork. Sicknees is increasing, and the deaths are becoming more frequent. Cholera is also, I am sorry to say, hovering about the line of march, and there have been fatal cases at No. 4 station, in a batch of sick who had been sent back to Cachar, and also in one of the forward camps.

The unvarying diet and constant use of tinned provisions has greatly affected the health of the Europeans, nearly all of whom have suffered from bowel-complaint. Fresh beef, poor in quality, but nevertheless very acceptable, is now issued twice a week, and I believe we are to have it oftener. The weather for the last week has been unsettled, and we have been expecting rain daily. According to Government orders, the two columns should reach their respective bases by the end of the first week in March, so that there is still a clear three weeks or month for us to remain in the Loshai country. If the rains hold off till then, all will go well; but if they commence earlier than usual, look out for squalls, as a tremendous increase in the mortality will occur; and if the Loshais, in revenge for their losses, keep harassing our rear and flanks in any force, as it is not

impossible they may do, the return march will be accompanied with far greater difficulties than the advance.

The General's wounds are doing well.

An officer writing from the Chittagong Column of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, dated Camp "Lal Schumah," January 15, says:—

"It is intensely hot here—the sun almost as hot as in April in Calcutta. Our marching has been most unpleasant, the ascents and descents being so excessively steep. The greater number of our first marches were through water from end to end, with the slight exception of here and there having a small hill to go over. This I found after a short experience got so slippery from so many men with wet feet going up and down, that I ordered my men to keep to the stream, and though some of the reaches were 50 and 100 yards longer than the path over the hill, I got round in half the time. It is the hardest work I have experienced, though I have been a good deal in higher hills than these."—*Englishman Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—A committee, of which Colonel Thesiger is president, is at present sitting to report upon the organisation of the Sappers and Miners.

CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The rabi crops in the Central Provinces have suffered from the cloudy weather, and those in Oudh have been injured by rain and hail, but those of Bengal have improved in consequence of seasonable rain.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.—The extent of land under cotton in the Punjab last season was 706,906 acres as compared with 811,749 acres in the previous year. The average selling price was Rs. 17-1-10 per maund.

GWALIOR.—Maharaja Sindia will assemble at his camp of exercise two troops of horse artillery, three light field batteries, two 18-pounders drawn by elephants, three regiments of cavalry, and four of infantry.

A GOOD YIELD OF COTTON.—We hear from Umballa that the best field of cotton put under cultivation by Mr. Login has yielded at the rate of 500 lbs. of clean cotton, or about seven times the average of India. This result is very satisfactory.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE LAHORE POLICE.—Captain Menzies, District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has just completed a searching inquiry into the conduct of the Loodiana police during the past year. Some changes in the composition of the force have already taken place, and others are contemplated.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. TURNBULL.—Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, Adjutant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, met with a bad fall while riding in the steeplechase at Delhi on Friday, Feb. 9. It was thought he had received a concussion of the brain. When our telegram was despatched, however, he was doing well.—*Pioneer*.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—We hear that immense reductions have been ordered in the upper branches of the Punjab Railway service. These have caused quite a consternation among the officials. We hope that they will not think of organising a general strike.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

MOOLTAN.—We gather from a private letter from Mooltan that the wheat crop in that district promises to be an extraordinarily good one. The unusual flooding of the Ravee has resulted in upwards of twenty-five thousand beegahs of Government waste land being brought under the plough for wheat cultivation. Beyond colds and a moderate amount of fever, the health of the station is reported to be good.—*Indian Abuses*.

EXPULSION OF KUKAS FROM NATIVE SIKH STATES.—In order, we suppose, to prove their loyalty, the native States of Putteala, Jheend, and Nabha have resorted to the singular expedient of expelling all the followers of Ram Singh from their respective territories. The Kukas, when clothed and in their right mind, are for the most part industrious artisans; and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will step in to prevent their being hunted down as criminals. They must live somewhere; and in India, more perhaps than in any other country in the world, men are usually on their best behaviour in their own native village. We trust that a calm and earnest enquiry into the alleged grievances of these people will follow the present disturbances.

ITEMS FROM OUDH.—We find from the Administration Report of the Province of Oudh for 1870-71, just issued, that during the year there were killed 367 male and 60 female wolves, 506 male cubs, and 374 female cubs; 21 hyenas, 2 leopards, 2,153 dogs, 1 tiger and 167 snakes. The number of snakes has fallen off, owing to the withdrawal of the reward, from 5,625, the number killed in the previous year. The amount paid in 1870-71, in rewards, was Rs. 3,109; in the previous year it was Rs. 6,709. In the prison returns we find that there were executed during the year 27 males and 2 females. Of a convict population of 16,878 there were 9 Christians, 3,152 Mahomedans, 13,317 Hindoos, all other classes 14. The number of persons whipped in Oudh during the year was 2,696, about 1,000 less than in the previous year.

SONA SULPHUR BATHS.—Some native soldiers left in hospital at the camp at Delhi are to be sent to the sulphur baths of Sona to try the effects of the baths.

MILITARY.—Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., and Staff, returned to Mhow on the 3rd February from a tour of inspection, in which Nusseerabad and Neemuch were included. H.M.'s 59th Regiment had arrived at Nusseerabad and relieved the 8th Foot, which left for Cawnpore, via Agra, on the 29th ult.—*Deccan Herald.*

STORMS AT MUSSOORIE.—Jan. 23.—Last night an appalling storm raged over the place almost up to daylight this morning—vivid flashes of lightning and deafening peals of thunder, and hailstones of an extraordinary size, fully as large as pigeons' eggs. Some of them perforated the thatches of native huts, causing no small consternation to the inmates. I am told cattle exposed to the storm were killed outright; the whole place is enveloped in fog, similar to a day in the rains, with a stiff gale blowing. Our friends in the Dhoon, judging from the flow of sunshine over them, appear to be basking in its rays, whilst we mortals up hill are perishing in the cold. The variation in temperature the last three days has been most variable. No one can deny the severity of season 1871-72.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent, Jan. 29.*

HAILSTORM AT MEERUT.—Meerut was visited on Wednesday afternoon by a terrific thunderstorm, with a deluge of rain, and hail of a size which the oldest inhabitant does not remember having seen in the Meerut district. The delicate blossoms adorning peach-trees and other fruit trees were destroyed instantly. Thus, as the hailstorm increased, slender branches were broken by thousands. There can be no doubt but the crops have been most seriously injured. On Thursday at noon, after an interval of seventeen or eighteen hours, masses of hailstones, from six inches to a foot in depth, remained as solid ice in sheltered spots. Some of the hailstones were as large as a small orange. Such lightning as blazed from four to nine o'clock P.M. is very rarely seen. We may expect to hear of much damage to gardens, fields, walls, and buildings. Meerut mail was like a river. Many compounds were like tanks. Boats might have floated from wall to wall.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 27.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Administration report of the Central Provinces for the year 1871 shows that the punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,194 persons. In all, 26,055 were convicted by the Courts, but only 6,104 were sentenced to imprisonment. The total fines amounted to Rs. 1,19,885, or an average of Rs. 6-15-11 on each of 17,103 persons. Compared with the previous year the Imperial revenue from this province has increased by more than seven lacs of rupees, and the local income by a little more than a lac. To the Imperial income, however, must be added the produce of the Pandhri tax, which shows a nominal increase of Rs. 1,54,000. This tax has been more productive during the present year than in any previous one. The cash balance on the 1st March, 1871, stood at Rs. 73,21,000, or nearly fifteen lacs higher than the balance in the previous year.

THE DURAND MEMORIAL.—The committee for the Henry Durand Memorial have published a complete list of subscriptions, amounting in all to about £2,100, and comprising amounts from a number of native nobles and gentlemen. We are sorry to find that few of the subscriptions are from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which might have been expected to contribute a fair share towards the Memorial to so noble and distinguished a soldier. There is still time, however, for contributions. The proposal is to have a full length portrait of Sir Henry Durand, painted by some eminent artist, and placed either in the Town Hall, Calcutta, or in the Montgomery Hall, Lahore, and the Committee seems to lean to the latter as belonging to the Punjab "with which the death of Sir Henry will always be associated." Assuming that £200 are spent in this way, the committee suggest (subject of course, in both cases, to the wish of the subscribers) that the remainder should be handed over in perpetuity to the Governors of the Wellington College to establish a Durand Foundation, or Scholarship, to be held by the sons of deceased Indian officers, and this proposal has the support of the family of Sir Henry Durand.—*Friend of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. Indian Merchant, Mills, Barrow; Glenroy, Adley, Boston; Shelomith, Blaney, Muscat; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong.—3. Conflict, Simons, Liverpool; Star of Hope, Little, San Francisco.—4. Str. Agra, Boyd, London; str. Arabia, Mathews, Moulmein.—5. Str. J. C. Stephenson, Beal, London; Birmingham, Durham, Bombay; Free Trade, Baker, San Francisco; Alice Buck, Snow, Galle; Jacques Fourrestier, Borneau, Bordeaux; Bordeaux, Constans, Port Champion, Western Australia.—6. Cutch Merchant, Biloman, Muscat; Frank M. Thayer, Kewer, Liverpool; Rathfern, Mitchell, Liverpool; City of Calcutta, Greenhorn, Glasgow; Lake Lemon, Malcolm, Liverpool; Cordillera, Berry, Bombay; Michael Scott, Llewellyn, London.—7. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Asia, McCallum, Bombay.—8. Str. Hector, Sheen, Liverpool; Beaumaris Castle, Wadrow, Bombay; Colabux, Nacoda, Judda; Maur, Beamish, London; Moltke, Hanck, Bremen; Botanist, Lankester, London; Wellesly, Stadden, Demerara.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2. Str. Minia; Pembroke Castle.—3. Strs. Deccan, Orchis, Fusi Yama; Cholula, Camperdown.—4. Berlin, Green Jacket, Lady Lawrence, Shand, Glen-corse.—5. Strs. Scotia, Good Hope; Mora.—5. City of Berlin, Edward Percy.—7. Strs. Madras, Red Gauntlet, and Niger; Nimrod, Anne Royden, Arethusa, Loch Lomond.—8. City of Amoy.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 9, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 97 12 to 97 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
4 per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5 per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	108 12 to 109 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 0 to —

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	88 to 90
Assam Tea Company	200	355 to 360
Bank of Bengal	1000	1400 to 1405
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	126 to 128
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	86 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company	220 or 218	245 to 250
East India Tea Company	100	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	220 or 218	242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	155 to 160
Howrah Docking Company	500	155 to 165
Iridia General Steam Navigation Company	1000	355 to 360
Kaemyth's Pt. Pressing Company	600	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	412½	92 to 94
Oriental Gas Company	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company	1300	340 to 345
Punjab Bank	100	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500	570 to 572
Turnout Indigo	200	74 to 75
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	410	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to 20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	22 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—Our market during the past week has been fairly active, and a considerable quantity of goods and yarns has changed hands at still advancing prices. It is to be noted, however, that a considerable proportion of the transactions has been speculative.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—Jute: The demand for all the finer qualities has continued active, and prices have again risen; lower quotations have, however, declined. Saltpetre has also advanced, chiefly from speculative purchases. Rice: Fine table sorts have risen nearly four annas; Ballam is not in much demand, and has fallen fully two annas, the stocks in the market being very heavy. Linseed: Owing to the small supplies on hand, shippers have had to submit to a considerable rise. Raw Silk: A slightly improved business has been done this week, but prices have not risen. Coraha: Again a few pieces have been shipped at former rates—say, Rs. 155 to 160 for the best qualities.

Madras.

CIVIL.—Mr. R. S. Ellis, the Chief Secretary, takes six months' leave to Europe, shortly, with the double object of seeking to secure health and a seat in the Council of Fort St. George. Mr. W. Robinson also goes home to urge his claims to the seat to be rendered vacant by Mr. Arbuthnot's retirement next October, and the "running" between that gentleman and Mr. Ellis is likely to be pretty close.

NEWS FROM MANDALAY.—A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Mandalay mentions the outbreak of disturbances in the frontier districts of Upper Burmah. Great preparations are being actively made for the despatch of troops to Theinee, and the King is said to have received a large body of them lately. His Majesty, it is stated, is very anxious to arm his soldiers with rifles and obtain rifled cannon, the attempt to manufacture such in Mandalay having proved a failure.

THE DISTRESS IN GANJAM.—We are gratified in being able still to report the continued abatement of the distress in the Ganjam district. The relief works have proved most useful in reducing to a minimum the effects of the drought. Other relief works are contemplated by which still further assistance will be afforded to the people, and it is hoped that the worst period of the scarcity has been passed and that the people may now look forward to a return to plenty and prosperity. Rain, however, which still keeps off, is much needed, and until it comes, and that in abundance too, the hope of an entire cessation of the famine and a return of plenty is without substantial foundation. It is rain that is wanted to restore the district to prosperity.—*Athenaeum.*

PETROLEUM IN BURMAH.—The petroleum wells of Burmah promise after all to become a success. Even at the depths at which the shafts are at present sunk, the yield covers the working expenses; but the native workmen accustomed to those operations declare that no true spring has yet been struck, and that the oil at present obtained is only that which has trickled in from cracks of the rocks through which the boring passed. When "ile" is really "struck," they say that it wells up with a simmering sound; and that it will be struck if the shaft is only carried on to thrice the present depth they do not doubt.

MILITARY.—The head quarters and a wing of H.M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, consisting of thirteen officers, 374 men, thirty-nine women, eighty-four children and sixty-one followers, arrived at Madras on the evening of Feb. 4, landed the next morning, and proceeded at once to the fort.—The head quarters of H.M.'s 45th Regiment or "Sherwood Foresters" embarked on the morning of the 9th, for Rangoon.—We learn that Lieutenant Sturt, an officer attached to the 28th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, whose trial by court-martial took place on the 30th October last, and of which we made mention at the time, has been found guilty of the charges preferred against him and has been sentenced to be cashiered by the court, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE LOAFER NUISANCE.—Five more "vagrants" or "loafers" are about to be deported from Madras, Government having sanctioned the disbursement of the necessary funds for the purpose. Since the practice of every now and then sending these "ne'er to do well" people away the vagrant nuisance in Madras has considerably lessened. To remove the nuisance altogether, however, appears to be a hopeless task. No sooner has one lot been got rid of than another seems to be gathering from different parts, thus rendering it necessary, every now and then, for Government to make a grant of funds for shipping them off from Madras. In Bombay the nuisance is much greater than it is in Madras from the fact, probably, that Bombay is looked upon as a better place for embarkation than Madras, or where better success to obtain employment may attend the vagrant's endeavours to get something to do by which he may earn an honest living. Bombay is therefore a favourite centre for the congregation of these people.—*Athenæum*.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.—Madras is again "sat upon" in the most decided fashion. The mail steamer arrived in Bombay harbour at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and yet the mail train for Madras was allowed to start at eleven o'clock without the mails. Of course, as it is "only" Madras that suffers, the postal authorities do not require to mind. They would take particular care to send off the Bengal mails by special train. This treatment is perfectly disgraceful, and the local Government, if it is a government, and not a mere agency, will take care to let the Supreme Government hear plenty about it. The difference between a letter arriving on Saturday and on Sunday morning makes a week's difference in our opportunities for replying to it, and the wanton infliction of such an injury on Madras is a matter calling for the most serious notice. We hope the Chamber of Commerce will take the matter up, and that the public will warmly support them in urging the local Government to demand fair play for Madras.—*Madras Times*.

YOUTHFUL LOAFERS.—From a case that was tried by Mr. T. G. Clarke at the Town Police Court on Thursday last it appears that there is a nuisance and a danger growing up in our midst. Two European lads were charged with trespass, and it appeared that they had frequently been up before the Court. One of them had only been out of prison three days. They were described in the charge sheet as having no residences, and the evidence showed that they had no means of gaining a livelihood. It was pointed out to the magistrate by the Deputy Commissioner of Police that there are many youths in this town similarly situated. We quite believe this; for they are constantly to be seen loafing about. Now, what is to be done with these youths? We cannot let the nuisance go on increasing, for if we do, there may be some terrible crime committed some day or other by them. We may depend upon it that they will not starve if it is possible to obtain anything by stealing. They mix with the lowest natives and pick up all their vices, while at the same time they have all the strength and courage of the European. As soon as they get out of prison they do something to get in again. It is very difficult to know what to do with them; but something ought to be done, and that speedily.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 10.

SLAVERY IN NATIVE COCHIN.—Are people allowed to traffic in human flesh and blood in Native Cochin? This is a question which we ask in all seriousness, as, from certain events which have recently occurred in Trichoor, it would appear that slavery is as cherished an institution now as it was in the olden time. Perhaps the buying and selling of slaves is not done openly, but that transactions of this nature occur pretty frequently, those who have lived in the interior for some time, and have kept their eyes and ears open, will be unable to deny. The slaves, who are the most abject creatures imaginable, seem perfectly reconciled to their lot, and, unless subjected to severe ill-treatment, they seldom leave their masters. Europeans who have settled in the interior have done a great deal of good towards improving the condition of this poor down-trodden class but unfortunately their efforts are seldom seconded by the authorities.

Here is a case in point. A slave whom his owners ill-treated ran away from them, and sought the protection of a gentleman living at Trichoor. The owners, desirous of having the man restored to them, several times sent offers of money, which were stoutly refused. They then tried to win over the neighbours, with the view of inducing them to inveigle away the runaway, but without success. Lately a man, who formerly belonged to the mission, but had been excommunicated for some offence, knowing that the family were away, procured the assistance of a Chogan and a gang of about fifteen Nairs, and broke into the house at night and carried away the slave by force, taking care to get the man servant left in charge intoxicated in the early part of the evening. The gentleman on his return laid a formal complaint before the Tahsildar, who after two or three days' delay had two of the men arrested. It is rumoured that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the owners, but as they are influential men, it is feared that there will be a miscarriage of justice. Housebreaking and kidnapping are certainly not light offences, but the Tahsildar evidently is of a different opinion; otherwise, how are we to account for the lukewarm manner in which he conducts this inquiry. The correspondent who has communicated to us these facts desires us to draw the attention of the Dewan thereto. He writes:—"If you draw the Dewan's attention to the case, he will be strict in his orders, or I fear they will get round him. Is not slavery abolished? then why does the Sircar wink at such things? To this day, as I can prove, people buy and sell human lives. Unless the press takes up the cause of these poor slaves their lot will indeed be hard. "He is only a slave! is the only remark we hear; such being the case, is it not hard to prosecute the owner for taking what is his!!!" We hope to return to the subject in our next.—*Cochin Argus*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Str. Meinam, —, Galle; str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.—5. Str. Deccan, Loames, Calcutta.—8. Str. Indus, —, Suez; Woodbine, —, Karikal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. E. Noel, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. Bevan. For MADRAS and Back.—Mr. E. H. Lacroix. For GALLE.—Mr. F. W. Holl, Mr. Millbank. For MELBOURNE.—Serg. Mackenzie, wife, and five children, Mr. J. Wilson. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. C. Adams. For BRINDISI.—Mr. F. Rose, Col. and Mrs. Ryan and three children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Deane and infant, Mrs. Paul, Messrs. Smith, Gray, Stead, O'Brien, and S. P. Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. Lillingston and two children, Mr. Peddie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Armstrong, Miss Simkins, Mr. W. Burnet. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. C. Gale, Vivian, Dickson, and G. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and infant. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jones.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—8. Ophire, —, Calcutta; str. Indus, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Venour, Mr. J. Birkenhead. For BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs. Hearn and infant, Mr. A. T. Simson, Mrs. Simson and infant, Mr. M. S. Williams, Mr. H. Whally, Mr. T. H. Rosell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Ramsay.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Gore, Dr. Murdock.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 10, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ..	2 0 5-16 to 2 0 3
Credit to 6 months	... ..	2 0 7-16 to 2 0 3
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ..	1 10 1/2 to 1 11
" " at 3 months	... ..	1 10 1/2
" " at sight	... ..	1 11 1/2

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 30 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	... ..	1859	6 1/2 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ..	1856-57	Nominal.
4 per cent.	... ..	1832-33	
Ditto	... ..	1835-36	
Ditto	... ..	1842-43	1/2 to 1 dis.
Ditto	... ..	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

KHELAT.—It is reported that a regiment of Sind Horse and a mortar battery are to be sent to Khelat to the assistance of the Khan.

MR. I. T. PRICHARD ON INDIAN POLITY.—Mr. Iltidus T. Prichard has written to the President of the Bombay Association, expressing great pleasure at the receipt of the letter conveying to him the resolutions passed by the Association thanking him for his exertions in drawing attention in England to the defects in the financial and

general administration of British India; and takes the opportunity to impress upon the Bombay Association that the leaders of thought and opinion in India ought not to rest till they have secured a fair representation of their country in Parliament. A little attention to the constitution of Great Britain, he says, will show that not only is there nothing unconstitutional or impractical in such a measure, but that it is a right which the people of India, as a component part of the British Empire, are entitled to demand, and this right to representation appears to him to be so dear, that if it were firmly and persistently demanded, it must eventually be conceded. The demand should, he considers, be at first limited to one representative from each minor presidency and lieutenant-governorship, the suffrage being extended to holders in their own right of landed and other property. "In looking forward to the probable future destiny of India by the light which the history of other nations affords," Mr. Prichard says, "we can see but two alternatives. Either as time goes on the races of India, growing in intelligence and enlightenment and gradually merging their race distinctions in a principle of nationality, will become welded into one great people, will recognise their political rights, and proceed to claim them by separating from Great Britain, or the union between India and England must be made permanent by the actual incorporation of the former with the British Empire. That the interests of India will be best consulted by the latter course there can be no doubt. But there is only one way of effecting it, and that is by India being represented in Parliament. That our leading statesmen will one day become convinced of this I feel sure, though at first much opposition must be looked for; but if the people of India are in earnest, that opposition must eventually yield to a demand grounded on truth, justice, and right, and it is to this object that the efforts of all who labour for the real welfare of the people of India should be directed."

THE KING OF SIAM AT BOMBAY.—After visiting the camp at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Jubbulpore, his Majesty the King of Siam arrived in Bombay on Friday morning. He was received at the station by the Commander-in-Chief, and then conducted, with a military escort, to Government House, where he was entertained by his Excellency the Governor. A number of gentlemen were presented to him, and he then left for his bungalow at Malabar Hill, where he was visited on Saturday by his Excellency the Governor. In the evening he was entertained at a State dinner in Government House. Tuesday he will attend the ball to be given by his Excellency, and on Thursday he will attend the ball to be given by the Hon. Mr. A. D. Sassoon. It is intended that his Majesty shall visit the dockyard, the Caves of Elephanta, cotton mills in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and other places of interest, during the week, and he will leave for Madras on Saturday. The young king, who is accompanied by Major Sladen, and Mr. Knox, the Consul-General at Bangkok, who acts as interpreter, has made a favourable impression, and has given reason for supposing that he will turn-out one of the most intelligent and liberal monarchs of the East. He is very young looking, and is not at all uncomely, his figure being good, and his face open and intelligent, and not of a very decided Mongolian cast. He talks English pretty well, an accomplishment he owes to his father, who, during the twenty-five years he spent in a Buddhist monastery, in order to escape from the intrigues of a half-brother, managed to store his mind with many treasures of science and Western civilization. He is said to observe well what he sees, and to draw comparisons between his own country and the improvements his visit to India has given him an opportunity of considering. For an Oriental King he is very modestly attended, having not more than a retinue of forty. He has brought with him six brothers, two or three ministers, four nobles of Siam, sixteen officers, and eighteen personal attendants; and although at home his Majesty is "very much married," he has not a single lady in his train.

MISS CARPENTER AND THE HINDUS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 20.—Miss Carpenter seems now to be discovering what some of us, who knew more of the country than she did at the time of her visit to India, had been long aware of—that among Hindus acquiescence does not necessarily imply conviction, and that they, in common with the rest of the world, find it rather more blessed to receive than to give. The Hindu girls' school in Girgaum has been entirely supported by Miss Carpenter for two years, and she now very naturally concludes that the parents, whose daughters are being educated in this school, should contribute something to its support. Up to this time they do not appear to have felt the necessity for this, nor, so long as the advantages of the school are to be obtained without payment, are they likely to do so. Miss Carpenter is willing to defray half the expenses for another year if the parents will do the rest—an offer so liberal and demand so modest that one can hardly conceive of their terms not being complied with and accepted with eagerness. My own decided impression is that at present very few Hindus, even of respectable means, care enough about their daughters' education to pay for it, even at the low rate of one rupee per mensem; and that they will be loth to touch the burden with one of their fingers, so long as philanthropic shoulders can be found willing to bear the whole weight of it. May I confess without utter condemnation as obstructive, illiberal, and benighted or poco-curant, that it appears to me there are more urgent reforms and improvements shrieking for attention both in England and in this country than the literary cultivation of the already amiable and

excellent housewives of India? Now I am acquainted with several highly cultivated and carefully educated ladies with whom to converse is a feast—nay, a keen combat of reason—but who are neither amiable, excellent, nor housewifely. These educational maniacs would have us forget the fact that the three feminine virtues mentioned flourish or fade, absolutely uninfluenced by the little more or little less of book lore. Whether these virtues include the whole duty of woman is another question; but I and several Hindus rather prize them.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5. Str. Neera, Hanscom, Calcutta; City of Pekin, McEachern, Glasgow; Ocean, Roturier, Bordeaux.—8. Bombay, Jordan, Newcastle; Tothys, Evans, Cardiff; Coora, Coombs, Shields.—7. Backia, Letchmy, Walkey, Chittagong; Kate, Davenport, Duncan, Shields; Mofussilite, Roe, London.—8. Str. Ada, Tschell, London; str. Roskell, Suez; Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, Liverpool.—9. Str. Derby, Newman, Cardiff.—11. Str. Peshawur, White, Southampton; str. Orlando, Doacor, London; Selimanshaw, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Mahie, Essajee, Cochin; Ida, Morris, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. E. Cantopher and two daughters, J. Davies, Miss C. Beer, Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, Miss Andrews, Capt. Lee, Major L. Harries, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. St. Leger, Mr. W. Lucas, Lieut. Henderson, B.N. From BRINDISI.—Lord U. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Irwing, Dr. O'Donnell, Mrs. Impey and two infants, Major Beynon, Dr. McDowall, Capt. and Mrs. Ransford, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Alexander, Col. Hyde, Mrs. Collin, Mr. C. D. Bentley, Mr. Apcar. From SEZ.—Mrs. Roskell, Mr. Roux.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6. Gazelle, Warness, Akyab.—7. Str. William Cory, Donaldson, Liverpool; Davina, Leisk, Zanzibar.—8. Goolanar, Nacoda, Mozambique.—9. Str. Kurrachee, Scott, Kurrachee.—10. Str. Atalanta, Matthews, Liverpool; str. Penguin, Hewitt, Liverpool; str. Sphinx, Marcovich, Trieste, &c.; Omar Pasha, Findlay, Calcutta; Ardowan, Kerr, Calcutta; Nelson, Hands, Calcutta.—11. Red Gauntlet, Swan, Calcutta; Sultan Basha, Nacoda, Cochin, &c.—12. Mail str. Khedive, Steward, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. L. Edward, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Broadfoot, Mr. D. Campbell, Masters S. and H. Morris, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mrs. Behr and two children, Mr. Jenkins, Lieut. Darton, R.A., Mrs. Ward, Mr. Storey, Mr. Lewin, Mr. E. C. Smith. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. E. C. Palmer, T. E. Hartley, W. Latham, Weir, and Stemthal, Hon. R. Bourke. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane. For SEZ.—Mr. Sypsomos, Mr. Luard, Mr. W. Morice.

Per str. Atalanta.—From BOMBAY.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Wickes and infant, Master Cunliffe, Master and Miss McConaghey, Capt. Beattie, Mr. F. W. Fallon, Rev. F. C. Cardew, Miss Fotheringham, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood and infant, two Misses Wood.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	2s. 0 7-16d.	to 2s. 0 1d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0 9-16d.	to 2s. 0 1d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0 11-16d.	to 2s. 0 1d. Docta.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 450)	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock				
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4)	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—The continued excitement in the Cotton market has at length had some effect on Grey Goods, and in most instances we have to advance our quotations As. 1 to 2 pence on last mail's prices; the demand, however, is still very moderate. The dullness in the Calcutta market, too, which is reported as much over supplied, has also an unfavourable influence with us, so that, altogether, importers of Piece Goods have anything but cheering prospects before them. Twist in limited supply, and quotations show a further advance of As. 1 to 1 1/2 per lb. In Metals, there has been a shade more doing, and prices are the turn in sellers' favour.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—Cotton: On the 9th inst. the home telegram advised that Cotton was quieter, with a downward tendency, which has induced buyers here to keep almost entirely out of the market, and prices close quite Rs. 5 to 7 below the highest point touched, the advance on the week being only about Rs. 5 per candy.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—EXCHANGE: Our quotations are higher by 3d. to 1d. per cent. for the week. With Calcutta there has not been so much business doing. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is nominally Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANDREWS, E. S., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to the charge of the div. of Atteah. Feb. 1.

CRAWFORD, H., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provs. Jan. 29.

CORBETT, J. H., is app. to the P.W.D. (temp.) as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. Feb. 1.

FORSTER, Lieut. col. T. F., offic. dep. comr., Hissar, received charge as superint. of the jail at that station from Mr. C. P. Bird, asst. comr., on Jan. 20.

FULLERTON, Col. W., dep. judge adv., is transf. to the Presy. dist. Feb. 1.

GALWAY, W. J., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, joined his app. on Dec. 12.

HEWSON, Lieut. J. F., R.E., servs. placed at disp. of the P.W.D. Feb.

HUGHES, J. G., sub engr., 3rd grade, att. to Delhi dist. of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, is perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D. Feb. 1.

HUGHES, Capt. W. G., asst. comr. of the 1st grade, in British Burmah, to be superint. of the Hill Tracts of Arrakan, with effect from Nov. 1 last.

HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, returned from furl., is transf. to Rajpootana. Feb. 1.

KEENE, H. G., dist. and sess. judge, Agra, to offic. as comr. of the Agra div., as a temp. arrangement, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond. [div., Philour. Feb. 1.

LAIRD, J. L., asst. conservator of forests, Punjab, is posted to the Sutlej.

MCANDREW, Lieut. col. G., dep. insp. gen. of police, Umballa Circle, is app. to offic. as superint. of Chamba, v. Lieut. col. B. T. Reid, on leave, with effect from such date as he assumed charge of his duties. Feb. 1.

MACKINNON, M. C., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transf. to the Indore (State) Railway. Feb. 1.

MAXGILL, G. E., joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs. Feb. 1.

MILLS, Rev. M. E., to be chaplain of Murree, with effect from Dec. 18.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. W. G., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is transf. to the Punjab Irrigation Branch. Feb. 1.

PARKER, E. W., judge small cause court, Lahore, having reported his return to duty on Sept. 30, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Gazette Order No. 701, dated May 15, is cancelled.

PATTERSON, J. H. L., is app. to the P.W.D. as a storekeeper of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Jan. 29.

POLLOCK.—In reference to the notification issued by the P.W.D., dated Jan. 24, the services of Major F. T. Pollock, Madras staff corps, late exec. eng., 2nd grade, D.P.W., Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort. St. George.

POULTON, Lieut. col. H. B. A., dep. judge advocate, returning from furl., on arrival at Jubbulpore will assume charge of the office of dep. judge advocate of the Saugor and Gwalior districts.

RIVAZ, G. W., asst. comr., transf. from the Ferozepore to the Dera Ismail Khan district. Feb. 1.

SANDFORD, J. D., M.A., barrister-at-law, and of the Bengal C.S., to be judicial comr. of British Burmah. [7, 1872.

SPENCER, Rev. W., to be chaplain of Meean Meer, with effect from Feb.

THOMSON, Rev. J. M., M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal estab., to be senior chaplain, in succession to the Rev. R. Henderson, and with effect from the date of his retirement, viz., Oct. 14, 1871.

WHITE, W. H., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the buildings and roads branch.

WILKINS, H. G., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Patna. Feb. 1.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The following arrangements are made in the great trigonometrical survey of India:—

Capt. A. Pullan, Bengal S.C., asst. superint., 1st grade, to offic. as depy. superint., 3rd grade, from Dec. 11, 1871.

Mr. W. H. Cole, H.A., offic. depy. superint., 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. superint., 1st grade, from Dec. 17, 1871, the date of Capt. T. T. Carter's return from furlough.

BERAR POLICE.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Mr. F. Wright, dist. superint. of police, the following changes are made in the Berar police, with effect from Jan. 22:—

Mr. F. Wright, dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.

Mr. N. R. Cumberledge, offic. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, to revert to his offic. position in the 2nd grade.

Capt. C. Jameson, offic. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade.

MILITARY.

ALCOCK.—Presy. dist. order confd., posting Capt. G. B. P. Alcock, Bengal inf., to the 13th N.I., for duty.

BAX—BOILEAU.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 8, making the following tempy. appts. until the arrival of Capt. A. H. Prinsep, 2nd squadron officer 11th Bengal cav., with effect from Oct. 12:—Capt. W. I. Bex, squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. H. Boileau, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

BERESFORD—RIDGEWAY.—Lieut. G. W. Beresford, 2nd wing subalt. 43rd N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Butter, vacated. Dated Jan. 6. Lieut. R. K. Ridgeway, 96th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Beresford. Dated Jan. 6.

BLOWERS.—The services of Capt. G. F. Blowers, Bombay staff corps, qrmr. 13th regt. Bombay N.I., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

CLARKE.—Order confd., app. Ensign W. W. Clarke to act as interpreter 17th foot (1st batt.), v. Field, on sick leave to England.

CURRIE, Major J. R., S.C., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Rawul Pindee for gen. duty. Jan. 24.

DANIELL.—Dehra Ghazee Khan station order confd., dated Jan. 17, app. Capt. L. C. Daniell, 1st Sikh inf., station staff officer, v. Lance, proc. with his regt. to Edwardesabad.

DEEDES.—The services of Lieut. col. H. G. Deedes, 60th rifles, private sec. and A.D.C. to H.H. the Lieut. gov., Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India from Feb. 1.

DICKSON, Lieut. J. B. B., 1st squad. sub., 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt.

DURY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 18, app. Lieut. A. W. Dury interpr. to the 54th foot, with effect from Nov. 24.

EVANS—BRIND.—Shillong station order confd., dated Jan. 9, app. Capt. H. M. Evans, adjt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. F. S. Brind, proc. on duty with the officer comdg. the Eastern Frontier dist.

FITZGERALD—CORSE-SCOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, making the following temp. arrangements:—Capt. J. FitzGerald to offic. as interpr., 1st batt. 6th foot, from Oct. 21, v. Local capt. R. M. T. Startford, perm. to remain with the detachment at Peshawur. Ensign E. H. Corse-Scott to perform the duties of adjt., from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22, during the abs. on duty of Adj. G. W. B. Collis.

GARDEN.—Almorah station order confd., dated Nov. 29, app. Major W. A. Garden, Bengal S.C., to offic. as station staff officer during the abs. of Capt. Gregory at the Camp of Exercise, with effect from Nov. 24.

HARWARD.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Jan. 6, directing Local major T. N. Harward, R.A., to take over comd. of the station from Local major F. W. Stubbs, R.A., proc. with his battery in course of relief.

HERBERT—OAKES.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861:—Lieut. col. C. Herbert, Bengal S.C., Jan. 30; Lieut. col. E. Oakes, Bengal S.C., Feb. 2.

HILL, Lieut. col. R. B., inf., is posted to Umballa for gen. duty. Feb. 8.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. F. V. R., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in command of 36th N.I. during the absence of Lieut. col. Fowle on furlough. Jan. 28.

JOHNSTONE.—Regtl. order confd., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 22, app. Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, offic. wing subalt., to offic., in addition, as adjt. during the period Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, wing subalt., may offic. as 2nd in com. of the regt.

MELVILLE, Capt. J. S., unattached, is placed on the retired list on the pension of capt.—viz., 10s. 6d. per diem—as a special case, with effect from Feb. 15.

PLAYFAIR—PROUDFOOT.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, dated Nov. 20 last, directing Capt. A. L. Playfair, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, on prep. leave to Bombay, or until further orders; and Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, wing subalt. and offic. adjt., to act, in addition, as 2nd in com. until the arrival of Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone.

RANKIN.—Dhumsala station order confd., dated Nov. 18 last, directing Capt. H. H. Rankin, 1st Goorkhas, to take over charge of the station staff office from Lieut. Churchill, 1st Goorkhas, about to leave with his regiment.

RICHARDS.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., app. Col. S. Richards to the com. of the dist., v. Major gen. Macdonell, C.B., proceeded to Europe, from Nov. 2 last.

RYALL—DANDRIDGE.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors B. W. Ryall and E. Dandridge; Jan. 14.

SCOTT.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Dec. 31, app. Lieut. C. H. Scott, No. 3 batt. 5th brigade R.A., to the charge of the station staff office, on Second Capt. D. S. Pemberton, proc. with his battery, No. 4 bat. 24th brigade R.A.

SIMPSON, Lieut. S., R.A., to have the local rank of capt. from Dec. 21.

STRONG—BARROW.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 6, making the following temp. appts., v. England, offic. 2nd squad. officer 10th Bengal cav., proc. on m.c., with effect from Oct. 25:—Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st sq. ad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

SMITH—LYNCH.—Lieut. B. Smith, 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Quinet, dated Jan. 5. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 37th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Smith, dated Jan. 5.

TAYLOR, Capt. A. FitzW., Bengal staff corps, late adjt. Malwa Bheel corps, is att. to the 3rd N.I. for duty. Feb. 3.

VANDERGUCHT, Lieut. col. B. G., staff corps, late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th N.I., is, at his own request, posted to Morar for gen. duty. Feb. 3.

VIVIAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1, app. Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. and wing officer, consequent on the departure on furl. of Capt. F. C. W. Drummond.

WILLOWS.—Deyra station order confd., directing Lieut. col. J. E. L. Willows, Bengal staff corps, to take charge of the station staff office from Capt. S. E. Becher, adjt. 5th Goorkhas, proc. with his regt. on field service.

WINTLE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 12, making the following arrangements, consequent on the return from furl. of Major Winson, comdt.:—Capt. H. R. Wintle, 1st wing subalt. 18th N.I., to offic. as qmr., v. Cologan, who reverts to his appt. of offic. 1st wing subalt.

WILSON.—Mooltan brig. order confd., app. Col. H. M. Wilson, staff corps, to the com. of the Mooltan brig., from Dec. 18.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Head-quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 22.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements and redistribution of troops have been ordered:—

- A-F R.H.A. from Benares to Lucknow as soon as convenient.
- C-F R.H.A. from Lucknow to Umballa as soon as convenient.
- D-8th R.A. from Jubbulpore to Benares as soon as convenient.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, Bengal S.C., comdt. 34th (the Futehghurh) regt. N.I.; Major A. H. Bamfield, Bengal S.C., dist. superint. of police, Punjab; Major C. S. Lane, Bengal S.C., depy. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. J. E. W. Howey, general list, inf.; Lieut. F. W. Nicolay, Bengal S.C., adjt. 35th (the Mynpoorie) regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. F. Cotton, R.E., date of arrival at Bombay Jan. 15, 1872.

Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, med. dept., date of arrival at Bombay Oct. 28, 1871.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) D. S. Dodgson, inf., date of arrival at Fort William Jan. 21, 1872.

Capt. C. K. M. Walter, Bengal S.C., political agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana, date of arrival at Bombay Nov. 17, 1871 (date of departure on furlough, Nov. 20, 1869).

MEDICAL.

CLARK, Surg. major S., is reapp. as inspector gen. of prisons and dispensaries, N.W.P., with effect from Nov. 8.

COURTNEY, Asst. surg. W. M., Bengal Med. Service, to offic. as med. officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from Nov. 4, at which date he assumed charge from Surg. A. D. Campbell.

CUTCLIFFE, Surg. H. C., to offic. as professor of surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, and to be *ex-officio* 1st surg. of the college hospital, during absence, on furlough, of Surg. major J. Fayer, c.s.t. Jan. 23.

FARRELL.—Order confd., dated Dec. 9, directing Surg. G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab cav., to afford med. aid to 1st Sikh inf., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg. A. P. Holmes, on duty at Dera Ismail Khan.

HENDLEY, Asst. surg. T. H., in med. charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to offic. in med. charge of the Marwar political agency, in the room of Asst. surg. J. H. Newman, M.D. Jan. 27.

KELLY, Surg. W. P., to be inspector gen. of jails, sanitary comr., and superint. of vaccination in British Burmah; the superint. of the Rangoon central jail, for the time being, to be *ex-officio* deputy inspector gen. of jails in British Burmah. Jan. 27.

KELLY.—Edwardesabad station order confd., dated Dec. 16, directing Asst. surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjab inf., to assume charge of the wing 1st Punjab cav., v. Asst. surg. Sanders, 2nd Sikh inf., who marches with his regt. in course of relief.

LINTON.—The services of Asst. surg. H. J. Linton, med. dept., attached to 40th (the Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the home dept. Jan. 28.

MAY.—The services of Dr. W. G. May, which were placed tempy. at the disposal of N.W.P. Govt., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept. Feb. 2.

MACKERTICH.—Order confd., dated Dec. 2, directing Asst. surg. S. Mackertich, 5th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to 2nd Punjab cav. and 1st Sikh inf., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. A. P. Holmes, and pending the arrival of Surg. G. Farrell.

METRICK, 1st Class Vet. surg. J. J., doing duty with D batty. 8th brig. R.A., to offic. in vet. charge of Kurnal home stud, during absence, on furl. to Europe, of Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell.

MURRAY—Ross.—Rajapore station order confd., dated Dec. 20, as a tempy. measure, directing Asst. surg. W. F. Murray, M.B., attached to 3rd Punjab cav., to proceed to Dera Ghazi Khan, and report himself to the officer comdg., for duty in that station. Dated Dec. 26, directing Asst. surg. G. C. Ross, 4th Punjab cav., to receive over med. charge of detachment 3rd Sikh inf. from Asst. surg. R. Power, 3rd Punjab cav., about to march with his regt.

THOMSON.—Kohat station order confd., dated Dec. 23, app. Asst. surg. G. Thomson, 1st Punjab cav., to med. charge of the Hazara mountain batty. and No. 4 or garrison co. of art., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. Jackson, proceeding with his regt. to Dera Ghazi Khan.

PROMOTIONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical department, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surgeon from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1060 of Dec. 23, 1864:—
Asst. surgs. G. W. Jameson; H. Cookson; R. W. Cunningham, M.D.; W. Moir, M.B.; and T. G. Skardon. Jan. 20.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. N. L. STURT—GENERAL LIST.

Head-quarters, Camp, Delhi, Jan. 27.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 30th day of October, 1871, Lieut. R. N. L. Sturt, general list, and attached to the 28th regt. Madras N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First instance.—In having, at Vellore, on or about the 2nd September, 1871, falsely stated to Lieut. col. F. W. A. Robson, commanding the same regiment, that he had stood security for the amount of eight hundred rupees for M. J. M. Maskell, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, and did not get a rupee of the amount, he well knowing the same to be false.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place and date, in a letter addressed to the adjutant of the regiment, dated Sept. 2, 1871, wilfully falsely stated that he had been suddenly called upon as surety to meet a pecuniary demand, and thereby induced the said Lieut. col. F. W. A. Robson to grant him eight days' station leave to Madras to make arrangements to meet it, whereas the prisoner well knew the same to be false, and that he had not been called upon as surety for another person, but that his object in asking for leave was on some other other account.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge in its first instance; and guilty of the charge in its second instance.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.

J. P. COODE, Col., President.

Approved and confirmed.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Headquarters, Camp Delhi, Jan. 17, 1872.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LORD NAPIER ON THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Headquarters, Camp, Delhi, Feb. 2.—1. The experiences gained in war pass away with the actors in the scene, and are forgotten in a long peace.

2. The camp of exercise at Delhi has given us an opportunity, during the last two months, of renewing the lessons of war modified by the teaching of the present day.

3. The C. in C. feels assured that very great benefit has resulted from the Camp of Exercise, and that all engaged in it will return to the study of their profession with increased interest and capability.

4. It must be remembered that camps of exercise are not intended to teach the elementary instruction which should be learnt in cantonments, and the C. in C. would earnestly engage all officers holding high commands in the numerous garrisons in this Presidency to cause the chain of practical instruction in field exercises to be carried through all grades, so that each officer, of whatever rank, shall be competent to teach, and be held responsible for the training of those who are especially under his command.

5. His Excellency is also desirous to see officers exercised as often as possible in grades of superior responsibility to their own.

6. If this course is steadily pursued, the labours of command will be comparatively easy.

7. Lord Napier of Magdala has not failed to observe instances of special zeal and ability in exercising command and in imparting instruction; his Excellency requests the generals of divisions and the heads of departments to submit the names of any officers whom they consider to have distinguished themselves by intelligence, and to merit being brought to the C. in C.'s notice.

8. The time for breaking up the Camp of Exercise having arrived, Lord Napier of Magdala desires to express to the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments, to the umpire staff, and to the several departmental officers, his best thanks for the zealous assistance they have given in working out the objects of the camp, and the endeavours they have made to render it instructive.

9. His Excellency has been highly gratified by the excellent discipline of the troops, both European and native, and the zeal and soldierly spirit with which they have entered into the operations in which they have been engaged.

10. Lord Napier of Magdala is greatly indebted to the Adjutant-general's and Quartermaster-general's Departments.

11. Compilations from the best military authors have been prepared and circulated.

12. The theatre of operation has been rapidly surveyed, and maps freely distributed.

13. The difficult duties of the Commissariat Department have been efficiently fulfilled.

14. The medical and sanitary arrangements have been in every respect satisfactory.

15. The Provost Marshal's duties have been carried on in a very creditable manner.

16. The observations of the Commander-in-Chief on the several operations will be communicated hereafter.—By order, &c.,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjt.-gen.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.—The Government of India has decided that it was never intended to grant any extra allowances to a surgeon of a brigade of royal artillery for the charge of batteries of another brigade.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (February):—Colonel R. C. Lawrence, c.b., resident in Nepal, has subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, from March 2 next, or the subsequent date of which he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, with the view of obtaining furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel corps, for one month, from Jan. 15. Rev. W. Simpson, senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been granted by H.M.'s secretary of state for India an extension of leave for six months. Rev. J. P. Boswell, junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been permitted by H.M.'s secretary of state for India to resign the service from the date of the expiration of the leave for two years granted him by the chief commissioner of British Burmah 2nd Feb., 1870. Captain E. G. Lillingston, late officiating deputy commander of Julpigoree, has leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cuttack, has leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, who reported his return from furlough on Jan. 12, has the usual subsidiary leave from that date, to enable him to join his appointment at Jounpore. Mr. P. Whalley, Under Secretary to the Government, N.W.P., two years' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. A. Gaselee, 4th Punjab infantry, has preparatory leave for thirty days, from Jan. 17 or such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and embark on the furlough dated Nov. 28. The unexpired portion—viz., from Jan. 17 to Feb. 6—of the leave granted to Mr. Hyde, dated Dec. 20, 1870, is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. W. F. Beaton, inf., for six months, under the rules of 1854. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. W. Baugh, infantry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. F. Currie, late 1st European light cavalry, city magistrate, Lucknow, Oudh, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. W. Drummond, cavalry, and Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, Bengal staff corps, per *Nebraska*, Jan. 16, from Bombay. Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, Bengal staff corps, 8rd squadron officer, 2nd Punjab cavalry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, royal engineers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, department public works, Rangoon, garrison division, British Burmah, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. J. C. Annesley, medical department, for two years. Lieut. J. Brown, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, public works department, 1st division, Indore Railway, for two years. Capt. E. H. Webb, general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern 5th regt. N.L.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 9th Bengal cavalry, for eighteen months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Surgeon F. Day, Madras medical department, inspector general of fisheries in British India, for three months, without pay, on urgent private affairs, under the regulations of 1854, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. J. H. Thurburn, doing duty Bengal sappers and miners, to Calcutta, from Jan. 15 to May 15. Capt. O. C. Baker-Cresswell, 3rd hussars, pending retirement from the service. Capt. A. W. Brodhurst, 20th hussars, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England. Capt. and brevet major T. E. Hughes, No. 6 battery 13th brigade, R.A., from Jan. 17, to Bombay, and thence to England, for six months. Lieut. W. P. Platt, No. 1 battery 24th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Assistant surgeon B. Reed, 12th foot, to England, for six months. Ensign G. S. Banister, 24th foot, overland. Lieut. H. W. Pride, 36th foot, to England, overland. Capt. J. M. Theobald, 62nd foot, to England, overland. Capt. F. G. Sherlock, 72nd foot, from Jan. 3, pending retirement from the service. Staff asst. surg. C. De M. Palmer, m.b., to England, overland. Surg. J. C. Annesley, to Lahore, and thence to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough. Lieut. W. A. Ramsay, 4th hussars, to Bombay, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 22. Lieut. R. Chambers, 5th lancers, to England, overland. Asst. surg. E. Townsend, m.d., 3rd foot, to England, overland. Qrmr. A. Berry, to England, overland. Lieut. W. N. Whitty, 10th foot, to England, overland. Major C. G. Grant, Lieuts. A. H. Bertie and G. L. Field, 17th foot, to England, overland. Surg. E. L. Hiffernan, 19th foot, for six months. Ensign T. W. Conran, 26th foot, to England, overland. Surg. J. H. Finemore, 45th foot, to England, overland. Capt. C. Bowling, 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. J. L. Kelly, 62nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, and thence to England, from March 1 next to June 30, 1872. Lieut. F. Dorling, 96th foot, to England, overland. Lieut. col. A. Irvine, doing duty at Benares, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Major H. R. Osborn, 2nd in command 5th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, Capt. H. W., staff corps, asst. superint. of police, Kurnool, to offic. as asst. superint. of police in Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. Chrystie on other duty. Feb. 6.
GOODRICH, W. W., acting asst. superint. of police, Cuddapah, to act as asst. superint. of police in Bellary, during the employment of Capt. Briggs on other duty. Feb. 6.
HANNINGTON, J. C., to act as civil and sess. judge of Guntoor during the employment of Mr. Swinton on other duty. Feb. 8.

HORSLEY, W. D., to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. Feb. 6.
IRVINE, G. D., asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, reported his return to the presidency per steamer *Stevenson* on Jan. 31.
LEMAN, G. D., to act as coll. and mag. of the Kristna dist. Jan. 30.
SWINTON, R. B., to act as civil and sess. judge of Cuddalore during the abs. of Mr. Hodgson on leave—to join forthwith.
WALHOUSE, M. J., is perm. to resign the Madras civil service, from March 11, and is admitted to an annuity of £1,000.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as fellows of the University of Madras:—

Rev. J. Barton, M.A.; Mr. H. Fortey, M.A.

MILITARY.

HENDERSON, Major J. R. S., removed from general duty Vizianagram to offic. wing officer, 12th N.I.
HEWETT.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Central district, directing Lieut. J. R. S. O. Hewett, No. 5—5th brigade, to join the royal artillery, Fort St. George, for treatment, he being unable on account of ill health to accompany his battery to Secunderabad.
JOHNSON, Ensign S. M., No. 6 company, Madras Volunteer Guards, is perm., at his own request, to resign his commission in the regiment.
KELLY—SULLIVAN.—Acting conductor J. Kelly, to be conductor, v. Berry, deceased, from Jan. 16. Sub-conductor P. Sullivan, to be acting conductor, v. Kelly, prom., from Jan. 16.
LONGCROFT, Col. T. C., staff corps, dep. adjt. gen., will conduct the duties of adjt. gen. during the absence of Col. P. B. Roe, on priv. leave.
PARROTT, Ensign B. A. N., 2nd wing subalt., 27th N.I., to proceed to Rangoon, and do duty until further orders with the 14th N.I. Jan. 30.
SMITH, Capt. H. C. B. W., of the invalid estab., having returned from furl. to Europe, is permitted to reside and draw his pay on the Neillgherries.
SOUTHEY.—The prom. of Lieut. col. W. Southey (died Dec. 13, 1872), Madras S.C., to the rank of col. by brevet from Dec. 22, 1871, notified in G.G.O. No. 1134 of 1871, is cancelled. Jan. 16.
TRIPE.—The following order is confd.—By the officer commanding Tonghoo, app. Col. L. Tripe 2nd in command and wing officer 12th N.I., to the command of the station, as next senior officer, v. Col. Halliday, proceeding in command of 12th N.I. Jan. 4.

REMOVALS, &c.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—
Major C. M. White, S.C., from gen. duty Cannanore to offic. wing officer 24th N.I.
Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, S.C., from attached 39th N.I., and Lieut. S. L. Hunt, S.C., attached 3rd N.I., from date of relief from commissariat employ.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) T. E. Thorpe, from attached 28th N.I., to offic. 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I., to join on arrival of the regt. at Madras, for embarkation for Burmah.
Major A. H. Cooke, S.C., from gen. duty Madras, to offic. wing officer 19th N.I., to join on arrival of the regt. at Trichinopoly.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 6.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
To be lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service:—
Majors D. Scott, A. F. Williams, and W. J. Vizard, from Feb. 4.
Major T. S. Hawks, from Feb. 5.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe:—Mr. E. M. Dawes, clerk in the public department, has privilege leave of absence for one month, under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India dated Jan. 22, 1869, No. 495. Major C. S. Hearn, inspector general of police, subsidiary leave from Feb. 1 to date of embarkation.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the vernaculars according to the tests entered opposite their names:—Capt. H. T. Rogers, R.E., acting Principal, Civil Engineering College—Tamil, high proficiency, Jan. 8. Mr. E. H. Gregory, inspecting postmaster—Tamil, higher standard, Jan. 8. Mr. C. H. T. Norfor, assistant engineer—Tamil, D.P.W., Jan. 8. Lieut. A. W. Smart, R.E., assistant engineer—Tamil, D.P.W., Jan. 8. Mr. Larminie, assistant engineer—Telugu, D.P.W., Jan. 8. Capt. G. E. H. Beauchamp, acting superintendent of Central Jail, Rajahmundry—Telugu, colloquial, prescribed for superintendents of jails, Jan. 8. Mr. George Grimes, acting superintendent of Central Jail, Coimbatore—Telugu, colloquial, prescribed for superint. of jails, Dec. 15. Capt. H. B. Hayward, 45th foot—Hindustani, higher standard, Jan. 23.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in February) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. G. Harkness, staff corps, commandant 31st regiment light cavalry, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. J. Michael, staff corps, superintendent of family payments and pensions, for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. The furlough granted to Col. S. Mainwaring, staff corps, is cancelled at his own request. Brevet col. H. W. Parish, c.b., 45th foot, from Dec. 19 to June 15. 2nd Capt. A. C. Davidson, 23rd baigade R.A., for one month, from Jan. 23, or date of departure—Madras. Col. P. B. Roe, adjutant general, has privilege leave for thirty days, Jan. 30. Conductor J. Oldham, in continuation to July 21—Bangalore. Surg. major A. C. Macleod, deputy inspector general's department, Hyderabad subsidiary force, from Jan. 13, or date of departure, Bombay, under 1854 furlough regulations.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEST, K. T., M.A., head master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been app. to act as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, with effect from Dec. 11 last.

BULKLEY, A. S., to be asst. settlement officer in Gujarat rev. survey, and an asst. coll. for settlement duties, under the provs. of Sect. VI. of Bombay Act I. of 1865 in all the colls. of Gujarat. Feb. 7.

CAMPBELL, J. M., acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Colaba from Nov. 6 to Dec. 23 last.

DAVIDSON, C., to be proby. asst. supt. in the Rutnagherry rev. survey. Feb. 7.

DUFF, J. A. G., has been reapp. to act as coll. and mag. of Khandeish from Jan. 12.

GOLDSMID, F. L., to be proby. asst. supt. in the Southern Maratha country Rev. survey. Feb. 7.

GRANT, J. H., acted as junior coll. and mag. of Nassick, from Sept. 12 to Nov. 9, both days inclusive.

JACOMB, H. E., to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, P.D., during Mr. G. Norman's absence.

NORMAN, G., to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur during Mr. D'Oyly's absence on furlough for twenty-one months. Feb. 7.

POLLEN, J., C.S., has been app. super. asst. coll., Khandeish, from Jan. 15.

WALLACE, Major R. R., acting judge of the court of small causes at Kurra- chee, is confd. in that app. v. Col. Southey, deceased. Feb. 6.

WILLIE, F. R. S., to act as undersecretary to Government in the revenue, financial, and general departments during Mr. Jacomb's absence. Feb. 7.

MILITARY.

BLANSHARD, Lieut. F. H., 2nd wing sub. 15th N.I., to be qmrm. Feb. 3.

EDEN, Capt. W. T., offic. 2nd wing sub., 18th N.I., to be offic. 1st wing sub. Feb. 3.

ELDER.—The following order is confd.:—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 22, directing Major Elder to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 6th N.I., and Capt. Reay as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Briggs.

HEYLAND, Capt. A. R., offic. 3rd squad. officer, 1st L.C., to be offic. 1st squad. sub., v. Owen, who, at his own request, will remain attached to the 2nd L.C. Capt. Heyland will continue to offic. as 3rd squad. sub., in add. to his own duties. Feb. 3.

MACKENZIE, Ensign T. H., 106th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub. 63rd N.I., on prob. Feb. 3.

MILES, Lieut. col. J., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 6th regt. N.I., during the abs. of Lieut. col. Briggs, or until further orders. Feb. 3.

NEWPORT, Major W. H., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I. during such time as Major Chesshyre may offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, or until further orders. Feb. 3.

OLIVER, Capt. C. V., 66th foot, to be comdt. Ghisree Sanitarium, v. Capt. Dewar, R.A., whose tenure of app. has expired. Feb. 3.

SMITH, Major J. A., staff corps, received charge of the office of superint. of public works, Rajkute, from Capt. J. G. E. Griffith, staff corps. on Jan. 23.

SARGEANT, Lieut. R. A., R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, and offic. examiner of railway accounts, Bombay, is confd. in the latter post with the rank of controller, 2nd class 4th grade.

MEDICAL.

MILLER, Surg. T., M.D., to offic. in med. charge of 1st grenadiers N.I., v. Surg. major Sylvester.

SIMPSON, Asst. surg. J., M.B., is transferred from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Mhow div.

SYLVESTER—MACONACHIE.—Surg. J. H. Sylvester, F.R.S., and Asst. surg. G. A. Maconachie, M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and of those of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, in the Grant Medical College on Jan. 20.

WATERS, Asst. surg. G., has been app. as substantive *pro tem* civil surg. at Bushire, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

WILLIE.—Surg. maj. Willie, civil surg., Ahmedabad, performed the duties of depy. insp. of hospitals, Indian med. dept., N. div. of the army, from Nov. 23 to Dec. 1871.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lance corporal S. Gurney, 66th foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test. Ensign T. J. B. Dunne, 1-2nd Foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard test.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in January) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. M. Grant, deputy superintendent, revenue survey, Rutnagherry, has been allowed by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India extension of leave for two months. Rev. J. Higgins, chaplain of Nusseerabad, for three months, from Jan. 24 last. Mr. W. H. Crowe, acting second assistant collector of Sholapur, for three months, from April 3 next. Mr. W. D'Oyly, collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, for twenty-one months from 4th prox., under Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. H. H. Hardinge, C battery D brigade, R.H.A., from Jan. 27 to Feb. 5, to Bombay. Col. R. C. Romer, 9th brigade, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent

private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. A. Morse, 18th brigade, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major B. Burrell, 15th hussars, to remain in England, from Nov. 6 to Feb. 28, unless previously gazetted out. Col. W. L. Cahusac, commandant 16th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Capt. H. Philipps, 3rd squad. officer 2nd light cav., from Feb. 25 to March 25. Major F. D. Walters, 44th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Major R. S. Simonds, Bengal staff corps, for twenty months, from date of departure in April next. Surgeon major A. B. Macleod, M.D., Madras medical establishment, to the Cape of Good Hope and England, for two years. Capt. F. Hammond, Bengal staff corps, for ten months, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—At Abbottabad, Jan. 29, wife of Major F. T. Bainbridge, commanding 4th P.I., daughter.

BLAIR—At Bukh, Feb. 3, wife of Capt. H. Blair, R.E., daughter.

BOSWELL—At Trichinopoly, Feb. 1, wife of Lieut.-Col. Boswell, 38th regt. N.I., daughter.

BROWNLOW—At Cachar, Feb. 2, wife of Arthur Brownlow, son.

CAMERON—At Nusseerabad, Jan. 15, wife of Robert Cameron, commissariat dept., daughter.

CAREW—At Agra, Feb. 5, wife of Conductor M. Carew, army commissariat.

CARNEY—At Bangalore, Feb. 3, wife of Major Carney, 39th regt. N.I., daughter.

CARPENTER—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, wife of A. W. Carpenter, daughter.

CARTER—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, Mrs. T. E. Carter, daughter.

CREAIS—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, wife of J. Creais, son.

DAVIES—At Madras, Feb. 2, wife of G. C. W. Davies, daughter.

DOBSON—At Alipore, Jan. 31, wife of F. H. Dobson, daughter.

DUBIGNON—At Goorgaon, Feb. 1, wife of J. J. Dubignon, son.

DUNN—At Kurhurballee Collieries, Chord Line, E.I.R., Jan. 27, wife of T. E. Dunn, C.E., daughter.

EASTWOOD—At Allahabad, Feb. 1, wife of C. W. Eastwood, son.

GALLAGHER—At Hyderabad, Sind, Feb. 2, wife of Assistant Apothecary J. Gallagher, Detachment H.M.'s 66th regt., son.

GORDON—At Poona, Feb. 6, wife of J. W. Gordon, son.

GREIG—At Hong Kong, Jan. 14, wife of J. Greig, chief manager Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, son.

HEWETT—At Deesa, Feb. 7, wife of Col. W. S. Hewett, commanding 24th regt., N.I., daughter.

HOWSE—At Madras, Feb. 1, wife of S. F. Howse, indexer pay examiner's

LEAHY—At Sukkar, Upper Sind, Feb. 2, wife of Hon. Assist.-Surg. Leahy, son.

MACADAM—At Lucknow, Jan. 28, wife of P. H. Macadam, daughter.

MARSHALL—At the Medical Hall, Agra, Feb. 3, wife of H. Marshall, son.

MILLS—At Bareilly, Jan. 27, wife of Col. H. Mills, dep. assist. commissary General, daughter.

PYNE—At Purneah, Feb. 3, wife of R. S. Pyne, son.

RAYNE—At Jhelan, Jan. 27, wife of Middleton Rayne, superintending engineer, daughter, still-born.

REID—At Fyzabad, Feb. 4, wife of D. Reid, H.M.'s Customs, daughter.

RICHARDS—At 5, Chowringhee, Jan. 28, wife of L. Richards, son.

ROBERTS—At Meerut, Jan. 31, wife of J. C. Roberts, daughter.

SHROFF—At Grant-road, Feb. 5, wife of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, son.

SZCZEPANSKI—At Yeotmahl, Feb. 6, wife of Capt. Szczepanski, daughter.

TAYLOR—At Bhagulpore, Feb. 6, wife of V. T. Taylor, son.

WOOD—At Baroda, Nov. 28, wife of G. E. Wood, son.

MARRIAGES.

BORTHWICK—McKENZIE.—At the Scotch Kirk, Madras, Jan. 24, James R. Borthwick, to Robina B., daughter of James McKenzie.

DUNCAN—DAVIDSON.—At St. Andrew's Kirk, Feb. 3, William Duncan, engineer, Prince of Wales's Press Co., to Annie Davidson.

FITZPATRICK—RADFORD.—At Barrackpore, Jan. 23, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, to Isabella, daughter of the late J. E. T. Radford, C.E.

GOSLETT—WHITE.—At Meerut, Jan. 1, Joseph Goslett, to R. T. White.

MARTIN—GOMES.—At Lucknow, Jan. 11, C. A. Martin, to Maria, daughter of Andrew Gomes.

MORGAN—YOUNG.—At Christ's Church, Lucknow, Feb. 1, Edward G. J. O. Morgan, to Sarah M. Young.

TULLOCH—NORRIS.—At Barrabunki, Jan. 29, W. S. Tulloch, to Sarah, daughter of the late George Norris, commissariat dept.

DEATHS.

BEAUVAIS—At Kurrahee, Jan. 29, E. T. Beauvais, late chief inspector of post-offices, Sind and the Persian Gulf.

CRAWFORD—At Madras, Feb. 8, Pensioned Serj. J. Crawford.

HAMILTON—At Allahabad, Hannah, widow of the late Capt. J. Hamilton, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 89.

HYDE—At Agra, Jan. 25, Stanley V. A., son of W. Hyde.

JAMES—At Calcutta, Feb. 1, Alice E., wife of E. R. James, assistant Foreign-office, aged 25.

KINSLEY—At Madras, Feb. 6, Michael K., son of Apothecary P. Kinsley.

MCGARRY—At Lahore, Jan. 31, J. P. McGarry, late Supt. Punjab and Delhi Railway, aged 32.

MARTIN—At Mhow, Feb. 1, T. Martin, ridingmr. 15th hussars (late 17th

MAYHEW—At Meerut, Feb. 4, Anna M., wife of A. Mayhew, aged 43.

RYVES—At Shahjehanpore, Jan. 26, Louisa C., daughter of T. J. Ryves, supt. of police, aged 4.

ROGERS—At Lanode, Kangra Valley, Feb. 1, W. G. Rogers.

Official Papers.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

The following official papers have been published in India :—
From the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, March 2, 1871.

My Lord—Your Excellency's despatch of Oct. 3, 1870, No. 285, with the minutes of the members of your Government which it encloses, seems to require that I should now review the circumstances under which this discussion has arisen in respect to a reduction of the Native Army.

2. Towards the close of the year 1868, when I received the seals of the India Office, there was no reason to believe that the Government of India contemplated or was prepared to sanction any reduction whatever of force in the Native Army. On the contrary, the latest expression of opinion which had been received from that Government was to the effect that any such reduction would be impolitic. This opinion had received the sanction and authority of Sir John Lawrence, then Viceroy, and of Sir W. Mansfield, then Commander in Chief.

3. When, therefore, early in 1869, it became my duty to consider carefully the state of Indian finance, and when I found that in recent years, although the army had not been increased at all, the expenditure upon it had been increased very largely, I determined to call your Lordship's attention to this important fact, and to direct a close investigation into the question whether, without any sacrifice of force, there might not be effected great economy in cost.

4. It was with this view, and in this sense, that I addressed to your Lordship my financial despatch, No. 52, of the 26th January, 1869. In that despatch I reviewed the large increase which had arisen in various branches of the military expenditure since the year 1862-63, when, after the Mutiny, the army had been reduced to its peace footing, and when the total expenditure upon it had been brought down to thirteen millions, I pointed out that since that year, although there had been no additions made to the strength of the army, the expenditure upon it had risen to sixteen millions; and after specifying, as far as I could, the branches of expenditure on which this great increase had arisen, I expressed a sanguine hope that a close investigation of its causes would enable you not only to arrest it, but to effect a great reduction in the total cost of the army without any sacrifice of strength or of efficiency.

5. I desire to direct your Lordship's special attention to the fact that there was not a word in that despatch which contemplated any reduction in the strength of the army, or placed the Government of India under any pressure to make such a reduction in order to effect the contemplated saving. That saving was hoped for as the probable result of more economical management, and not of any diminution of force.

6. I direct your Lordship's attention to this fact, because in your minute of Oct. 3, 1870, enclosed in the despatch now under reply, you seem to regard it as inconsistent on my part that I should have expected, and almost directed, large reductions of military expenditure, and yet that I should have entertained objections to the measures of reduction subsequently proposed by you. It is sufficient for me now to observe that the questions of policy, which are involved in reductions of the strength of the army, and especially in particular modes affecting such reductions are wholly different from any questions involved in merely administrative economy or reform. It is, indeed, quite possible that the reductions in cost which I thought attainable, were in reality not attainable by mere economy of administration. In that case your Excellency's Government were free to review the opinion formerly entertained that the army could not safely be reduced in strength, and were free also, as the result of that consideration, to make proposals involving such reduction to her Majesty's Government. But your Lordship will readily see that this proposal was a new one, different from that which I had contemplated in the despatch of January, 1869, and one which, in perfect consistency with that despatch, might either be questioned or declined upon its own merits, and with reference to the many difficult and delicate questions which it raised.

7. It was under pressure, I believe, not of my despatch of January, 1869, but of the increased financial difficulties which appeared in the autumn of that year, that your Lordship did reconsider and abandon the opinion which in 1868 had been entertained by the Government of India in respect to the impolicy of reducing the strength of the army. The result was a series of proposals involving reductions of strength both in the European and the native forces.

8. Although some doubt must always attach to opinions somewhat suddenly formed, yet the actual experience of financial embarrassment, and a nearer view of the political dangers involved in excessive military expenditure, are compelling motives of the most legitimate kind, and may well induce any Government to look with fresh eyes upon its present position and upon its future course.

9. It was, therefore, a real satisfaction to her Majesty's Government to find that you had arrived at the conclusion that the risks and dangers likely to arise out of the existing scale of expenditure were more to be dreaded than any danger to be anticipated from even a considerable reduction in military force. I assented in the main to the proposals you made in respect to the European army, and also in respect to the total amount of reduction in the native army, although for reasons fully stated in my despatch of 27th January, 1870, I questioned the wisdom of the mode in which you proposed to carry that reduction into effect, and suggested some alternative methods as more expedient.

10. One principal objection which I entertained to your proposal had reference to the severity with which your contemplated reductions were to fall on the army of Madras, as compared with the armies of Bengal and Bombay.

11. I regret that, in reviewing this part of the discussion, I am compelled to notice certain expressions used by Major general Norman in his

minute forwarded in the despatch now under reply. I neither expect nor desire that officers of the Indian army should wholly divest themselves of that personal feeling towards the portion of the army with which they have served, which naturally and inevitably arises out of the condition of the service. It is a feeling honourable to them; and an officer so able and so distinguished as Major general Norman is not likely to allow it consciously to bias his judgment upon questions in respect to which such bias would be injurious. But, when Major general Norman, in allusion, apparently, to the arguments of my despatch of January, 1870, speaks of the army of Bengal being "taunted" with the mutiny of 1857, and again of that mutiny "being cast in the teeth" of the army of Bengal, he brings into the discussion language and feelings which cannot fail to embarrass free communication between her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, on the most difficult and delicate of all discussions connected with our Indian empire. I need hardly remind your Lordship that, although the Government at home lies under some disadvantage in the discussion of many Indian questions, and must often rely to a great extent on the matured judgment of the Government of India, it has at least one advantage, namely, that it is necessarily free from local feeling. It is impossible that her Majesty's Government should have any partiality towards any section of the army of India; and anything approaching to a taunt is entirely out of the question as coming from me in the discussion which is now under review.

12. But, since misapprehension seems to have arisen as to the general principle which dictated my objection to your proposal of October 4, 1869, No. 349, I take this opportunity of placing those principles more distinctly on record.

13. Although in past times there have been many occasions on which a spirit of mutiny and insubordination has appeared in particular regiments belonging to each and to all of the armies of India, the great mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857 was an event standing altogether by itself. Four great facts stand out in marked prominence among the events of 1857: first, that the mutiny did not arise, as local mutinies had frequently arisen before, from any grievance connected with the pay or privileges of the troops, but from the violent prejudices and passions connected with the institution of caste: second, that the spirit of mutiny was in the highest degree contagious, passing from man to man, and from regiment to regiment, and in spite often of every disadvantage of opportunity; third, that distinctions and differences of religion and of race, as between Hindoo and Mahomedan, were merged and lost, or gave way to the more powerful influence which identified the individual sepoy with the spirit and temper of his corps; fourth, that anything and everything which tended to separate or detach different portions of the army from each other was, in its measure and degree, an impediment to the progress of morbid feeling. To this cause, seconded by peculiarities of discipline and organisation, we owed the good conduct of the separate armies of Bombay and Madras, and the Punjab Frontier Force.

14. On the other hand it must never be forgotten that the great mutiny of 1857 was suppressed with the aid of native levies. The gallantry and fidelity of troops so raised were indeed conspicuous. It cannot be said, therefore, that any doubt was cast by the events of that year upon the power of the British Government to yoke the native races of India to its military service. For special work at least, and in times of action and excitement, the value of native troops received a new and splendid illustration. I do not for a moment forget the fact dwelt upon by General Norman, that many of the regiments now constituting the army of Bengal are corps which did excellent service in the suppression of the mutiny.

15. Nevertheless, the attitude of mind which the British Government must assume towards the native army of India can never be exactly what it was before the mutiny of 1857. That event revealed a risk which had never before been fully measured. It proved that, quite irrespective of any general discontent among the people, quite irrespective of any deliberate conspiracy among the troops, irrespective even of any practical grievance affecting their condition, there are permanent elements of danger in a large native army in India, arising out of fanaticisms and superstitions which have no parallel or counterpart in any other army in the world. Accordingly, when the mutiny had been suppressed, the Government of India gave its careful attention to the best means of maintaining the discipline and fidelity of the native army, under the conditions which prevail in times of tranquillity and peace. As a consequence of the consideration then given, great alterations were made in the organisation of the native army, and particularly in the composition of the regiments in the army of Bengal. The chief object of this change was, that there should be a more careful distribution of races and of castes than had formerly prevailed.

16. In General Norman's minute enclosed in the despatch under reply, he dwells on this change, and gives an analysis of the composition of the Bengal regiments, with reference to the caste, nationality, and religion of the sepoys.

17. Her Majesty's Government has every hope that this change is a wholesome one as far as it goes; but I cannot help observing that the old elements are still powerfully represented; and, above all, I must remind your Lordship that in 1857 the differences of caste and religion existing in a regiment were powerless against the common feeling and common passions which bound the men together as one corps.

18. My conclusion is that, however valuable the new organisation may be, and however much it may be hoped that it tends to neutralise the elements of danger, we must not trust to it alone, and that every other circumstance and precaution which were of proved value in 1857, or which in the nature of things must be of use in the same direction, should be carefully maintained and preserved.

19. Amongst these circumstances connected with the native army of India stands foremost the division of it into three separate armies, connected with different subordinate Governments, and more or less distinguished from each other by peculiarities of discipline and of race.

20. Of these armies the army of Madras is in many respects the most peculiar of all. It was also, as a matter of fact and from whatever causes, the most entirely free from the mutinous spirit of 1857. When, therefore, you proposed that of the total contemplated reduction in the native army, by far the largest part should fall on the army of Madras, I objected to that proposal, on the ground that the relative strength of the two armies of Madras and Bombay, as compared with the army of Bengal, would thereby be unduly reduced. I suggested as preferable an equal reduction in all so as to avoid this change in relative strength.

21. You have objected to this proposal on the ground, first, that the races from which the Madras army is recruited are physically inferior, and that a long period of peace has rendered them otherwise less efficient as fighting men; second, that the Madras regiments are more expensive when employed out of their own territory, from their carrying their families with them and from other circumstances; and, thirdly, that the Madras army is now admitted to be in excess of any requirement of its own Presidency.

22. With reference to the first of these objections, I must observe that, so far as I know, no recent events have effected the physical qualifications of the people from whom the Madras army is recruited. I must assume, therefore, that, so far as this is concerned, there has been no change since the times when Madras troops have been found most effective in the field. It is little more than one generation since Sir J. Malcolm said,* "Each of the three Presidencies of India has succeeded in attaining, though by different means, the object of having an effective native army. I have served with and commanded native troops of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and I declare to your Lordship I have hardly a choice. They have different qualities, but with good officers they are all excellent troops." Since that time many distinguished officers have expressed the same opinion; and in the Minute of his Excellency, the present Commander-in-Chief, I find testimony borne both to the strength and to the groundlessness of the local prejudices which are so apt to draw broad, wide, and disparaging comparisons between the different Presidential armies. As regards the peaceful and unwarlike habits which the Madras population has been gradually acquiring, I cannot admit it as an accepted fact, that races cease to become available for effecting military service, under European training and discipline, by ceasing to be habituated to predatory warfare among themselves. If this were so, in proportion as we succeed in establishing a settled Government in India, and in securing internal peace for the empire, we should find it difficult to have a native army capable of defending it. As a matter of fact and of experience this is not the result of that advance in civilisation which makes peace the normal, and war the exceptional, employment of mankind. On the contrary, civilised races are the most capable of military discipline. Physical degeneracy may, indeed, render a race incapable of being good soldiers; but I have had no evidence that such is the condition of the races inhabiting the presidency of Madras.

23. As regards the second objection to the army of Madras, that it is more expensive, no statement has been furnished by which I might judge of the actual value of the objection; but, whatever the difference of expense may be, it must be observed that it is partly due to some peculiarities of organisation which above all others have been supposed, on good grounds, to contribute to its fidelity. The family life led by the Madras sepoy, and the care taken of the families by the Government, had established ties between the Government and the sepoy which have not existed in the same strength in any other portion of the native army of India. It is at least a question not to be summarily disposed of whether this increased security may not be worth its cost.

24. I come now to the third and last of the reasons given for making any proposed reduction fall more largely on the army of Madras than on the armies of the other Presidencies, namely, that it is in excess of the requirements of the country for which its services are required. That this is to some extent true, even when we include the territories beyond sea which have been habitually garrisoned by the Madras troops has been long acknowledged. The excess of the Madras army over the standard of absolute necessity was defended and maintained on the ground that it was the only army of reserve in India. I observe in the papers now before me that his Excellency Sir W. Mansfield took this view of their position and their value in 1867, when Lord Napier, the present Governor of Madras, was in personal communication with him in Calcutta. It is needless to say that if much that is now said of the inefficiency of Madras troops had been believed, no such value could then have been placed upon them. It must be observed, moreover, that to the Madras army has long been intrusted the military occupation, not only of many possessions beyond sea, but of the country of the Nizam, which has always been considered as a station requiring very careful guard. Unless, therefore, Madras troops can be relied upon in times of trouble, far more extensive changes than any now proposed will require to be made in the management and distribution of our military force.

25. In communications which took place early in 1869, between the Government of India and the Government of Madras, respecting the redistribution of divisional and brigade commands in that Presidency, the Government of Madras was induced to consider with some care the number of regiments which were required for its own territory alone. Although you have not quoted this correspondence, it appears that, as the result of the consideration thus given, Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, came to the conclusion that by certain arrangements which he proposed six regiments of Madras infantry, now stationed in the Presidency, might be dispensed with, so far as mere local wants were concerned. But Lord Napier strongly urged that these regiments should be employed on stations beyond the Madras frontier, and that any reduction of force should be applied to troops more recently raised, and having claims on the State less strong than those which might fairly be advanced on behalf of the regiments of the Madras army. It appears to me that the arguments urged on this point by the Govern-

ment of Madras are well deserving of a careful consideration by the Government of India. My desire is that your Excellency should consider, in view of the general principles indicated in this Despatch, whether the substitution of Madras troops for those of the other Presidencies might not be carried farther than at present, according to the suggestion of Lord Napier. Precisely the same suggestion was made by the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield, in the letter from the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, of 16th September, 1868, paragraph 11. The suggestion also of his Excellency the present Commander-in-Chief, relative to an interchange of stations between the Bombay troops occupying the Southern Mahratta Country and the Madras troops occupying stations in the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, appears deserving of serious consideration; but, should any insuperable objection be found to this arrangement, the occupation of the Sangor territories should be rendered complete by the relief of the one remaining regiment of Bengal Cavalry by one from Madras.

26. As, however, I entirely agree with your Lordship that a reduction of military expenditure, in so far as it can be effected with perfect safety, is much required by the financial condition of the country; as, moreover, the progress of the railway system in India, and especially the recent completion of the line which connects Bombay, through the Central Provinces, with the Valley of the Ganges, affords new and most important facilities for military communication, I am prepared to hope and expect that a sensible reduction can be safely made in the strength of the native army. As regards the method of making this reduction by diminishing the rank and file in certain regiments, I authorise you to make such reduction as it may seem to you most expedient within the maximum limit of 9,000 men in all. I also authorise you to effect a portion of this reduction, if you desire it, by breaking up those cadres in the Bengal Army to which your Excellency refers in your minute of the 3rd October, 1870.

27. As regards, however, a further reduction of the cadres, affecting the whole native army of India, the circumstances under which your present proposal comes before her Majesty's Government do not give them confidence that it would even meet the views which your Excellency has expressed, still less that it would afford any hope of a durable settlement. In considering that proposal, and the circumstances under which it has been made, I cannot but observe not only the great differences of opinion which prevail between officers of high authority in India, but on the rapidity with which the same officers have changed their opinions, without any other apparent reason than the external pressure of financial difficulty. So late as the autumn of 1868 it was the unanimous opinion of the government of Sir J. Lawrence that the army of Bengal was numerically too weak for the duties it had to perform, that no reduction could be afforded in it, and that, although the armies of Bombay and Madras were in excess of local requirements, they formed the only army of reserve in India and the need of such reserve might any time suddenly arise. Twelve months later your Government, with the sanction of the same Commander-in-Chief, came to the widely different conclusion that the native army could be reduced with perfect safety by no less than twenty regiments. That proposal was objected to by her Majesty's Government, on the grounds stated in my despatch [No. 23] of 27th January, 1870. You now make another proposal, not as in itself satisfactory to your Government, but as a compromise. The saving to be effected by it does not exceed, even in its ultimate result, the sum of £230,000 per annum, while its immediate effect is calculated at only £150,000. I do not undervalue this saving, but great questions of policy are touched, without being settled, in the measures by which it is to be secured. The reduction of regiments which you propose is strongly protested against by the present Commander-in-Chief as not only impolitic but dangerous, whilst at the same time another member of your Government observes that it is a reduction "inequitably distributed, and insufficient to afford the prospect of a permanent arrangement."

28. The differences and changes of opinion which I have thus reviewed seem to indicate the want of any recognised principles in respect to the duties, number, and distribution of the native army. No doubt there are some considerations bearing on the question which must always have different values in different minds, as, for example, the probability or improbability of foreign invasion, the danger to be apprehended from the forces of native States. But, on the other hand, there are other elements in the case much more numerous and important, which afford data comparatively certain. The opinion formed by the Governor of Madras in respect to the army there seems to have been arrived at after a careful survey of the Presidency, of the character of different districts, and of the new condition arising out of the establishment of railways. It appears to me that a similar review of the whole distribution of the native army should at once be made for the rest of India. I request the immediate attention of your Excellency's Government to this important matter; and I desire to be furnished with your matured opinion on the question of the future distribution of the troops on the stations which may be abandoned, on those which may be held in weaker force, and on those which it might be well to strengthen. Having thus given your opinion on the system under which the country should be occupied, you will inform me further, whether you desire that any reserve force should be maintained, and, if so, what should be its amount. It is most desirable that whatever reduction be now made, especially in the number of regiments, should, as far as possible, be considered final as regards the ordinary or peace establishment. It is quite possible that as the result of such a complete review of our military system, under the new conditions which affect it, a reduction may be afforded even to the full extent of your proposal of October, 1869. You may rely upon my desire to second your efforts for every economy which, after full consideration of all the facts, shall be found consistent with due regard to the safety of the Empire.—I have, &c.,

* Letter to the Governor General, Nov. 27, 1870.

Home.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 29, which was attended by his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and her Highness the Maharanee, his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Suleiman Kudr Vahid Ali Bahadoor.

The following were among the presentations to her Majesty :—

The Right Hon. Sir James Colville, on his appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal, Privy Council, by the Lord President of the Council.

Major gen. C. R. Egerton, on appointment as Military Secretary, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant governor of Bengal, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lord Hobart, on appointment as Governor of Madras, by the Secretary of State for India.

Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., on appointment as Constable of the Tower of London, by the First Lord of the Treasury.

The Hon. John C. W. Vivian, on appointment as Under Secretary of State for War, by the Secretary of State for War.

Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, on appointment as Governor of Bombay, by the Secretary of State.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 12th February, 1872. Fifty-five candidates competed for forty appointments, and fifty-four were reported qualified :—

Order of merit.	Names.	Total number of marks (3,400 maximum).
1	Crombie, A.	2,920
2	Murphy, W. R.	2,630
3	Joubert, C. H.	2,525
4	Russell, E. G.	2,365
5	Fasken, W. A. D.	2,360
6	Branfoot, A. M.	2,330
7	Hall, G. C.	2,300
8	Scully, J.	2,265
9	Watson, G.	2,095
10	Gopal Chunder Roy	2,085
11	Reid, A. S.	2,070
12	McNally, C. J.	2,055
13	Zorab, J. M.	2,005
14	Duke, J.	2,000
15	Lang, J. A. T.	1,960
16	Russick Lall Dutt	1,950
17	Butler, W. J.	1,945
18	Palmer, E.	1,945
19	McConaghey, J.	1,920
20	Wilson, J.	1,905
21	Mulvany, E.	1,885
22	Bookey, J. T. B.	1,870
23	Young, J.	1,870
24	Daphtary, G. R.	1,810
25	Holmes, R. A. K.	1,795
26	Lawrie, E.	1,775
27	Beavan, G. F.	1,730
28	Little, C.	1,730
29	Johnson, W. E.	1,690
30	McGregor, A.	1,685
31	Bankabehari Gupta	1,665
32	Dobie, S. L.	1,640
33	Lloyd, C.	1,615
34	Williams, A. H.	1,605
35	Dobson, A. F.	1,600
36	Ferris, J. E. C.	1,600
37	Lawrenson, J. C.	1,580
38	Lombard, D. E. T.	1,565
39	Mayne, T.	1,530
40	Aylen, T. V.	1,520

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Telegraph-street, the Hon. R. Grimston in the chair.

The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was held as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said the statement of the accounts was not so favourable as the directors could wish, but at the same time they were satisfactory, considering that twelve months ago the prospects of the company were rather gloomy. At present their prospects looked exceedingly favourable. Twelve months ago the company had to create their traffic to India, to compete with rival companies, and to divide with them the traffic, such as it was. Notwithstanding this, it had increased by £20,000, although their capital was only £425,000. Considerable reduction had been made in the expenditure. Messrs. Siemens and Co., when the affairs of the

company were at their worst, behaved with great liberality, and he had reason to believe that this firm, after they had been paid the working expenses for maintenance, suffered a loss. Everything had been done by the company to keep out of debt, and if the directors did not declare a dividend he might say that one had been fairly earned. With respect to the claim of £12,000 by the Post-office, when the Government took over the telegraph companies as they took all the advantages they likewise took all the liabilities, and the agreement made by this company with the Electric Telegraph Company was one of them. The Government said it was contrary to public policy to give all the messages from India to one company, and divided them with the other companies. The Board contended that they were entitled to all the messages by virtue of the agreement with the Electric Telegraph company, and as the Government had taken over the property of that Company without its consent, they were bound to carry out the agreement. The question had been referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. With a view to a further dividend, the directors proposed to repeal some of the articles of association providing for a reserve fund of £10,000 a year previous to dividend to recoup the capital at the expiration of twenty-five years. There was no necessity for a reserve fund in the case of land lines, which were kept in repair day by day out of the revenue. He preferred a present dividend to a fragment at some indefinite time.

Mr. W. H. Barlow seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was carried.

The meeting was then made special, and various alterations were made in the articles of association. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

THE VACANT CONSULSHIP AT JEDDAH.—We have heard on good authority that Syed Abdoollah, whose services in connection with India must be pretty well known to many of our readers, has been offered the Consulship of Jeddah by the Secretary of State for India. The worthy Syed however has declined the offer.

ANGLO INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—A second issue of 2,000 £10 shares of the Anglo-Indian Tea Company is announced. The prospectus states that the undertaking was formed in 1871, and the business throughout has been steadily progressing, the dividend for the half-year just ended being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—It is announced by the Civil Service Commissioners that at the examination for the Indian Civil Engineering College in July next the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors :—Shakespeare, King John; Bacon, Essays; Milton, Liberty of Printing; Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel; Scott, Fortunes of Nigel; and that the examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1688.

LORD MAYO.—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Wednesday, at which they passed a lengthy resolution recording their condolence and sympathy with the Countess of Mayo and her family on the bereavement they have sustained in the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, and deploring, in common with the rest of her Majesty's subjects, the loss of a faithful, able, and devoted public servant, whose career had been marked in the distinguished position he held by administrative genius, beneficent rule, and humane and sympathising regard for the welfare of British India.

ALBERT ARBITRATION.—Two important cases arising out of the Albert Arbitration came before Lord Cairns. The first was an application from an annuitant in the Family Endowment Society, who claimed interest on the valuation of his annuity from the date of the winding-up to the present time. This was allowed at the rate of four per cent., the cost of the application to be costs in the liquidation. In the second case, a deferred Indian annuitant claimed to have his annuity calculated according to the English table of rates, and not the Indian, although he had resided during some portion of the time over which his payments extended in England, where the rate of mortality is lower than in India. This application was dismissed with costs.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.—The Mayor of Winchester has invited the new Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, who is a resident in Hampshire, to a grand banquet prior to his departure for his new and exalted post in India. He has accepted the invitation, and it is to be held at St. John's Rooms, Winchester, the most capacious in the city, on Saturday, the 9th inst. The arrangements are yet far from complete, but it may be mentioned that Mr. Forder has arranged for a special train to leave Winchester for Waterloo station after the close of the proceedings, in order to convey those guests coming from and returning to town to their homes. It will leave at half-past ten o'clock, stopping at any intermediate station on the way for the accommodation of the passengers.

BANDA-KIRWEE PRIZE.—The Special Prize Committee of General Whitlock's force has established a claim of arrears of interest for over four years on Rs. 532 190-6-11, the moiety of a sum, amounting to about ten lakhs, deposited by the prize agents in July, 1858,

with the collector of Banda. One moiety of this deposit—viz., Rs. 523,253-4-6—the Government of India long coveted to retain, on an *Alabama* principle, to partially cover its war loss of plundered revenue. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, in 1867, questioned the justice of this arrangement, and the law officers of the Crown condemned it. Rs. 523,253-4-6, was therefore restored to the prize fund, with interest from the date of deposit. But the interest on the moiety—Rs. 532,190-6-11—it has been recently ascertained by the Special Prize Committee, has only been allowed from nearly the end of 1862 instead of the middle of 1858. And it is the claim for the difference which has been asserted by the committee and allowed by the Government, we presume with interest, on the accumulated total from Jan. 19, 1867, when it ought to have been disbursed under the Royal grant to the present time. A rumour has reached us that the Indian Home Government has had it in contemplation to confiscate the prize money, which belongs to the late General Whitlock's force, in order to square the prize accounts of Sir H. Rose's (Lord Strathnairn's) Division, to which it is said about £10,000, by a curious error, has been overpaid in excess of the out-turn of its capture. The Special Prize Committee, we are informed, is also pressing a larger claim for interest for over four years on the whole prize deposit (including £146,000 in silver coin), which lay dead under orders of the Government from 1858 to 1862 in the Allahabad treasury.—*Home-ward Mail.*

GENERAL FORESTER, M.P., AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.—This case, which has been standing over for judgment, has been further heard at the request of the committee on one point—the title of the Begum Sumroo or Sombre to the Jagheer of Badshapore. Their lordships confined the discussion to one counsel on each side, and allowed of no reference to another appeal, which had been heard and known as the "Arms Suit." The appellants sought to recover possession of a valuable property called Pergunnah Badshapore Tharsa, which had been taken by the Government of India on the death of the Begum Sumroo (or Sombre), who by deed of gift and will had granted and devised it to David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, the original plaintiff in the suit, since deceased. The principal questions which arose were, whether the act of the Government of India in taking possession was not an act of State against a State or an international act, over which a municipal court had no jurisdiction, as contended on the other side; and further, whether the Begum had such an interest as enabled her to make a deed of gift, or whether her interest did not determine and cease on her death, so as to entitle the Government of India then to take possession of the same. General Forester had married the widow of Mr. Dyce Sombre, and both were represented with other parties on the present occasion. Sir Roundell Palmer proceeded to argue the question of the title of the Begum from whom the appellants claimed the property. The argument was of a technical nature, in part depending on a comparison of dates, difficulties having arisen from the difference between the Mahomedan and the Christian modes of computation, and also in part upon the genuineness of some documents connected with the title. Their lordships sat beyond the usual hour to enable the learned counsel to conclude his address. Their lordships appointed two days next week for the further argument on the question raised.

AN INDIAN APPEAL.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before it on Feb. 23 the case of Juttendromohun Tagore and another v. Ganendromohun Tagore and others, the opening of which was alluded to in our last. The argument on the present occasion was of an interesting character, and embraced one topic which was discussed at some length—whether a Hindoo by becoming a Christian by baptism had forfeited all right to maintenance, and become an outcast, incapable of inheriting, as he could not perform the religious services for his father. Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., at the sitting of the Court, continued his argument on the construction of the will of the testator, which could not be carried out. The only son and heir could not be disinherited by the trusts created by the will, which rendered it invalid, and he had, in deference to his client, to submit that Ganendromohun Tagore was entitled to maintenance, notwithstanding that he had become a Christian. He therefore confidently submitted to their lordships that the will could not be upheld, and that his client had a claim to the corpus of the estates. Mr. J. D. Bell followed, and declared that the will was a most extraordinary one, and could not be carried out. Supposing all the estates were valid, the residue had not been disposed of, and it therefore necessarily vested in the heir-at-law. Further, a Hindoo, by becoming a Christian, did not *ipso facto* become disinherited, for this could not be, unless there was an act of excommunication. Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., replied: There were only two questions for their lordships, and, divested of all extraneous matter, these were in fact—what was the intention of the testator, and could his intention be carried out without violating the law? It had been the tendency of the Courts in India as well as of the Judicial Committee to uphold the wills of Hindoos. By becoming a Christian he would show that a Hindoo became an outcast according to the Hindoo law, because he could not perform the religious rites for his father. Lord Justice James asked how he became an outcast. There must be some act to make him an outcast. An act was necessary to make him an outcast. Mr. Forsyth maintained that *ips facto* he became an outcast as he could not perform

the ceremonies, and therefore he had no right of inheritance. Mr. Cochrane addressed their lordships on behalf of one of the parties he represented. Their lordships, on the conclusion of the argument, took time to consider their judgment again.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Feb. 26.—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in answer to Mr. FAWCETT, said: The second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bombay Bank contains opinions, given to the Secretary of State in the strictest confidence, about the future policy of Government with respect to the Presidency banks, opinions by which Government may or may not be guided. These opinions have been treated as strictly private, even in the India Office, and it would be quite contrary to practice, as well as inconvenient to the public service, if I were to lay them on the table, at least at present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Feb. 29.—THE PERSIAN MISSION.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to carry out the recommendation of the Diplomatic Committee of 1871, by transferring the control of our relations with Persia to the India-office; or, if not, by adjusting the payments for the Persian Mission to the advantage of India.—Lord ENFIELD: Lord Granville has given his best consideration to the suggestions of the Committee in regard to the Persian mission. He cannot, however, concur with the Committee as to placing that mission under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, nor can he undertake to recommend the Treasury to assent to any arrangement other than that which was deliberately made in the year 1836 for providing the expenditure of the Persian mission.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN INDIA.—Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, providing for the compulsory introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into the administration of the railways and public departments in India; whether the railway companies were parties to and approved the Act, whether it had received the sanction of the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies representing public opinion in India; and whether the Secretary of State for India in Council was prepared to allow, or would disallow, the Act in question.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: In reply to my hon. friend's first question I have to say that there will be no objection to laying on the table the Act to which I understand him to allude. The information which has reached me is hardly sufficient to enable me to answer my hon. friend's second question. In reply to his third question I have to say that the Act is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.—Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that he should bring the subject under the consideration of the House at the first opportunity.

THE BOMBAY BANK.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the second report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bombay Bank referred to the past connection of the Government with the bank, as well as the future management of Government banks; and whether, if this should be the case, he would consent to lay upon the table all that portion of the report which related to the former subject.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: There are undoubtedly some passages in the reports to which the hon. gentleman alludes which refer to the affairs of the Old Bank of Bombay, but they are mixed up with other matters, and the whole of the documents are, as I said on Tuesday, of a strictly confidential character, in the nature of privileged communications made to the Secretary of State by certain persons who, having been employed as commissioners and having reported as commissioners, were consulted in their private capacity as to future policy by the Secretary of State. Hon. members will see that such documents are not of the kind which the House in its wisdom usually asks a Government to lay upon its table. Four volumes on the subject of the Old Bank of Bombay, including the report on the affairs of the Old Bank of Bombay by those very same persons in their capacity of commissioners, are already in the hands of hon. members.

THE KOOKA INSURRECTION.—Mr. HAVILAND-BURKE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Deputy-Commissioner Cowan did, as stated in the *Times* of Feb. 5, and after the complete suppression of the Kooka Mutiny, select fifty men out of the number of prisoners to be executed by being blown from guns; whether such fifty men were so executed; whether Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner at Unballa, caused sixteen other men connected with the same mutiny to be executed; and, if so, whether there was any court or tribunal for the trial of the said sixty-six men, and what was the finding of such court or tribunal; whether, previously to such executions, any communications were made by the officers above-named to the then Governor-General of India, and what reply, if any, was received from his Excellency; and whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House all papers or correspondence relating to the Kooka mutiny.—Sir D. WEDDERBURN also asked whether the Govern-

ment intended to institute any special inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Kooka insurrection.—**MR. GRANT DUFF:** My reply to the hon. gentleman's first question must be, I deeply regret to say, in the affirmative. My reply to his second question must be that the number was 49, the 50th having been cut down in self-defence by an officer of a native State. My reply to the first part of the third question must also, I regret to say, be in the affirmative. As to the second part of it, I have not seen the finding of the Court, but I believe that Mr. Forsyth's proceedings, whether justifiable or not—as to which I give no opinion—were not on the face of them irregular. My reply to the fourth question must be that, previous to the executions, there seems to have been no communication about the executions with the late Viceroy. When, on the 19th of January, he received the intelligence of what had been done, he telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, "Stop any summary execution of Kookas without your express orders." (Hear, hear.) As to the fifth question, there will be no objection whatever to lay the papers on the table when they are complete. At present they are so imperfect as to add little or nothing to what hon. members know already. In reply to my hon. friend (Sir D. Wedderburn) I have to say that a special inquiry has been instituted on the spot, and the Secretary of State in Council has informed the Government of India that he awaits with anxiety the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. (Hear, hear.)—**MR. HAVILAND-BURKE** said the hon. gentleman had not told the House whether any court or tribunal had been held for the trial of the sixty-six men before they were executed.—**MR. GRANT DUFF:** I thought this might have been inferred from my statement that, so far as I have any information, Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were in proper form and were in no way irregular.—**MR. HAVILAND BURKE** was still unable to understand whether there was any trial before the execution of these men.—**MR. GRANT DUFF:** My answer related to the proceedings of Mr. Forsyth. So far as we are aware, there was no trial of any sort by Mr. Cowan; he executed without trial.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Sir J. HAY, from Captain Cameron, late Madras Army, in favour of compensation for retiring bonus.—By Mr. GORE LANTON, from Colonel Charles Cooper, on the retired list of her Majesty's Bengal Army, praying for redress.

India Office.

March 2, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. S. Clark; Capt. R. Sartorius, Staff Corps; Surg. J. C. Annesley; Col. F. W. Drummond, Cav.; Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, Staff Corps; Capt. D. Macdonald, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. F. M. Armstrong, Staff Corps; Major D. Standen, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. R. Walker, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Farrer, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. E. W. Flint, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. W. Willock, Cav.; Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E.; Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E.; Conductor W. Nash.
Madras Estab.—Col. G. Baldock, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Goddard, R.E.; Surg. J. M. Miller.
Bombay Estab.—Conductor J. Toplin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

HARPER—The wife of Major J. Harper, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at the Isle of Wight, Feb. 27.
MCCASKILL—The wife of Lieut. col. I. C. McCaskill, Retired List, Madras Army, of a son, at Guildford, Feb. 25.
SELLS—The wife of Arthur Sells, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Southampton, Feb. 25.
SHWELL—The wife of Colonel Shwell, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Cheltenham, Feb. 23.

DEATHS.

BURNS—Col. W. N. Burns, late Indian Army, at Cheltenham, Feb. 21.
CURTIS—Blanche M., daughter of the late Col. James G. W. Curtis, C.B., at Bournemouth, Feb. 20.
DANIELL—Clements C. B. Daniell, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 34, Feb. 19.
GOMPERTZ—Vincent P. C., son of Lieut. col. S. Gompertz, late of the Madras Army, at Hastings, aged 81, Feb. 23.

LANE—General Charles R. W. Lane, C.B., formerly of the Bengal Army, at Jersey, aged 86, Feb. 18.
SHEE—Mary S., daughter of W. Archer-Shee, late H.E.I.C.S., at Florence, Feb. 20.
WAUGH—Capt. George Waugh, formerly in the late H.E.I.C.M.S., at Brighton, aged 82, Feb. 20.
YATES—Col. Charles Yates, of the 46th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, suddenly, at Stoke-upon-Trent, in his 66th year, Feb. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Sea Queen, Madras.—23. Harkaway, Calcutta.—24. Cornelis Smit, Rangoon.—25. City of Madrid, Calcutta; str. Olaf, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Valkyrien, Tutuicrin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw str. Nebraska, via Suez Canal, Feb. 20.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. B. Ribton, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carson and party, Col. and Mrs. Drummond and son, Capt. Drummond, Major and Mrs. Standen and four children, Mrs. Wells and two children, Mrs. Dixon and son, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Dr. J. C. Annesley, Miss Young.
Per screw str. Xantho, via Suez Canal, Feb. 21.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Ross, Mr. Young.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Schleswig Bride, Calcutta.—23. Haddon Hall, Calcutta; Tantallon Castle, Calcutta; Stratton Audley, Calcutta.—24. Star of Denmark, Calcutta; str. Emblohope, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Tuuvau, Bombay, via Suez Canal; British Viceroy, Calcutta; str. Baby Castle, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Queen of Beauty, Aden.—26. Iron King, Calcutta; Romania, Bombay; Clara, Bombay; Cornwallis, Calcutta; Khorasan, Bombay; str. Zaire, Kurrachee, via Suez Canal; Lodewyk, East Indies; str. Fenella, Calcutta, &c.; Serampore, Calcutta; Omaha, Calcutta; Gainsborough, Calcutta.—27. H.M.'s str. Vulture, Persian Gulf; Justitia, Rangoon; Chas. Auguste, Bombay; str. Ionian, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—28. Tivoli, Bombay; Coldstream, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. Urbino, via Suez Canal, Feb. 29.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Stack, Miss Fothergill, Mrs. Holt, Rev. —. Gulliver, two Misses Gulliver, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Chivers.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Feb. 29.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor and infant, Col. Barrow, Miss Burrows and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Windowse, Mr. C. Stephenson, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. A. J. Vibart, Sub lieut. A. Smith, Sub lieut. Bayley, Mr. H. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Simpson and child, Major B. Prior, Sub lieut. Fitzgerald, Sub lieut. Dunsmore, Sub lieut. Landon, Sub cond. J. Brown, Mr. C. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sandys, Capt. O. Chalmers, Mrs. Dennis, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. Richardson, For CALCUTTA.—Sub lieut. Bunny, Mr. Needham, Sub lieut. Mainwaring, For MADRAS.—Col. E. A. Foord, Lieut. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. E. H. Beaman, Mr. R. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Baldock, Sub lieut. Gambier, Col. Wilson, Mrs. Nepean, Sub lieut. Downes, Mr. S. Thompson, Col. Goddard, For CEYLON.—Miss H. Spencer, Mr. A. Worcester, Mr. J. Dawson.

Per str. Simla, March 4.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. B. Ironsides, Mr. N. M. Grant, Col. J. McMullen, Mr. M. J. Moore, Col. Hume, Mr. W. Calclough, Mr. J. H. Rapheal.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Canada, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 23, 3 N., 26 W.
John Rennie, Liverpool to Calcutta, Jan. 3, 20 S., 20 W.
Americana, Liverpool to Aden, Jan. 12, 24 S., 30 W.
Lottie Warren, from Calcutta, Dec. 30, 4 N., 85 E.
Jorawur, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 8, 7 N., 26 W.
Prince Eugene, Rangoon to Liverpool, Jan. 15, 25 S., 25 E.
Calirrhoe, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 4, 3 N., 22 W.
Eleanor, Rangoon to London, Jan. 28, off St. Helena.
Indian Empire, Calcutta to London, Jan. 29, 13 S., 8 W.
King Arthur, Calcutta to London, Jan. 6, off Cape Recife.
Peerless, Maulmain to Queenstown, Jan. 17, 23 S., 2 E.
Sultana, Rangoon to Falmouth, Jan. 10.
Aphrodite, from Calcutta, Jan. 10.
Portia, Calcutta to London, Jan. 19, 32 S., 14 E.
Dart, Calcutta to London, Dec. 25, 31 S., 40 E.
Dumfries, Cardiff to Bombay, Jan. 19, 2 N., 26 W.
Uresta (?), Greenwich (?) to Bombay, Jan. 1, Island of Trinidad, bearing N.E.
Queen, London to Madras, Nov. 26, 16 S., 33 E.
Angelina, Liverpool to Calcutta, Jan. 30, 5 N., 24 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The str. Fenella, Williams, from London to Calcutta, put into Plymouth on Feb. 23 with propeller defective.
The str. Yorkshire, Kennedy, from Calcutta to London, with a general cargo, which arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 22, put in for repairs.
The str. Emblehope, Joss, from London to Suez and Colombo, &c., anchored, on Feb. 26, with machinery slightly out of order, but proceeded next day.
The Marine Minister von Roon, Eller, from the Tyne to Bombay with coals, passed Pentland Firth on June 13 last, and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Mr. C. Mangles, Col. J. Walker, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. C. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Burnett, Mrs. S. Brown, Mr. McLean, and Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Marcel, Major P. A. Elphinstone, Asst. surg. H. Purves, Mr. E. Markham, Major H. Fraser, Capt. Limond, and Major gen. R. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Capt. Morris.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Frere, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Williamson.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Roberts, Lieut. Morris, and Mr. A. B. Sim.

MARCH 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Donald Stewart, and Mr. J. Macfarlane.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Turner, Capt. Willock, Mr. A. Chaplin, and Mrs. Creagh.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Watts, and Col. Baker.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tippet, and Mr. Parsons.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. W. Brown.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Graves.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Com. Patterson.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Newman.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. O'Keefe, and Miss O'Keefe.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, and Mr. K. Murray.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. W. Penny.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. R. Hare.

MARCH 31.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Horsley, and Major and Mrs. Kettlowell.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major F. C. and Mrs. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Batchelor.

MARCH 28.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hole.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—R. J. Darling, Major G. N. Stevens, and Mr. Drake.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. E. W. Trevor, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor, and Mr. Upperton.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Stewart.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Glover.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE KUKA OUTBREAK.

The *Times* remarks that the whole affair carries a strange illustration of the difficulties of Indian Governments. There was no grievance whatever in the matter. These Kukas, so far as their designs had any coherence at all, aimed simply at the re-establishment of a certain religious ascendancy, to the prejudice of their fellow-subjects professing a different faith. That they could have accomplished nothing in the direction of their aims, and that they must sooner or later have been defeated, signifies little in estimating the character of their outbreak. They might, beyond all dispute, have created a disturbance which it would have cost much to quell, and to prevent these commotions is the first object of our rule in India. Whatever may be the success of our administration in other respects, this much must be allowed, that we keep the peace and render life and property secure. But for the weight of our arm, India would be the scene of war and bloodshed from one end of the Empire to the other. Chief would rise against Chief, race against race, and religionists against religionists. With very brief time for reflection, Mr. Cowan was called upon for a momentous decision. The resolution which he adopted might really have been necessary to avert a formidable rising, or it might, without such necessity, have hurried these misguided men to death. Which of these two views of the case would have been the more correct we must yet wait to learn. The inquiries instituted on the spot by the order of the late Viceroy may be expected to elicit the truth in so far as it is ascertainable, and for the result of those investigations it will be prudent to wait.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1872 have decided that the Committees of Selection for the different classes of manufactures in the approaching Exhibition shall be composed partly of connoisseurs and partly of persons engaged in the production of objects comprised in each class. A number of gentlemen connected with the jewellery trade have met at the Royal Albert Hall, to discuss the mode in which the Committee of Selection in the class of jewellery should be appointed. It was stated that India would be exceptionally well represented as regards jewellery. Special collections of the jewellery worn by the peasantry of different countries are being formed. General Scott, secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners, explained to the meeting that in order to get together a loan collection of modern jewellery (the lenders of which would probably desire to use some of the ornaments on particular occasions during the London season), jewellers who were entrusted with such loans by private persons would be allowed to remove the jewels from the Exhibition on condition of their being immediately returned after use on the one occasion for which they were required.

POSTAGE ON OFFICIAL GAZETTES.—With reference to a letter received from the officiating Director General of the Post-office of India, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the proposal therein made to apply to official *Gazettes* the reduced rates of postage chargeable on newspapers under the Notification of the Financial Department, dated June 2 last. The superintendent of the *Fort St. George, Bombay, &c., Gazette* were instructed to conform to the conditions laid down in that Notification.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via **SOUTHAMPTON**, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via **BRINDISI** every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via **SOUTHAMPTON**, on Thursday, March 14.
 Via **BRINDISI**, on Friday, March 8.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
 Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 9d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96½	97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96½	97
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	96½	97
7th 4 per Cent. 1851-55 ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	101½
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...		100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		97½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...		105½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 13-16 ½d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	204 to 206		
India 5 per cent. ...	109½ to 110		
India 4 per cent. ...	102½ to 103½		
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	97½		
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1873 ...	98 to 99		
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	107½ to 108½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...			
" " " 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...	102½ to 103½		
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account ...	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...	103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	101½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	22s. to 27s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...	20s. to 25s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	103½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1½ pm
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1½ pm
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	104½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	103½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	4	44
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	104
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16½ to 15½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27½ to 27½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	47
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	166
10	British Australian ...	all	9 to 9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11½ to 11½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10 x.d.
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	8½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½ to 13
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 5½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11½ to 12½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...		1 to 1½ pm
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	37 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	6½ to 6½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	14 to 16
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20½ to 21
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.70	7 to 5 dis.
20	Jorhaut Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40
Stock	Madrass Irrigation and Canal ...	100	101 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	½ dis. to par
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	10

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
COOPER'S HILL.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held
in JULY, 1872, for SELECTION of FIFTY CANDI-
DATES for ADMISSION to this College.

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Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office,
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Summary and Review.

Now that the Indian mails appear to arrive regularly on Monday mornings, the publication of *Allen's Mail* will in future take place, as in fact it has generally done for some time past, on Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 19; Agra and Madras, Feb. 17; Calcutta, Feb. 16.

THE startling news of Lord Mayo's murder had filled all India with grief at the violent ending of a life so precious to the country, and of fierce indignation against the murderer. In Bombay, as in Calcutta, all business for the time was suspended, the shops and offices were everywhere closed, all festive gatherings were at once adjourned for many days, and the only meetings that took place were those of residents, white and black, all eager to express their feelings of genuine sorrow for the murdered man and of lively sympathy with his widow. On Saturday, the 17th February, the Town Hall of Bombay was thronged with one of the largest crowds ever seen there. The sad news hastened the departure of the King of Siam from Bombay, which he left for Calcutta on the 17th. Mourning, we are told, was generally worn, and the churches were draped in black. Elsewhere will be found particulars of the visit which ended so fatally for Lord Mayo. It is worth noting how much a sudden change of purpose on his part had to do with his untimely death. His work of inspection being over for the day, there was just time, he thought, to look at Mount Harriet before sunset instead of waiting for the morrow. The hill in question had been pointed out to him as a good site for a sanitarium; and, with his usual promptitude, he caught at the first opportunity to explore the spot for himself. How the darkness on his return favoured the assassin we all know.

IN the first outbreak of public feeling, it was natural that charges should go forth against the local authorities, as having taken scant precautions for the Viceroy's safety. General Stewart's official statement however, which is generally con-

firmed by other witnesses of the murder, seems to show that all due precautions had been taken, down to the very moment when he himself, with Lord Mayo's leave, turned aside to "give some orders to the station overseers." What happened a moment after seemed to justify a remark which the late Viceroy had often been heard to make on like occasions. "If they have resolved to kill me, they care nothing for their own lives, and they will do it in spite of guards." So strong had always been his antipathy to guards that in all his tours Major Bourke had to make his arrangements in private for the protection of his brother's person. When Captain Lockwood and Colonel Watastein were waiting on the pier for Lord Mayo's return, they could see no one loitering about. Unfortunately for Lord Mayo, the very torch-bearers who were lighting his steps had moved on further ahead, because he disliked the smell of their torches. How the assassin got up to him, nobody seems able to tell, but he was seen fastening on his back "like a tiger," and, before help could reach his victim, the deed was done. A moment afterwards the assassin was knocked down and half killed with blows that could not undo his cruel work. Lord Mayo was dead before the terrible news could reach the ears of his wife, who had dinner waiting for him on board the *Glasgow*. The *post mortem* enquiry showed how easily "a common cooking knife" could serve the purpose of a determined ruffian as well as the best-tempered blade that ever was forged.

SOME accounts of the murder, as published in the Madras papers, speak of two men as rushing at Lord Mayo, one of whom got away undetected in the subsequent confusion. It is also stated that some of the torch-bearers threw their lights into the water, as the Viceroy fell in. Hitherto however nothing has transpired in confirmation of these accounts. In Calcutta the official cue is to ignore any political motive for the crime, and Mr. Justice Phear, speaking publicly in his own High Court, ascribed it to personal and fanatical sources. Such, however, is not the view hitherto expressed by the public in Bombay and Calcutta; and, whichever reading of the sad event may prove the right one, it was certainly premature to accept that which, according to the evidence, seems the least probable.

ACCORDING to a telegram of Feb. 5 from General Brownlow, that commander, who was then at Sylloo Savoong, was going to move against some of the Northern Howlong tribes in his front as soon as his supplies came up. The southern tribes were more submissively disposed. Three formidable rivers and ranges still lay between him and Ben Mooya, the most powerful of the Northern Chiefs. Rattan Poya had not come back; but General Brownlow could not expect more from him than what he had already done. General Bouchier on the 13th was advancing in a south-easterly direction, and had met with no fresh opposition.

FROM a private letter we get some interesting details touching the Loshais and their villages:—

The villages are much cleaner than those in the Himalayas. No offensiveness of any kind assails the traveller's nostrils. The houses are made of split bamboos, interlaced to form a kind of matting, some covered above this with palm leaves, and the roof is made of the latter, kept down by bamboos; no windows, and a little square doorway with a sliding bamboo door. The houses are all raised, on a wooden framework, from the ground about three feet. It is a mistake to suppose the Loshais do not affect any clothes; they all wear a large cotton shawl or chudder, and many of them a small cotton puggree. They are seldom

without a bamboo pipe in their mouths. We have had beautiful weather lately, a heavy fog occasionally in the morning being the only drawback. We are over 4,200 feet up now, and the morning air is very fresh and pleasant; the sun is very powerful during the day.

LATEST telegrams report good things from both columns of the Loshai Expedition. On the 27th February all the Northern Howlong Chiefs had submitted to General Brownlow, and begun to bring in the usual peace offerings, besides swearing, after the Loshai fashion, to remain good friends henceforth with the British Government. All captives have been sent into the British camp. On the 5th March General Bouchier's column had begun their return homewards, and the General himself hoped to reach Tipai Mukh the next day. The Loshai tribes in his neighbourhood were behaving in a friendly manner. Part of his troops had already started for Cachar, and the health of all was reported good.

A BOMBAY telegram of March 8 announces the arrival at Bombay of H.M.S. *Glasgow*, with the body of Lord Mayo on board. We note also that a steamer has been despatched from this country to convey Lady Mayo and her husband's remains direct to Ireland.

WE are glad to inform our readers that some new steps are being taken to facilitate the retirement of senior officers in the Indian Army. The Duke of Argyll has resolved to extend the present Regulations, as laid down in the Furlough Rules of 1854 and 1868, with regard to the amount of leave reckonable as service towards pension. For the future officers will be allowed to count as service towards pension five years' leave in thirty-five and six years' leave in thirty-eight years' aggregate service. Thus, an officer who has actually served thirty-two years in India may at once retire on £600 a-year, if he has also spent six years on furlough. This concession extends to longer terms of years the principle under which three years in twenty-five and four in thirty may be spent on leave without being reckoned against an officer's claim to retiring pension.

CAPTAIN EVELYN BARING, R.A., who has just been made Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook, is said to be a young officer of no small ability and in all ways fairly qualified for his new post. The appointment of Colonel Earle, of the Grenadier Guards, as the new Viceroy's Military Secretary seems open to little objection on personal grounds. Colonel Earle, besides having been for some years adjutant of his battalion, was at one time Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Canada. He is said to have very courteous manners and a wide popularity. It is objected, on the other hand, that he has never passed through the Staff College, and knows nothing of India. If this be true, we can only hope that the necessary knowledge will come to him in good time, and that India will not suffer in the meanwhile from any lack of special qualifications on his part.

THE Indian Army will appreciate the compliment paid to it by the Prince of Wales in the selection of so brilliant an officer as Major-General Probyn for the post of Equerry to his Royal Highness on the retirement of Colonel Keppel. General Probyn is still comparatively a young officer, whose commission dates no further back than 1849, while his regimental rank in the Cadre of the 3rd Light Cavalry of Bengal is still only that of Captain. But his name as a dashing leader of Irregular Horse has been before the world ever since the Mutinies, and fresh honours and brevet promotions were heaped upon him for his services in China under Sir Hope Grant in 1860. Besides a Victoria Cross and a Companionship of the Bath, he became an A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, obtained his Colonelcy in 1866, and was gazetted a Major-General in 1870.

It is with no small pleasure that we hail the announcement of her Majesty's intention to bestow a baronetcy on Sir George Pollock, to whom more than anyone the safety of our Indian Empire was owing in the dark days of 1842. The honours lately showered on the grey head of him who led the Avenging Army to Kabul thirty years ago have at length atoned for any previous slackness in acknowledging services at once brilliant in themselves and rendered under great discouragements at a very critical moment in Indian history. When General Pollock reached Peshawur in February, 1842, the work before him was about as formidable as it could well have been. His own

Sepoys were on the verge of open mutiny at the mere thought of entering a country which had proved so fatal to their comrades. Our Sikh allies were becoming more of a hindrance than a help to us. Colonel Wild's brigade had just been driven back from the mouth of the Khyber. It was known that Sale was hard pressed at Jellalabad, and that our troops at Kabul were in a perilous plight, if indeed they had not already undergone the worst. But the brave old soldier who had fought under Lord Lake, led the chase after Holkar with his light horsed-guns, and commanded the artillery in the Burmese War, was not to be daunted at such a time. In a few weeks he had restored discipline among his troops, infused into their officers some of his own spirit, and proved his own generalship by driving before him the defenders of the Khyber Pass. But even after reaching Jellalabad, there was tough work cut out for him by the reluctance with which Lord Ellenborough modified his repeated orders for an early retirement direct from Afghanistan. It was only after repeated remonstrances from Pollock and his worthy comrade Nott, the hero of Kandahar, that Lord Auckland's successor at length permitted the two commanders to "retire from Afghanistan by way of Kabul," if they chose to take on themselves the whole responsibility of so bold a move. Luckily Nott and Pollock were not to be frightened by shadows. Through victory after victory our troops advanced on Kabul; Lady Sale and her fellow-captives were rescued from a dismal fate; the burning of the great bazaar at Kabul bore stern witness to the presence of the Avenging Army; and when Pollock once more emerged from the Khyber, he could boast of having retrieved the honour of the British arms in a campaign begun and carried through without a check or blunder on his own part, in the teeth of ill-concealed doubts and unwilling sanctions elsewhere. To Pollock therefore and his trusty lieutenant Nott belong all the praise which in other great campaigns has been shared between the commanders and the Government that employed them. The last honour conferred on the famous old officer of Bengal Artillery will at least serve to perpetuate the memory of a successful soldier, whose greatest service to his country was performed under circumstances of special hazard to his own reputation.

In the present day, when iron is in such demand that our capitalists are beginning to open iron mines in foreign countries, we are tempted to wonder why so little has been done to develop India's alleged wealth in that useful metal. If there is plenty of iron to be got out there, one heavy item of outlay on Indian railways might be saved with advantage to nearly all concerned. In days of old, according to the author of "Ancient and Mediæval India," it was the custom to put iron roofs on large buildings supported by a thousand columns. It was in the workshops of Western India that the so-called Damascus blades were originally forged. The Persian proverb, "to give an Indian answer," meant a cut with an Indian sword. In some campaigns of a pretty recent date our troops had reason to attest the sharpness and excellent temper of the Sikh "talwars," forged from iron in the Punjab hills. In the days of Alexander, thirty pounds of steel was deemed a worthy gift from Porus to "Macedonia's madman." To this day the steel wrought in Cutch may vie for the beauty of its temper with the best workmanship of Sheffield and Glasgow. It is not long since an English officer erected a rude furnace in the hills near Simlah, and turned out iron superior to that obtained from Glasgow and Merthyr Tydfil at seventy shillings a ton. Excellent iron can be made in Kamaon from the ore found in the clay, slate, and limestone beds on the Ramgunga. For sixty miles indeed along the base of the lower Himalayas about Kamaon extends a rich belt of iron-bearing country, while the materials for smelting the ore lie close at hand, in the shape of primæval forests of hard timber. The iron-bearing tract near Simlah covers two hundred square miles, and yields a malleable ore very like that of Sweden and Norway. Iron is still forged in Kattiawar, Bandelkhand, Mysore, and Malabar, but only in small quantities. There is no doubt, however, that plenty of iron might still be found all over India, and brought into the market there at cheaper rates than the metal supplied from this country. Will the new Department of Trade and Agriculture turn their attention to this matter?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes from a minute framed by Sir Bartle Frere in 1860 some weighty

pleading in favour of a High Court of Appeal for native Indian Princes. The need for some such tribunal has also, we think, been fairly brought out by the recent debate in the House of Commons on the grievances of the dethroned Nawab of Tonk. The weight of argument on that occasion certainly leaned in favour of the losing side; not one of the leading speakers on the other having laid any apparent stress on the thoroughness of the means taken for deciding the question of the Nawab's guilt. It seemed, indeed, as though the issue before Parliament was made to turn solely on the fact that so many authorities in India and at home had successively confirmed the penal consequences of an inquiry conducted on the spot by an Indian Political of no judicial experience. What's done cannot be undone, was, in fact, the beginning and end of the Ministerial defence. No one impeaches the perfect honesty of statesmen like Lords Lawrence and Mayo, Sir S. Northcote, and the present Minister for India; and it is not unlikely that the ex-Nawab has gotten no more than his deserts. But that has nothing to do with the question whether he received a fair trial, and was convicted on sufficient evidence. To this question no satisfactory answer has yet been given, and many people will therefore continue to believe in the absence of due grounds for a satisfactory answer. Would it not then be better policy in the long run to grant these native feudatories the right of appeal from the award of an English Resident to some Court, either of Native Princes, or of English judges duly qualified to thread the mazes of Indian evidence?

WE notice with great regret the death on Tuesday last of Professor Goldstücker, one of the foremost Sanskrit scholars of his day, and for some years Professor of Sanskrit in London University. His almost sudden death has left unfinished the great work, a Sanskrit Dictionary, to which he had devoted the labour of many years. His edition of the *Mimansa* had only reached a few parts, and his treatise on Sanskrit particles remains in manuscript. The articles he contributed to *Chambers's Encyclopedia* and some of the leading reviews attest the depth and accuracy of his scholarship. His loss indeed will be severely felt alike by scholars and personal friends in this country. Still greater will that loss prove to literature, if his surviving relative should carry out Dr. Goldstücker's last instructions to the letter, by destroying manuscripts which might add largely to our knowledge of old-world lore.

KATTYWAR.—Following the example of Broach, Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, and other cities, an association has been started in Kattywar. It is named the Kattywar Rajeshthani Sabha (that is, the Kattywar Political Association). It has been started under the leadership of the Princes and Sardars. Its head-quarters is Rajkote, and Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan has been appointed secretary.

FREE PASSAGES TO AND FROM EUROPE.—The Government of India has ruled that attached officers when proceeding on field service with native regiments to which they stand attached, are entitled to a free passage on board ship for one horse each, required *bona fide* for their own use. With reference to and in continuation of Orders, it is notified that the Government of India has been also pleased to grant to warrant officers returning from furlough to England on medical certificate, a free passage by rail for themselves and families, from the port of debarkation to their destination. For this purpose they should obtain a requisition as usual from the officer of the Quartermaster-general's Department at the port of debarkation. With reference to G.G.O. No. 785 of 1869, it having become necessary to prescribe what officers coming to Bombay for passage to England shortly before the commencement of the trooping season should be detained to take their passage in the first troopship, the Government of India has ruled that officers entitled to passage at the public expense and obtaining leave from and after the 1st September in each year shall be required to proceed on the first troopship leaving after their arrival in Bombay, which place they must of course reach within the time ordinarily granted to officers to proceed to the port of embarkation. His Excellency the C. in C. will be so good as to cause this to be stated in the Order granting each officer leave.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. A. Ormsby, late 80th regt., at Windsor Castle, aged 53, Feb. 26.

BENGAL.—Col. T. Watson, Bengal Irregular Cavalry, at Bath, aged 55, March 5.

MADRAS.—Sub cond. Wm. Crawshaw, Commissariat Department, at Kamptee, Feb. 3. Capt. H. Holmes, half-pay Madras Army, and formerly of the 16th M.N.I., at Arundel, March 7.

NAVAL.—Lieut. C. V. D'Arcy, late Indian Navy, at Ballinahinch, aged 35, Feb. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Nyansa*, March 7.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Crosswell, Mr. and Mrs. Vornas, Col. Baugh, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. Pyscha, Mr. Cook, Asst. surg. Knapp, Mr. Fox. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Bethune, Isaac, Lormer, Call, S. Scott, Anderson, and Larking. Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Miss Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Want of space compels us with regret to put off "T" and "Senex" to our next issue.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

THE INCOME-TAX IN INDIA.

IF the weight of evidence were the only thing which statesmen had to consider in pursuing a given line of policy, we should think that Lord Northbrook would have no difficulty in settling the fate of the Indian Income-tax. What Sir W. Muir's Government think of it we have already seen; and now comes a Report as telling from the Government of Bengal. A Minute, signed by Mr. Money, of the Revenue Board, accompanies the Report, while an appendix contains a mass of significant returns collected by the leading officials in the Province, hardly one of whom but has something to say from his own experience touching the effect produced by the continuance of the income-tax on the popular mind. One Commissioner after another bears witness to such a state of feeling caused by the tax as no true friend to either rulers or subjects would care to see confirmed or intensified by its continuance. One Commissioner declares that, "since the British connection with India began, no measure has ever been introduced which caused such deep dislike to our rule;" and this, he adds, "is the opinion of all classes, official and unofficial," in his division. What tends to make the tax doubly repulsive is the uncertainty of the rate at which it is levied from year to year, and the haste with which it is assessed. Another asserts that in his Division the tax "is simply hateful to all who pay it, and appears to be generally recognised as an arbitrary exaction."

A third Commissioner declares that it is "universally condemned by those who have had to realise it, and those who have been called on to pay. It has borne hardest on the lowest class of incomes among cultivators and petty traders." In the opinion of a fourth it is "universally unpopular, and has been the source of considerable oppression, and has provoked more or less discontent," and it has "pressed with the greatest severity upon the poor of the agricultural classes." One Collector warns us against supposing that the tax was popular because no officer in his district found any resistance offered to his assessments. On the contrary, it is "intensely unpopular," besides being "fundamentally unsuited to the conditions of society" in India. Another district officer is sure that the income-tax "has caused much discontent. There perhaps has never been any measure which made itself so universally felt all over the district." The same witness fears that "the memory of it will last some time, and will prevent the people from looking with a friendly eye on the approaching census."

Another Collector declares that the people in his district looked with uneasy suspicion even on the light assessment of

1869, but their alarm and discontent were heightened by each subsequent increase in the rate of the impost. Yet another maintains that the additional half per cent. taken in the latter part of 1869 caused "general dissatisfaction," which he proceeds to illustrate by the following extract from the latter of one of his subordinates:—"The pitching of my tent at any place has sent consternation into neighbouring villages. 'There is an officer of Government come down among us,' the villagers reason; 'what can he come for but to tax us? They have hitherto exempted the poor, but now they will tax all alike.' " Very different indeed this is from the spirit in which Government officers used to be received!

From the statements of other witnesses it is clear that the people were aggrieved even less by the burden of the tax than by its continuance after the first levy. "Every deputy commissioner and assessor," writes one official, "asserts that the second demand for the same year, under Act 23 of 1869, was regarded by the people as a breach of faith by the Government. I know it was bitterly resented. . . . Hundreds paid, because they hoped that in doing so they were contributing their quota to meet a pressing demand, and that in paying they would obtain a quittance against further annoyance." So too another witness of equal authority believes that "the general impression was that it was somewhat of a breach of faith, and that Government had deceived the people." In another Division the original assessment was accepted with a pretty good grace, from its comparative lightness, and because "the people were under the belief that the tax they were paying was for one year only." The additional burden however in the latter part of the year was "looked upon with hatred." Similar witness is borne by a native collector, who asserts that the one per cent. tax of 1869 was "very little opposed by the assesseses, but its subsequent enhancement shook their faith in the assessors, and they strenuously opposed last year's tax." The frequent change in the rate naturally enhanced the popular vexation. As one of the reporting officers points out, it would be far better to enforce even a moderately high rate for some years, than to have "a fluctuating one accompanied with fresh inquiries, new assessments, and demands of unknown amounts." This indeed has always been felt as a crying evil in connection with the income-tax at home, and whatever hardships a tax of this sort may involve in England, are sure to be greatly embittered and multiplied in India under a foreign rule. If so many people smart under the random blows of Schedule D in this country, how very much greater must the chances of unfair play be in a country where the work of assessment falls inevitably into the hands of underlings, intent on pleasing their masters and filling their own pockets at other people's expense! Mr. Luglis was probably within the mark when he said that for every rupee of income-tax that goes into the Indian Treasury, another rupee is filched by the native assessor.

Mr. Money himself would retain the impost at a low rate, to be drawn from incomes of a higher rating level than the present. But no such compromise appears to be warranted by the facts to which he himself refers. While the lower rating of 1869 brought in about £403,550, the tax of 1870 at 3½ per cent. realised only £653,000, or nearly £200,000 short of the estimated yield. How did this happen? If the yield for the former year was not excessive, that of the next year must have been far too small. But Mr. Money himself asserts that numbers of people who were over-taxed in 1869 quietly paid their six rupees out of an income below Rs 500, under a firm belief that "the tax was the result of a temporary pressure for money, and would cease with the year." When the demand was raised to nearly £2 on incomes of £50 a year, it became worth a poor man's while to dispute his liability; and so it happened that in one district, the 24-Pergunnahs, the proceeds for 1870 were actually smaller than those for the previous year; the number of assesseses having been reduced by two-thirds. A low rate of income-tax reaching only to incomes of Rs. 1,000, and never changed from year to year, might possibly tend, as Mr. Money thinks, to lessen if not disarm the popular ill-will towards the

Government. But would it materially lessen the tendency of native underlings to screw as much money as possible, whether for their own or the public use, out of the pockets of their poorer and more helpless countrymen, or the tendency of native landholders to recover their own share of the tax from tenants already perhaps sucked dry by official harpies? In any case it seems to be the poor who suffer in order that a comparatively small addition may be made to the yearly revenues, by means of assessments taken more or less at random on the supposed profits of a man's trade or calling. Is it worth while to keep up so plain a source of chronic irritation all over India for the sake of securing a permanent staff of assessors qualified to suggest and carry out new schemes of local taxation?

Correspondence.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Some little time ago I addressed you on the subject of secret societies in India and the inefficiency of our present police system to cope with them. Since that time we have heard of the Kooka insurrection followed by the offhand execution of sixty-six prisoners, the assassination of Chief Justice Norman, and of Lord Mayo.

In addition to all our other difficulties in India we are now confronted with a new danger. It is a danger to which from our very position in that country we are especially liable. As I before pointed out, in the absence of an efficient detective police force, the Government literally has no means of acquainting itself with what is going on underneath the surface of society. There is reason to believe in the existence of at least one secret society whose ramifications extend over the whole country, and whose operations are conducted so silently, and with such consummate skill as to elude the vigilance of the Government. We are content to remain in ignorance till we are startled by some shocking tragedy which for a few hours occupies attention, and leads to a question being put in the House of Commons, and a few letters in the *Times*, and there the matter drops. Some valuable life is sacrificed by the dagger of the assassin, the victim is buried with public honours, a successor is appointed, and the event passes out of the public mind. The most diligent care and the most elaborate precautions cannot prevent the recurrence of such events as those we have recently had cause to deplore. When a desperate man is determined to take the life of another, and is prepared to sacrifice his own in the attempt, it is next to impossible to prevent him. Our officials cannot always be watched, they cannot wear armour, they cannot shut themselves up in their houses; and although a body-guard or police, if sufficiently careful, may keep an assassin from coming to close quarters, they are ineffective against a pistol-shot. Government ought not to be content with the capture of an assassin after he has committed the crime, or while he is attempting the commission of it. This is but dealing with the external symptoms of the disease. We ought to search out and remove the cause of those symptoms. The only way to do this is to establish an efficient detective force.

It will be said that the officers at the head of the Executive administration of each district are acquainted, or have the means of making themselves acquainted, with what goes on beneath the surface. But it is not so easy to get this knowledge; it is still less easy to know what use to make of it. There are in India the elements out of which a most excellent detective force might be constructed. Our present police is useless in this respect, and an inefficient detective force is worse than none. There ought to be an organised system with a really efficient man at its head, who should be a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, and in direct communication with the Government. He should be allowed to select his own subordinates, subject of course to confirmation, one of whom—and they should be all picked men—should have under his supervision a district. In some cases, no doubt, this duty might be performed in conjunction with other duties, and a magistrate or deputy-commissioner might discharge them. It is essential that the Independent States should be included in the arrangement and kept under surveillance. This need not be incompatible with the position of those States. It would not be necessary

that these officials should be in all cases Englishmen. Some most efficient men might be found in the class called Eurasian. In Independent States it might be found more convenient to employ pretty exclusively the native element, which would be found eminently useful however in British territory also. It should be the business of all these subordinates of whom there might be different grades, to keep up a regular correspondence with one another, and with the head of the intelligence department with the Governor General. I do not advocate the exercise of arbitrary power, nor a system of *lettres de cachet*. The liberty of the subject as secured by the laws of the land need not be interfered with; I do not want a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, or what may be tantamount to it in India. The law is quite strong enough, and the Penal Code and Procedure quite Draconian enough for the protection of society. Acts of undue severity, or over hasty procedure, weaken instead of strengthening the Government; if for no other reason, that they betray timidity, and are sure to be appealed against. How much more effect it would have had if Mr. Cowan had retained his prisoners, and tried them before executing them. Even a drum-head court-martial would have been better than nothing. And in the case of the Nawab of Tonk how much greater the moral effect would have been, if instead of condemning him on secret reports written behind his back, he had been arraigned before a commission, and in the sight of all India called upon to answer to the charge, allowed to make his defence, and abide the issue of the trial.

But a detective system or an Intelligence Department such as I advocate does not involve any breach of the recognised principles of law and justice. It would simply supply what in Oriental history is familiar to us under the metaphor, the eyes of the sovereign. The British rule in India, unlike other Oriental despotism, is without eyes. And one consequence of this is, that knowing nothing of what is going on in the country it is liable to rude and sudden shocks, under the effects of which, irritated and angry, it behaves in an undignified manner, and acts with undue severity, and at times great injustice. It behaves like a blind man irritated by a blow dealt by an unseen assailant, who seizes his crutch and lays about him right and left indiscriminately. Had he been able to see what was coming he would have avoided the attack, and if not able to do that, have seized the assailant, and administered the due amount of castigation on the right person.

A properly organised Intelligence Department with its ramifications extending all over India, and the supervision and control vested in one head, is almost necessary for the security of the British Government. If that necessity is not recognised now, I am quite sure the time will come when it will be.

The best possible material exists in India for constructing the machinery of such a department as I have sketched out; and in Colonel Hervey, the head of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, the Government have at hand as good a man as they could wish for to organise and supervise it.—Yours faithfully,
I. T. P.

OUR INDIAN NATIVE RULERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—An old and trite saying has it that "there is nothing like consistency." It would be well if it were more steadily borne in mind, and applied not only when and where it suits our several purposes, but when and where it does not suit our several views, as entertained at different times, and on different, though not differing, occasions. Permit me to apply the saying with reference to a remark of your own in your issue of the 4th instant.

It was made one especial case during the great rebellion of 1857 (and that actually at the very time that deserters from the army of the Maharaja of Cashmere were being enlisted into the new regiments then forming in various parts of the Punjab, under the energetic action of Sir John Lawrence), against the ruler of that territory that he had permitted sundry mutineers to take up their residence in remote corners of his possessions, and alleged that if he were a true friend of the British Government he would at once have arrested and deported them.

A serious combination that might, if not promptly repressed, have culminated into something not pleasant to think of in these days when it is the fashion to talk of the popularity of British as compared with native rule, arises in 1871, and the following are the terms in which you reflect on the measures

adopted by the several Sikh Princes, and especially by the Maharajah of Cashmere:—"In Patiala, Jheend and Nabha a regular clearance has been made of Kukas in the public service, and it is said that Kuka artisans have been driven in numbers out of these States. In Cashmere the Maharajah has followed up his previous expulsion of several hundred Kukas from his army by an order to seize and deport to Jamu every man of that obnoxious sect. What he intends to do with these unfortunates when thus collected we have yet to learn. It is hardly to be supposed that the Indian Government can have lent its sanction to proceedings of this high-handed character."

Please to remember that many, perhaps most, of these men now being, in your opinion, so harshly treated have gone into Cashmere territory to proselytise and probably organise operations of a character hostile to the British Government, and also that in 1857 Sir John Lawrence resorted to an exactly similar "high-handed" measure by collecting 1,300 Hindoostanees of all classes (his own Meer Moonshee Bunoo Lall among them) at Lahore, and then deporting them *en masse* to the country from whence they came, and then tell me what might be said of the Maharajah of Cashmere if he had allowed the disaffected men of the present day to find an asylum in his states, and seize on some future opportunity to work their wicked will on some of our peaceful subjects on the border? You will, I am sure, with your well-known candour, admit that, smarting under a previous imputation and with such an example before him, the Maharajah could not do less than he has done, and that if he had not resorted to these summary measures there are those who would have been too happy to seize on the opportunity of blackening his Highness's face, for, as they would say, harbouring our enemies in his territory.

* * * *

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE LATE VICEROY.

The *Friend of India* admits that if statesmanship consists in speeches Lord Mayo was no statesman. He had not the gift of prating. It was curious to watch him in the Council. How patiently, impartially, and candidly he listened, never showing any leaning to any side till he found some cobweb of hypocrisy or false statesmanship—some sham thing—torn to tatters, and then he could smile a little, and move in his chair with manifest pleasure, for he hated sham. He came after Sir John Lawrence's starch and stiffness, and had to fight a battle for geniality. But he won—gloriously; and he died beloved by us all. He was not of the men who walk on stilts, and look wise, and affect an ominous silence, and try to build up their own position by setting down their subordinates. Not he. Nobody served Lord Mayo, and had to say—"Yes, you see he took the praise of my work to himself." No, he never did that—be the worker saint or sinner. He never "ran down" the men who had served him, but helped them where he could, and so kindly that he enhanced the favours a hundred fold. Reader, we have lost no common man in losing Lord Mayo! He did not seem so great—no great man ever does, it is your noodles who generally seem the greatest—but we would have matched his common-sense and clear sight against all the "genius" in India. Look at his Foreign Policy. From the days of Akbar there has not been a man who saw more of India as a whole, who tried to enter more into the feelings of the people, who strove more truly to take the high ground in politics, who more earnestly endeavoured to lead the people to do what they could for themselves. We may live to see many Viceroys. We may see great men yet at the helm of this great Empire (and if we mean to keep it we must have great men), but we never shall see a man more liked by all who came in contact with him, or who strove more earnestly to be the friend of all than Lord Mayo.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that many months will elapse before India, recovering gradually from the effects of the social and political loss which she is called on to endure to-day, will calmly estimate the solid worth of the man whose cheery voice will be heard amongst us no more. In the meantime, no more eloquent tribute could be offered to the memory of the murdered Viceroy than the heavy gloom which hangs on our spirits to-day, uniting us all in one great grief, and in an earnest sympathy with the desolate lady to whom the death of the Viceroy means more than it means to any of us all. We desire to weigh our words well, before intruding on domestic sorrow; but when the *Gazette* itself tells us that "those who were honoured by the Earl of Mayo's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have sustained a loss of which they cannot trust themselves to speak, we need have no hesitation in assuring her, to whom his

death means infinitely more than it can mean to any of these, that thousands of English hearts are bowed down with sorrow at her loss—in a hearty sympathy of which she may well be proud, when the first bitterness of her grief is overpast.

The *Pioneer* remarks that if another Mutiny had burst upon us the event would, doubtless, have involved more serious consequences, but we think the news would have caused less regret, less of that pain which is produced by a personal misfortune. There is no one in India that ever came into personal relation with Lord Mayo who will not feel a cloud upon his spirits on hearing that that genial and gracious presence had passed from off the earth. Lord Mayo was one of those favourites of nature whose manner is credited to them as a virtue, who can win a partizan with a smile, and make a life-long well-wisher by two minutes' kind and pleasant talk. There is much of the feeling, too, which so intensified the anxiety of the English people during the late danger of the Prince of Wales—the sudden juxtaposition in the mind, without transition, of the highest prosperity with a painful death, to aggravate the shock we experience at our Viceroy's murder. He was blasted by lightning from a clear sky. But beyond the personal affection, or at least the prepossession and good will, which Lord Mayo, above all the Governors-General who have ever ruled India, had the gift of inspiring, there is a sense of no inconsiderable public loss to make us deplore this calamitous voyage to Burmah and the Islands, from which we were justified in expecting so much public advantage. Though perhaps not in the rank of our "great" Governors-General, Lord Mayo was certainly superior to the larger number, and he applied a more than ordinary capacity to the public service with quite extraordinary diligence.

The *Madras Times* feels that the world has lost a good man, and the State a wise councillor. Lord Mayo came to this country pursued by a whirlwind of adverse criticism. The Home Press ridiculed his appointment in the most thorough manner, and it is in the face of a whole sea of prejudice that he has achieved the reputation of being a good Governor-General. No doubt his personal manner did a great deal to clear away the prejudices that had been excited against him. Many who met Lord Mayo when he visited Madras three years ago, on his way to take up his appointment, will agree with us that there was a singular charm in the mixture of frankness and dignity that was the leading trait of his manner. He was essentially a manly man; and this manliness showed itself in his political as well as his private life. That confession of financial confusion and blundering which marked an early period of his government was a frank and manly thing to do; and the country has probably profited more than any one will ever know from the act. A less manly Viceroy would have concealed the real state of matters, as is the habit of statesmen, to avoid the temporary discredit that in consequence fell on his government. We have, of course, had occasion to differ from Lord Mayo's policy; but it has rather been in details than in principle. The policy of retrenchment which he inaugurated, and so largely carried out, was on the whole a wise policy. Individual economies might seem to be purchased dearly; but increased economy was absolutely necessary for the well-being of the country, and it imposed upon Lord Mayo an arduous and most disagreeable task, which he performed with as little injury to individuals as was consistent with the condition of things.

OUR SOVEREIGN LADY.

The *Times of India* considers the Queen's Speech bland, colourless, and conventional as usual; but with what a grateful sense of relief it will be perused wherever waves the British flag! Its opening paragraph suitably anticipates the first thought with which this annual greeting will be everywhere welcomed. The prominent reference made to the kidnapping practices in Polynesia and the incipient slave trade of Queensland may be regarded as sincere homage to the anti-slavery principles which the British Government has so consistently upheld, but as India is giving no uneasiness, her Majesty is not allowed to bestow a word upon our affairs. One might have thought it would have been worth while to remark that the stability of British power in India had just received signal illustration by the instant and utter failure of an insurrectionary outbreak amongst the most warlike race of the peninsula. But no: Scotch schools, and the San Juan dispute are more worthy of note at St. Stephen's than the affairs of an empire which trains, employs, and pays 100,000 Englishmen—secures to England more profitable commerce than all her colonies—and enables her to keep the position of a first-class political Power.

POLITICAL AGENTS AND THE RAJAHS.

The *Sumsher Bahadur* has heard several instances of unlimited sway enjoyed by the Political Agents over Native Thakores, but is indeed sorry to see that the time has arrived for native princes to submit even to the underlings of the Agents. Though the British Government show their anxiety to keep these princes in political equality with themselves, and profess their utmost desire not to interfere with their doings, the Political Agents exercise an arbitrary conduct, to which the rajahs submit, thinking it to be emanating from the British Government themselves. It has become a general rule that any official of the Rajah should be of the British Political

department's choice. If unfortunately any member of the Rajah's *kutcheree* comes across the will of the Political Agent, he is very likely to lose his place. No attempt even to accuse him in any way is made, as the unfortunate fellow can be transported beyond the precincts of the State in the twinkling of an eye. This state of things of course necessitates a dependent kind of administration. We would recommend the rajahs (who may be thus oppressed) to apply at once to the East India Association for redress.

THE NORMAN-BALFOUR CONTROVERSY.

The *Times of India* taking advantage of General Norman's admission that he could publish official documents, Sir George stands by his "Minute," and makes the following quotation from it, para. (53), which he says General Norman had quite overlooked: "The cost of provisions for European troops had been much reduced in Bengal in the last four years notwithstanding the great rise in prices;" "which," continues Sir George "unmistakably shows, that it was not the rise in prices (as now maintained by General Norman) over which he considered administrative control to be powerless." But a quotation to be of value must be complete in itself, and it is with astonishment, an astonishment that we doubt not will be shared in by the public here and at home, to find that a military officer of such long standing, and one who has held such high and responsible offices in the Military Department of the Indian Government and the War-office at home, should have condescended to the ignoble subterfuge of stopping short in his quotation, precisely at that point at which to elucidate the subject in dispute he was bound to go on. If Sir George Balfour has no respect for his own character as a fair and honourable disputant, if Sir George Balfour has no regard for what is termed "common honesty" in official correspondence, simple justice to General Norman, and to the Government of India, should have compelled him to add the concluding words of the para., the first half only of which he found it convenient to quote, and which are as follows:—"These results are attributed, and I think correctly, to the effective departmental administration in which bakeries have been established and meat supplied by direct agency in supersession of the contract system." Simple justice to the Indian Commissariat department should have compelled Sir George Balfour not to omit also the concluding sentence of the following para. (54) of this "Minute," in which the late Sir H. Durand says:—"The serious augmentation, however, is owing to the bad years,—the price of provisions at many places at famine rates, the cost of forage, of grain for horses and cattle, and the compensation to Native troops in consequence of the dearth of provisions and forage. Manifestly the Commissariat Department must meet such requirements without being able to exercise any material influence on the market values of grain and other supplies affected by the nature of the seasons. So far as matters were dependent on departmental efficiency, the Commissariat has been vigilant and successful in the reduction of expenditure." In these last lines lies the gist of the whole controversy. It establishes unmistakably that it was the rise in prices Sir H. Durand referred to, and not (as Sir George Balfour still maintains) some thing or any thing else over which we considered administrative control to be powerless; and it leaves Major-General Balfour in the unenviable position of having made statements knowing them to be unfounded, which would seriously damage the character of the Government of which he was himself so long a chosen servant. It is rarely, indeed, that we impugn the motives of any officer of high standing, who comes forward to discharge so laudable a service to the public as to aid us in that support we at all times feel it our duty to give to measures having for their object the observance of a prudent economy in military expenditure. But the proofs in the case are so damning that, notwithstanding Sir George Balfour's disclaimer of all vain boastings, we fear that no honest critic, nay, no disinterested person, who reads his letter in juxtaposition with Sir H. Durand's Minute, can give him credit for being actuated by any higher motive than that of endeavouring to exalt the efficiency of the Indian military administration of which he was himself part, at the expense of that of which he formed no part.

TIGERS.—We have further accounts of the depredations of tigers in this neighbourhood. Since we published the statement of the Tahsildar of Coonoor, in our issue of the 18th ult., we have heard of other casualties from these dangerous animals. A few days since, whilst burning some grass, on Captain Godfrey's estate, in the Ouchterlony valley, a tiger bounded out, killing an old shikaree, for many years in Captain Godfrey's service, and severely wounding another man. In the same neighbourhood, a tiger is reported to have killed a native on Mr. Ouchterlony's estate. To-day's report mentions the destruction of some cattle at Billicul. And the bazaar rumour has it (perhaps as an exaggeration of the foregoing) that three coolies were mauled this week, belonging to the shooting party now enjoying their sport at Peermund. It is also stated that some individual has been mauled on the Coonoor ghaut; but we receive these last statements with caution.—*South of India Observer*, Feb. 8.

Bengal.

ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

ARRIVAL AT PORT BLAIR.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on the 14th February, from which we extract the following :—

"His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in H.M.'s steam frigate *Glasgow* at the convict settlement of Port Blair, Andamans, at 9.30 A.M. on Thursday, the 8th of February. Shortly after 11 A.M. his Excellency and the Countess of Mayo, with the Staff and other gentlemen and ladies, landed at Ross, the chief station of the settlement, and were received at the pier by the troops lining the approaches. The Countess of Mayo and the ladies proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, Major-General Stewart, C.B., while the Viceroy and suite, accompanied by General Stewart, visited the convict establishments at this station. His Excellency inspected the Sudr Bazaar, the convict barracks, the Native Infantry lines, the hospitals, the new church, and other public buildings, and was accompanied throughout by a strong guard, both of Native Infantry and police, who closely surrounded his Excellency on either side of and behind the Staff immediately surrounding him. After a short rest at the house of the Superintendent, the Viceroy inspected the barracks of the European troops, and, assisted by Colonel Jervois, R.E., C.B., and Colonel Rundall, R.E., made a minute examination of the foundations and walls of the buildings to ascertain the cause of their having given way shortly after they were built. His Excellency then, attended as before, visited the European Convict Barracks and Library, and returned with the Countess of Mayo and party to her Majesty's ship *Glasgow* by 2 P.M.

"At 3 P.M. the Viceroy, accompanied by Major-General Stewart, C.B., the Hon. Mr. Ellis, Colonel Jervois, C.B., Mr. G. W. Allen, and the personal staff—Major Burne, private secretary; Captains Lockwood and Gregory, Aides-de-Camp; and Mr. Hawkins, R.N., Flag Lieutenant—left the *Glasgow* in a steam launch, and, passing the stations of Aberdeen and Haddo, landed at Viper Island. This station is in the inner harbour, about five miles from Ross, and here are detained about 1,300 convicts, including all those who are received from India with the character of being desperate men, and all who, by their bad conduct during their residence in the Settlement, have been proved deserving of specially rigorous treatment. His Excellency was received at the landing place by the officials in charge, and was here, as in Ross, closely attended by a guard of Native Infantry and police. After an inspection of the gaol and other arrangements the Viceroy and party returned to the steam launch and visited Chatham, a station on a small island dividing the inner from the outer harbour. His Excellency, under the escort of a guard of police and the petty officers of the station (there being no Native Infantry on this island), inspected the saw mills and the coaling depot, and then re-embarked in the steam launch, leaving on board the steamer *Nemesis*, then lying at the coaling station, Captain Gregory, Aide-de-Camp, who had to give orders in anticipation of the proposed departure of the *Nemesis* early on the following morning."

THE ASSASSINATION.

From Major Burne's private journal, as quoted by the *Times* correspondent, we thus continue the sad story :—

"The inspection at Chatham Island was over sooner than the party expected, and, as far as the gentlemen who accompanied the Viceroy can recollect, his Excellency himself proposed to Major-General Stewart that they should go over to Hope Town, which was only a short distance across the harbour, in order to visit the Mount. It was then about five o'clock, and as daylight lasted till half-past six or so, there was thought to be sufficient time to complete the visit before dark. The party therefore started at once for Hope Town, and on landing proceeded, after a little delay, to ascend the hill. The Viceroy rode for some few hundred yards on a pony of one of the overseers, but he afterwards got off, preferring to walk. On account of the short delay made at the landing-place the party did not reach the top of the hill till near sunset. Both the Viceroy and the gentlemen accompanying him walked fast and were somewhat tired. They all sat down for about ten minutes at Major-General Stewart's country house, to rest and look at the view. The Viceroy drank a little water, and appeared to enjoy the trip exceedingly, frequently expressing his admiration of the beauty of the view, which, he said, was the most lovely he had ever seen. After resting themselves the party rose to return down the hill. They were all in good spirits, and nothing occurred on the way down, except the circumstance of a few convicts on Mount Harriett presenting petitions, which they were ordered to send in to the Superintendent. There were not many convicts about, all being engaged in their houses and in work off the road. As the party proceeded down the hill they kept well together, close behind the Viceroy, with the guard on either side, and in rear, as had been the case during the day. There was no reason, however, to take any very special precaution in this locality, as the few convicts on Mount Harriett were composed of the best characters. On the party approaching the landing place it began to get very dark. The convict authorities

sent up a few torches to light them on their way, but the Viceroy ordered the torchbearers to keep well to the front, as he disliked the smell and smoke. On reaching the huts near the landing place, a line of men were observed drawn up on the left of the Viceroy and his party under some convict overseers. These, Major-General Stewart explained, were bearers of Major-General Stewart's, whom he had selected and ordered over from Ross Island to carry the Countess of Mayo and her party up the hill the following morning. The Viceroy and his party passed this line of men at about a quarter to seven, and immediately afterwards reached the pier, which was a narrow one, with somewhat steep stone sides. When within about fifteen yards of the boat, Major-General Stewart, with the Viceroy's permission, momentarily left his side to speak to one of the European overseers, standing by, with reference to some arrangements of the following morning. It was now quite dark. I was at that moment walking some paces to the left of the Viceroy; the armed escort was close to him on either side, and the remainder of the police and Jemadars followed in the rear. Colonel Jervois, Lieutenant Hawkins, R.A., and the Viceroy's Jemadar were the nearest to him in the rear, while the rest of the party were all following up at some paces distance. A few of the sailors of the *Glasgow* were sitting and talking at the end of the pier. The Viceroy, in order to reach the boat, took a few longer steps forward than usual, when, in an instant, a rushing noise was heard, and a man was seen fastened like a tiger on the Viceroy's back. The whole occurrence was momentary, and took place almost in total darkness. The assassin, who was a tall, muscular Khyberree Afredee, seemed to have the Viceroy in some manner immovably in his grasp, and inflicted the wound so instantaneously as not to give him time to turn round and defend himself. The whole party rushed on the assassin and instantly secured him; alas, not till he had inflicted two mortal wounds. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward, turned to his left, and fell over the pier into some shallow water. I left the assassin, and immediately ran to his Excellency's help while struggling in the water, and assisted him out. After conveying him to the steam launch they made all haste to get to the *Glasgow*. It was a dreadful twenty minutes of agony for all present. Although none of the party could at the moment form any idea of the nature of the wounds they saw a marked and alarming change come over his face after they had lifted him into the boat.

"Mr. Hawkins, Captain Lockwood, and Major-General Stewart supported the Viceroy's head, while I assisted the jemadar, rubbed his legs, and endeavoured to keep up warmth. Others watched the wounds, in order to stop further flow of blood, while all eagerly urged the sailors to press on with haste to the ship. Every moment was of value. We all imagined that the Viceroy had fainted from loss of blood, and we would have given our lives for a little brandy for him. But during these dreadful moments, on nearing the ship, Major-General Stewart turned to me, shook his head, and said, 'I fear the worst.' The Viceroy's face had changed, but none of us thought he had actually breathed his last. He had not given one sigh or expression of pain from first to last, but he must have expired at the moment of Major-General Stewart's exclamation.

"At a late hour of the night the medical officers of the *Glasgow* and Dr. Barnett, the Viceroy's surgeon, made an examination of the body. It was found that two wounds had been inflicted. One incised wound, about an inch and a half long, was situated at the lower part of the right shoulder-blade. On examination the wound was found to penetrate the chest, close to the spine. The other wound was of the same extent, and apparently inflicted by the same instrument. It was about an inch and a half above the left shoulder-blade, and passed directly downwards into the cavity of the chest. Either wound was sufficient to cause death. During the necessary examination a large quantity of blood flowed from both wounds, showing that great internal hæmorrhage had previously taken place.

"The assassin was brought on board the *Glasgow* the same night, half insensible from the blows he had received. He was placed under a guard of Marines. Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Eden spoke to him on board, and in reply to their questions he acknowledged being a Mussulman Pathan from beyond Peshawar, that his name was Shere Ali, and that he had done the deed by the order of God. He declared that he had no associate in the crime, but that God was his Shurreff, or partner. The whole of the following day, the 9th, was occupied in the examination of witnesses by the Deputy Superintendent, and the trial of the assassin by Major-General Stewart. No facts of importance were elicited, except that the evidence tended to prove that the prisoner rushed up from the right rear, from behind some large boulders, where he had concealed himself.

"On being called upon for his defence at the trial the assassin stated that he had nothing to say further than that the Judge had heard the evidence and might decide as he wished. The prisoner, addressing Major-General Stewart, added :—'You have made the inquiry and know all about it. When asked last night whether I committed the deed, I said, God knows. In the next world the account will be made up and you will then know.' The prisoner was also understood to say that he would not make any further statement at present, as he did not wish to appear to escape hanging, or beg for his life, but that on the day of his execution he would make a statement to the Superintendent, if present, or to the hang-

The inquiry and trial of the assassin occupied nearly the whole of the 9th. During the course of the morning the screw steamer left Dacca for Calcutta with the letters and telegrams in charge of Mr. Ellis.

THE POST-MORTEM INQUIRY.

The following is the report of the post-mortem examination:—

"We, the undersigned, record the result of a post-mortem examination on the body of his Excellency the Viceroy, and Earl of Mayo, on the evening of the 8th inst., at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on board her Majesty's ship *Glasgow*.

"When we saw him he was quite dead. The examination was made in the Viceroy's cabin, about a quarter of an hour after the body was brought on board.

"We have made a most careful examination of the wounds inflicted. There were two wounds; one incised wound, about 1½ inch long, extending obliquely from above downwards and inwards to the spine, was situated behind lower third of posterior margin of right scapula.

"On examination, the finger passed in direction of spine, and impinged upon a deep indentation, apparently on a rib.

"On passing a probe along the finger, it was found to penetrate deeply into cavity of chest. During the necessary examination, a large quantity of blood flowed from this wound.

"A second incised wound, of the same extent as the one above described, and apparently inflicted by the same instrument, was situated about 1½ inch above superior angle of left scapula, and passed directly downwards into the cavity of chest, slightly splintering superior angle of scapula, and indenting either first rib or transverse process of a cervical vertebra. In this case also a probe passed along the finger in the wound penetrated deeply into cavity of chest, and a large quantity of dark blood flowed from this wound also. Either wound was sufficient to cause death.

"We would also state that the back of the clothes worn by his Excellency were completely saturated with blood."

This is signed by William Loney, Staff surgeon, R.N.; Oliver Barnett, Staff Surgeon, Surgeon to the Viceroy; Robert H. More, Assistant-surgeon, R.N. The examination is certified as being conducted in the presence of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Eden, Mr. Aitchison, and Major Burns.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY'S REMAINS.

Yesterday we received a long telegram supplied specially for this journal, describing the order observed at Calcutta in the mournful ceremony of receiving the remains of the late Viceroy and escorting them to their first resting-place on land—the Marble Hall in Government House, Calcutta.

A deputation from the Government of India, consisting of the Hon. B. H. Ellis and General Norman, with all the Secretaries, proceeded down the river to meet the remains. At Prinsep's Ghaut the procession formed—the leaders being the Hon. Mr. Strachey, Acting Governor-General; Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces in India, Lord Napier of Magdala; the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice; Roman Catholic Bishop; and other ordinary members of Council. Then came the body, borne on a gun-carriage, or other military bier, with the aides-de-camp, body guard, officers, and Private Secretary as pall bearers. The chief mourners immediately followed these, being the Hons. Robert, Terence, and Major Bourke, who, as was the case with many more, were visibly affected. All other dignitaries and officials of the city joined in with the procession, also large numbers of the inhabitants, natives as well as Europeans. Those in the procession were clothed in black, and walked bare-headed. There was an immense concourse of spectators, at least twenty thousand persons being in the streets. The troops, some in the procession and others lining the route, were of Europeans, the 14th and 107th Foot; of Native Infantry, the 8th, 10th, and 13th. There were also two batteries of Artillery and the body guard. The body was taken into the throne room, which was draped in black. There the appropriate portions of the prayers were read in the presence of Lady Mayo, the other members of the family, and the chief dignitaries. Bishop Milman had not arrived. Thus closed a most imposing national ceremony, which the youngest who witnessed it will never forget. Nothing occurred to interfere with the solemnity and impressiveness of this ever memorable Saturday in Calcutta.—*Times of India*, Feb. 19.

Miscellaneous.

MARY WINCHESTER.—The Commissioner of Chittagong brought this little girl with him on his return to the station from his tour of inspection in the hill tracts. She appears to be a smart and intelligent child of about seven years of age; and from the contour of her features evidently of European extraction, although slightly bronzed owing to her long stay in the hills. The Howlongs in whose hands she was for about a year seem to have taken particular care of her, as she was in good health and spirits, although at the moment of parting with her savage entertainers she cried bitterly, a lament which they fully reciprocated in their own barbarous manner. The civil authorities have been unable to gain any information from her, as she only understands the Kookie language, and all the interpreters are absent with the column. She will be sent to Calcutta by the first opportunity.—*Bengal Times*.

AFGHANISTAN.—The Ameer, we again read, contemplates deputing his Commander-in-Chief, General Daud Shah, and some selected Afghan officers of all arms to Peshawur, to study all the details of British military discipline, with a view to a thorough reorganisation of his army on the European system. All words of command and military designations, however, will be given in the Afghan tongue; and army manuals are being printed in that language.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—General Abbott, the Agent of the Punjab Railway, has resigned, and will go home on the expiry of the usual six months' notice. Our Lahore contemporary adds:—"It is premature in the absence of anything like a published reason for his resignation at the present juncture to venture a criticism on the causes that led the General to take this serious and important step. But in justice to him these reasons will probably be fully published by the company he has so faithfully served."

THE TAJ AT AGRA.—We have seen a beautiful picture, just issued, being a copy of a chromo-lithograph of the Taj, from a drawing by Mr. Walter Paris, late of Bombay. For correctness in outline and detail, and for beautiful colouring, this artistic production can hardly be over-rated. Mr. Paris, we believe, intends that this shall be the first of a series representing some of the principal Mosques and Tombs which are the attraction of travellers in the North-West Provinces. In the picture under notice, we have a specimen that must add greatly to his professional repute; and we trust that the sale will be such as to determine the issue of the series contemplated.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY.—We have heard on good authority that Rawul Pindee is to be made the Head-Quarters of the Royal Horse Artillery in the Punjab, and that in consequence the Field Battery quartered there will be removed to Peshawur. This will fall rather hard on D-16th R. A., as it will have been just five months under canvas between the time it left Allahabad and its arrival at Pindee; then, after passing the hot season at the latter station, it will march to Peshawur, and in the following cold season have to come all the way back again to Bombay to embark for England! The absurdity of the brigade system could not be more clearly illustrated—the Head-Quarters and one battery at Barrackpore, and another battery at Peshawur, 1,500 miles apart, and supposed to be under the same commanding officer!

KABUL KHEL WAZIRIS.—A treaty, the *Pioneer* tells us, has been concluded with the Saifali section of the Kabul Khel Waziris inhabiting the independent hills to the westward of Bunnoo Thull, by which these hitherto intractable mountaineers bind themselves not only to maintain friendly relations with us themselves, but to assist in the suppression of crime within their boundaries, for the performance of their promises the chiefs of the tribe holding themselves responsible.—"Whereas certain persons of our tribe used, for the purposes of trade, to purchase, at cheap rates, stolen property belonging to British subjects, and for that reason our tribe was under the displeasure of, and criminal in the eyes of, the British Government, therefore, to get pardon for our former misdeeds, we, being the heads of our tribe, according to the custom of the 'Nanawat,' or otherwise throwing ourselves on its mercy, have brought forty sheep, of the value of Rs. 200, by way of peace-offering, and ten camels, value Rs. 800, having been stole from British territory, and which were with us, and we pray that this peace-offering and fine be accepted, and we be forgiven, and for the future we agree to the imposed terms."

THE "DACCA'S" RUN FROM THE ANDAMANS.—The s.s. *Dacca* seems to have made a very rapid run from the Andamans; having left Port Blair at midday on the ninth, she reached Saugor Point at daybreak on the 12th, an average between eleven and twelve knots, with a strongish head-wind against her for the first ten or twelve hours. She intercepted the Lieutenant-Governor's yacht and the *Celerity* at Mud Point, on their way to False Point, and brought Mr. Campbell back to Calcutta. There arrived by her, besides, the Hon. B. H. Ellis, the Hon. Ashley Eden, Captain Lockwood, A.D.C., Colonel, Mrs. and the two Misses Thuillier, Mrs. Rundall, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Halsey, Count Von Waldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cockerell, and Mr. Allen. Lord Mayo's guests on the *Dacca*, ere leaving the ship, presented her commander, Captain Paterson, with a silver bowl, in token of their respect and high appreciation of his care and courtesy. The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, and Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Smith, left Port Blair for Madras, with Mr. Aitchison, en route to England. On board the *Glasgow* were Lady Mayo, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Captains de Robeck and Gregory, A.D.C., Miss Milman, Miss Norman, Colonel Jervois, and Lord Donoughmore.—*Pioneer*.

THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL COCKBURN.—The funeral cortege of Rear-Admiral J. H. Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, left Government House yesterday afternoon at four o'clock for the military cemetery at Bhowanipore. The funeral procession consisted of two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, H.M.'s 1-14th and 107th Regiments of Foot, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of the Brigadier-General of the Presidency. The remains of the late admiral were conveyed on a gun-carriage, the Union Jack forming a pall, on which were placed the hat and sword of the deceased. The procession formed in the following order:—Advance Guard—Native Cavalry;

13th Regiment N.I.; H.M.'s 1-14th Regiment of Foot; H.M.'s 107th Regiment of Foot; two batteries of Artillery; bands of 1-14th and 107th Regiment; coffin on gun carriage; seamen and marines of H.M.S. *Daphne*; petty officers H.M.S. *Daphne*; chief mourners—Captain Adams, H.M.S. *Daphne*, Mr. Bethune, and Mr. Harris, Secretary R.N.; pall-bearers—officers of H.M.S. *Daphne*; Viceregal Body-guard. The cortege proceeded slowly along the Ellenborough Course, lined on either side by large numbers of spectators. On reaching the burial-ground the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's. The field battery fired a salute over the grave. This salute was taken up by the fort, thirteen minute guns being fired from the ramparts, as well as from H.M.S. *Daphne*, lying in the river. During the ceremony the flag of the fort was hoisted half-mast high.—*Englishman*, Feb. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9. Str. Penang, Ewart, Sandaway; Royal Family, Hogg, Newcastle.—10. Str. Oriental, Dickinson, Singapore; Mora, Laws, Buenos Ayres; Surrey, Marshall, Singapore; Schah Jehan, Nacoda, Alleppey; Comorin, Roberts, Liverpool.—11. Str. Indus, Greaves, Suez; Empire, Leckie, Liverpool.—12. Stamboul, Anderson, Bombay.—13. Melrose, Neill, Bombay.—15. Str. Killarney, O'Neill, London; Sirius, Lee, London; Ophir, Salmon, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. C. Gale, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Dickson, Mr. G. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and infant. From Galle.—Mr. Jones, Mr. H. Gore, Dr. Murdoch, Mr. Hunter.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. Str. Corinna; Hindoostan and Industry.—10. Str. Arabia; City of Corinth, Cardigan Castle, and Rohilla.—11. Hippogriff, Beares, and Pride of Canada.—12. Countess of Elgin.—13. Dunloe.—14. Strs. Asia, Penang, and Calcutta; Star of Erin, Tenasserim, Assaye, and Alaska.—15. Str. Scotland; Cumeria, City of Lahore, Granite City.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 97 12 to 97 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 4 to —
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	108 12 to —
4½ per Cent., 1782	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	100 14 to —

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3-16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Bills with Docta.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	83 to 88
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	355 to 390
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1440 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	126 to 129
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	86 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	30 to 31
Eastern Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	245 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to —
Hewrah Docking Company	500 ...	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	355 to 390
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	90 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	30 to 32
Fort Canning Land Company	1300 ...	315 to 325
Punjab Bank	100 ...	81 to 82
Sirma Indigo	500 ...	570 to 572
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	74 to 75
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Feb. 16.—The transactions of the week have been limited in extent, but importers are very firm.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Feb. 16.—Jute has continued in good demand, and prices firmer. Saltpetre has again advanced, but business has been restricted. Linseed: But little business has been done; prices, however, continue firm. Raw Silk: About sixty bales have changed hands during the week, but there are only two or three buyers in the market, and prices have not altered.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

Madras.

CONVICTS AT THE ANDAMANS.

On the 27th December last we (*Madras Mail*) published a letter addressed to us by a gentleman who visited Port Blair early in that month. That letter contained the following passages, which, taken in connection with Lord Mayo's assassination, are now probably significant of the need of reform in the administration of the Settlement:—

"On the Settlement Island, known as Ross Island, live the Superintendent and several of his subordinate officers, and with them the officer commanding the troops, the commissariat officer, and his department, together with all the Government clerks and three thousand convicts, besides a company of European infantry, and a portion of a wing of a native regiment which is quartered at Port Blair. There is therefore no lack of inhabitants on the little island. I found on landing that I was being rowed ashore in a boat manned entirely by convicted murderers. The idea was not pleasant, but I was assured that there was no danger, and that they were all uncommonly good fellows (such I argued is the result of proximity to vice). I however got safely ashore and lived to return, which proves, at least, that murderers are to be trusted to a certain extent. There is a bazaar, which appeared to be thriving in point of trade, and the owners of shops seem to have no delicacy in acknowledging to any amount of crime (quite a new phase of life); one, for instance, admitted that he had committed a forgery in Bombay Bank shares, another that he was a murderer, and so on; while a third would admit his weakness had him in taking his without lawful provocation. These gentlemen were living in great comfort, and seemed to be amassing wealth. The enthusiasm of my guide, who was one of the Port Blair officials, seemed to know no bounds for those interesting delinquents. I was given to understand that there were only six free servants on the island, the rest being convicts.

"To return to the convicts. There are, I believe, about 8,000 of them, some quartered on Ross Island, who are those who have been selected for good behaviour, and are ticket-of-leave people. They are allowed to roam about the island free, and are under no restraint whatever, except that they have to answer to their names on the first of each month. Some of them have shops which seem to be flourishing, and they are evidently keeping pace with the times, for at the entrances to a shop, on the signboard, was a most elaborate picture of the meeting of the Emperors of the French and Czar Nicholas at Sedan, showing that that great historical event was known even at the Andamans. On the "mainland" is another convict settlement called Aberdeen, and a third one is at Viper Island, situated about three miles up the lagoon at the mouth of which Ross Island lies. On Viper Island there is a convict jail, and there our troublesome friends are kept in irons and at hard labour; and this jail is the rod of terror that is held over the head of these convicts whose good behaviour has purchased for them the comparative freedom of Ross Island. Any misbehaviour brings down upon them a certain term of Viper Island, according to the gravity of the fault. Nobody pays for labour in money on the Andamans, but each free inhabitant (European) is entitled to draw three gubans of rum for his own consumption per month (of course this privilege is not extended to soldiers), and all convict labour is paid for in rum. A convict rows you across the bay, or carries your carpet bag, or does any errand—he receives a glass of rum in turn, which, by the way, you will observe, is a very excellent plan for encouraging a habit of dram drinking among those whom we purpose, at the close of a limited number of years, to let loose on Indian society once more. It however cheapens labour to the free inhabitants, and so, of course, it is all right."

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT MADRAS.—A woful penalty, we read in the *Madras Mail*, has been paid by Mr. Pickford, late Professor in the Presidency College, for his mastery of Sanskrit, for he has lost the sight of one eye, and is caused much anxiety for the safety of the other. Under these melancholy circumstances he was compelled to resign his Sanskrit Professorship in Madras.

LIEUTENANT MONEY-KYRLE.—We are glad to hear that the result of the publicity we have given to the case of Lieutenant Money-Kyrle, of the 2-21st Fusiliers, is that yesterday morning he was released from arrest, and had his sword and sash returned to him by the Adjutant of the regiment. The following were the charges preferred against him:—1st Charge.—For having made false statements, respecting Assistant Surgeon Walsh's having visited him, when sick (in a letter to the Adjutant of the Left Wing 2-21st Fusiliers, 27th November, 1871), and respecting the circumstance of his removal from his quarters to the Regimental Hospital. 2nd Charge.—For having feigned sickness and ill-health, thereby avoiding his military duties. 3rd Charge.—For having made false statements to Assistant Surgeon Walsh and to the Commanding Officer of the Wing, re-

specting his being or not being on duty, when he applied to be placed upon the sick report on the 16th of November, 1871. It has not been thought necessary to have either a Court of Enquiry or a Court-martial on this young officer. And after being under arrest for more than ten weeks, he is released without having had a chance of refuting these charges.—*Madras Times*.

LORD NAPIER'S CASE.—The case of the Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier v. the Madras Advertising and Printing Company, Limited, came on for hearing at the High Court this morning before Mr. Justice Holloway and Mr. Justice Kernan. The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Miller for the defendants. The Advocate-General opened the case for the plaintiff, and called Mr. Brockman, editor of the *Athenæum*, who said that the articles complained of were not written by him, but had passed under his supervision as editor. He said he had been turned out of the police by Lord Napier's Government on a reduction of the force; but Lord Napier had since offered him an appointment, and he had much to thank his Lordship for. His Lordship, in cross-examination, contended that the letter of General McCleverty regarding the insubordination of the 19th N.I., though marked private, was of such importance as called for the action of Government; and that it was not intended for the exclusive personal use of his Lordship, but for the consideration of Government; that the Commander-in-Chief sent off the regiment to the Straits, after its insubordination, on his responsibility, without making any communication, verbal or otherwise, to Government. A verdict has been given in favour of the plaintiff, with damages amounting to Rs. 2,000 and costs. Lord Napier and the Editor of the *Athenæum* were the only witnesses called.—*Times of India*, Feb. 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Lansdowne, —, Pondicherry; str. Thomas Wilson, —, London.—13. Str. Patna, —, Bombay; str. Scotia, —, Calcutta and Port Blair.—15. Str. Arcot, —, Rangoon.—16. Queen of the North, —, London; str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Thomas Wilson.—From LONDON.—Mr. Banbury and Mr. Aberdberg.

Per str. Sirins.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Stanbrough, Fergusson, and Lindsey, Capt. Davies, Mrs. Ford, Miss Cordess, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Miss Hicks and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie, Miss Norman, Mrs. Figg.

Per str. Patna.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Hood. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Monthorn. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Walsh, Mrs. Towerby and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton and three children, Capt. Vybert, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Str. Thomas Wilson, —, London; str. Sirins, —, London.—12. Antoinette Dor, —, Pondicherry.—12. Str. Sirins, —, Calcutta.—16. Str. Scotia, —, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 17, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 05-16 to 2 05
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 07-16 to 2 05
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	1 10½
" " at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	30 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	8½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	Nominal.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	1835-36	...
Ditto	1842-43	...
Ditto	1854-55	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM BROACH TO LADY MAYO.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Broach, both European and native, convened at the instance of the local association, on Feb. 15, it was unanimously resolved to forward a letter of condolence to Lady Mayo, through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The following is a copy of the letter, together with that of one to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald:—

To the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor in Council, Bombay.

Your Excellency,—In submitting herewith a letter of condolence adopted by the inhabitants of this town at a public meeting held at Broach on the 15th inst., I am directed to request your Excellency's Government to oblige us by transmitting it to the disconsolate Countess of

Mayo, to whom it is addressed.—I beg to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant,
SORABSHA DADABHAI,
Broach, Feb. 16, 1872. Hon. Sec. Broach Association.

To the Countess of Mayo, the beloved relict of one of the noblest and best of the Governors general of India, Calcutta.

OUR LADY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Broach, beg to approach your ladyship with sad and almost broken hearts in this your greatest and severest trial; and to offer our humble but sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this the hour of your great sorrow, in which we participate to an extent, of which the brevity of this letter is no measure.

While taking this early and hasty opportunity of wishing that "He who (in the words of the Bible) tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may watch over and always protect you, we cannot but suppress our disgust and deep indignation at the horrible deed which has brought sorrow to all our loyal hearts.

We cannot conclude this letter without bearing testimony to the high and valuable services rendered to this great country by the dear departed Viceroy, nor without expressing our great surprise and sorrow that he should have been struck down by one of a section of the community to ameliorate whose condition Lord Mayo was so particularly solicitous. This, our Lady, appears like base ingratitude, for which the perpetrator will suffer, but his punishment would be but a poor consolation to your Ladyship, and one highly incommensurate with the enormity of the offence.—We beg to remain, our Countess, your Ladyship's most obedient servants,
(Numerous signatures follow here.)

Broach, Guzerat, Feb. 15, 1872.

PUBLIC SORROW FOR LORD MAYO.

The dreadful murder of the representative of her Majesty the Queen has filled Bombay with sorrow and indignation. The event is the topic of every tongue. Some say that it is the work of a Mussulman scoundrel isolated from every respectable member of native society, and has no political meaning; others shake their heads, and ask why a convict, who could not reasonably be supposed to have any personal animosity towards Lord Mayo, should have committed a deed so infamous. The murder of Acting Chief Justice Norman is noticed by everybody as a coincidence; it is too similar in its details to the murder of our Viceroy to escape a new and painful attention—both were stabbed in the back, both were killed by a Mussulman, both were men high in position in the country. So far as we have been able to gather, most people think that there is something political at the bottom of this awful crime. There is a gloom over the town, and the future is vaguely hinted at. Yet there is no fear; if the matter is alluded to it is not with trembling. But there is determination—plenty of it; there is a conviction that there is a duty of retribution to perform which will be firmly done; hot bloods also think that milk-and-water philanthropy has had its day, and that the vipers must be scotched who are emanating from their nest in the north of our Indian Empire. Apart from the political appearance of the deed, people do not forget the sympathy that is due from man to man. Lord Mayo's death is lamented for his own and his family's sake. He was generous and genial, and apparently had in him many years of usefulness; and those who knew him as a man, and those who have heard of him as a man, join in lamenting his assassination. Lady Mayo is sincerely pitied. In the morning at sunrise, forty-nine minute guns were fired from the saluting battery, and to many this was the first intimation that some great catastrophe had happened. In the harbour all the ships carried their flags half-mast high. On shore the bell of the Scotch church tolled sadly from time to time. The Parsee merchants closed their shops and ceased from business. In the forenoon, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Protection Society issued circulars to the European firms, and in accordance with them the principal houses were closed and will continue to be so to-day. A circular was issued, too, by the Ratepayers' Committee asking all the natives to shut up their offices and shops as a mark of respect to the deceased Lord Mayo, and this many of them did. In the High Court the Chief Justice made a short and dignified speech preparatory to adjourning the Court till to-morrow. The heads of the Small Causes and Police Courts expressed their indignation and regret and suspended proceedings in their Courts. In the dockyard business was carried on as usual, contrary to expectations; probably it will be closed to-day. It is remarkable that most of the Government offices were open, but they also will surely be closed to-day. The Legislative Council did not even meet, as they had resolved to do. Everyone knows that the ball at Government House was put off, and that the Hon. Mr. Sassoon's ball, fixed for to-morrow evening, will not be held until further notice. To-day the banks and the American Consulate will be closed, and the latter will lower its flag. These are a few of the visible signs of respect with which Lord Mayo, as the representative of her Majesty and as a gentleman, was honoured in Bombay. Beneath we give a fuller account of them, merely adding that it must fail to convey an adequate idea of the effect which the Port Blair tragedy has had on the minds of the dwellers in this city.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 19.

EUROPEAN OFFENDERS.—The Bombay Association have transmitted a petition to the Supreme Legislative Council, on the important subject of the defective state of the law regarding European offenders in the mofussil, praying that the Criminal Procedure Bill be so amended as to invest all the ordinary Criminal Courts throughout the country with jurisdiction to try European British subjects.

Miscellaneous.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—A correspondent writes;—"A dastardly attempt was made to upset a railway train between the Beas and Jundealla stations of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 1st inst., by placing an iron telegraph post across the line, and fastening it to the rails by means of telegraph wire. It appears that the Government telegraph posts are being removed from the Great Trunk Roads and placed along the line of railway, in order to facilitate inspection of the wires, &c. Materials are therefore laid out on the road for this purpose, and one of these posts was fastened to the rails without being missed by the telegraph people. The Telegraph Inspector was the first to notice the obstruction, but not before he observed the approach of a train, to which he signalled to "pull up." The driver was, however, too near to do so, and on his observing this, he put on full steam with the intention of either crushing or driving the object before him. He succeeded in smashing the post to atoms without any damage whatever being done to his engine, which was, fortunately, drawing a luggage train. The perpetrators of the crime have not been discovered. In the vicinity of the Beas the Kukas are blamed for the attempt."—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEATH OF MR. BEAUVAIS.—The melancholy duty devolves on us of chronicling the death of one of the oldest residents in Sind, and who, both in the private relations of life and his official position earned the good-will and esteem of all with whom he was thrown in contact—we allude to the late Mr. E. T. Beauvais, Inspecting Postmaster for Sind and the Persian Gulf, who expired on Monday after an illness of some months. Mr. Beauvais had but recently returned from Poona, whither he had proceeded for change of air and scene at the suggestion of his medical adviser; the change does not appear to have benefited him, for he arrived here, we believe, in a very prostrate condition. The loss to the postal department by the demise of the excellent man who has just been taken away from us, will be severely felt, for a more painstaking, zealous, and conscientious official it never had; in this opinion we are borne out by the statement made in an official memorandum by the Postmaster-General of Bombay in 1859, when, in referring to Mr. Beauvais' services during the Mutiny, that officer placed on record the following testimony to Mr. Beauvais' worth:—"He has done better service than most men in India; certainly than any in this department, and is deserving of every reward." For his services during the Mutiny Mr. Beauvais obtained a reward of Rs. 500 from the Government of India, and a medal and clasp for Central India from the Secretary of State for India. The funeral took place last evening, and large numbers followed the remains of the lamented gentleman to their final resting place in the Protestant cemetery in camp.—*Sindian*, Jan. 31.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, 700-horse power, 3 guns, Commander H. D. Grant, arrived in Bombay harbour on the afternoon of the 17th inst. (four days before the programme time), with troops from England via the Suez Canal. She left Malta on the 29th ult., Port Said on the 3rd, and Suez on the 4th instant. A steamer showing the signals K. H. S. W. sighted on February 14th in lat 16 deg. 10 sec. N., and long. 60 deg. 30 sec. E. name unknown. Asked the *Serapis* to report her. She brought 55 officers, 23 ladies, and 9 children; 1,068 men, 101 women, and 148 children. She also brought five naval officers from Suez, namely, Sub-Lieuts. F. Finnis, R. C. Bloomfield, T. C. Langley, C. J. Barlow, and E. W. Petley—these officers will shortly proceed to H.M.'s *Glasgow* for disposal. There occurred two deaths and a birth during the voyage. The names of the officers are as follows:—

Lieut. col. C. M. N. Fellowes, 107th foot; Capt. C. H. Cooke, R.H.A.; Lieut. T. Mulrenan, R.H.A.; Lieut. E. A. Fitzroy, R.H.A.; Lieut. A. Swinton, R.H.A.; Capt. G. F. S. Chambers, R.A.; Capt. H. F. P. Lewis, R.A.; 2nd Capt. A. Wynch, R.A.; Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E.; Lieut. A. E. Dobson, R.E.; Lieut. J. F. Garwood, R.E.; Lieut. G. R. S. Savage, R.E.; Lieut. F. J. Day, R.E.; Capt. W. Balfe, 11th hussars; Sub lieut. W. H. Macmullen, 11th hussars; Lieut. G. N. R. Wetherall, 15th hussars; Capt. H. E. Malet, 18th hussars; Capt. H. A. Walford, 20th hussars; Lieut. J. B. Keith, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Major W. G. Brown, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. H. Gardner, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. G. A. Scott, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Capt. J. Blaksley, 1st battalion 3rd foot; Lieut. A. E. Ommann, 1st battalion 3rd foot; Qrmer. W. Mullins, 1st battalion 11th foot; Capt. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, 1st battalion 14th foot; Lieut. L. J. W. Hussey, 1st battalion 17th foot; Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, 1st battalion 17th foot; Capt. J. H. Kirke, 2nd battalion 19th foot; Capt. C. Hereford, 2nd battalion 19th foot; Lieut. F. H. T. Curtis, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Capt. W. H. Salwey, 26th foot; Lieut. G. H. Wilson, 26th foot; Lieut. W. F. Hennell, 36th foot; Capt. H. R. Young, 39th foot; Capt. J. F. Stevens, 39th foot; Lieut. J. C. S. Irving, 39th foot; Lieut. A. T. Wilkinson, 44th foot; Capt. W. Young, 49th foot; Lieut. H. P. Molinoux, 56th foot; Lieut. A. G. Tidy, 54th foot; Asst. surg. H. W. Joynt, 66th foot; Capt. H. F. Hooper, 76th foot; Capt. J. W. Darvill, 105th foot; Paymr. D. Hepworth, 106th foot; Capt. H. W. Franks, 107th foot; Sub lieut. Hume, 107th foot; Sub lieut. Wapshore, 108th foot; J. H. K. Innes, c.b., deputy inspector general of hospitals, medical department; R. J. O. Flaherty, c.b., deputy inspector general of hospitals, medical department; M. B. Galloway, deputy inspector general of hospitals, medical department; Surg. major H. Kendall, m.d.; Asst.

surg. A. H. Anthionioy, medical department; Asst. surg. O. F. Molloy, m.d.; Asst. surg. W. J. Fawcett, m.d.—*Times of India*, Feb. 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Singapore.—12. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Bus-sorah.—14. Kusrovia, Machon, Bussorah.—15. Str. Mahratta, Laing, Calcutta; str. Emeu, Angrove, Hong Kong.—16. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez.—17. Red Gannet, Mann, Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Grant, Suez; Middlesex, Massey, Mauritius; H. Hydroos, Nacoda, Jaffna.—18. Anazi, Hillman, London; Oberon, Strickland, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Watson, Capt. Golden, Capt. Edgecombe, Capt. Curtois, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Col. Blomfield, Mr. Bower, Mrs. Dunkerby, Mr. Saupson, Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Haydock, and Capt. Hubbard. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. J. Smith, Capt. Stewart, Mr. Sandeman, Capt. Samuels, Major James, Capt. Aislabie, Dr. Booth, Mrs. H. Hallett, Mrs. Hall and infant.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Everall, Mr. Masterman, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. C. Herfwood, Mr. Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Forman, Col. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. Showell, Mr. Gams, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Cole, Mr. Macknight, Mr. R. Muir, Miss Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Lathbury, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. White, Mr. Webster.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13. Str. Burmah, Sharp, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; str. Ellora, Hall, China, &c.; str. Oorun, Nacoda, Cutch.—14. Norah Greame, Robinson, Liverpool; Jane Law, Simpson, Liverpool; Corrientes, Joete, Cochín.—16. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Neera, Hanscom, Liverpool; Chanticleer, Stuber, Calcutta.—17. Str. Nachimoff, Grekke, Odessa, &c.—18. Coriolan, Bremen, Queenstown.—19. Mail str. Mirzapore, Pariah, Stokes.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. E. L. Evans, Mr. Munro, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Prior, Mr. J. E. Algar, Mr. A. Keats, Capt. Blake, Col. F. W. Baugh. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Fourors, Mr. T. Fuchs, Mr. S. M. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Crosswell, Mr. E. Knowles. For MALTA.—Mrs. Mackenzie and two children. For GIBRALTAR.—Rev. J. F. de C. Souza. For SUEZ.—Lieut. Paycha, Messrs. F. Barrow, C. E. Fox, L. J. Schillizi, P. Schillizi, W. Gray, W. Fuchs, and Fifenback, Capt. H. W. King, Leonida S. Diamantopulo, the Earl of Wicklow. For ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Shopper, Lieut. W. H. F. Sorell.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 19, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 3d. to 2s. 0 7-16d. Docks.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up)	13 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	96 13 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
" " " 1842-43	96½
" " " 1864-65	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	109

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-4-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-8 16-9
Ditto Pekin	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, 22. 15s. Seeds, 21. 12s. 6d. to 21. 15s.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Feb. 19.—In Grey Goods a limited business has been done, but there has been a fair demand for Bleached Goods. In Grey and Coloured Yarns little has been done, but prices are steady; in Turkey Red Yarn a large business has been done. Metals show no change. Coal continues dull, though several cargoes have been sold.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Feb. 19.—Cotton: Following the course of Liverpool, our market has been very quiet, and prices may be quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per candy lower.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Feb. 19.—EXCHANGE: Rates for sterling close fully ½ to 1 per cent. below last week's quotations. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARNFATHER, W., exec. engr., having returned from leave to Europe, is posted to the First Presy. div. Feb. 14.

BEDFORD, Capt. J. H., R.E., exec. engr., on return from furl., is transfd. to British Burmah.

CHAMBERS, Capt. W. E., staff corps, is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling, and has completed a short course of instruction in telegraphy. Feb. 14.

COOKSON, Col. G. R., who has reported his return from furl., to offic. as cant. mag. of Agra, v. Major H. A. Prinsep. Feb. 13.

DAVIES, W. S. R., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is transf. from Julpigooree to Kamroop. Feb. 14. [to the Jabalpur div. Feb. 10.]

FABER, Capt. H. R., R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D., Central Provs., is posted.

FITZGERALD, G., returned from priv. leave on the afternoon of Jan. 6, and since then has been employed on special duty.

GRICE, Hon. Ensign P., superv. Kangra roads div., is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D. Feb. 14.

HEWSON, Lieut. J. F., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. Feb. 14.

JENKYN, W., asst. comr., is transf. from the Multan to the Dera Ismail Khan dist. Feb. 8.

KREISER.—Notific. No. 486, dated Dec. 22, appg. Mr. F. Kreiser to the P.W.D. as a superv., 2nd grade, and posting him to the Punjab Irrigation branch, is cano.

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., from the first presy. to the Dinapore div. Feb. 14.

LOWIS, Capt. N., asst. comr. of Hazareebaugh, is transfd. to Lohardugg. Feb. 14.

PEARSON.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. S. Pearson to resign H.M.'s Bengal civil service from Feb. 1.

MAKGILL, G. E., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at the 24-Pergannahs. Feb. 14.

MILSON, B. P., tempy. asst. engr., railway branch, is transfd. from the Nagpore and Raipur to the Wardha Valley Coal Railway Survey. Feb. 10.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., asst. comr., is transfd. tempy. from Seoni to Mandla. Feb. 10.

ROBERTSON, V. S., asst. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, is transfd. to Purneah. Feb. 14.

RULE—DONALD.—From the 7th Jan. Mr. E. Ride ceased to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial depa., and Mr. W. Donald ceased to offic. in the 3rd class, and reverted to his offic. app. in the 4th class.

SAUNDERS, T. G., assist. supt., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is removed from the dept. Feb. 10.

SHEPHERD, Lieut. C. E., staff corps exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from the Central Provs. to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Feb. 9.

TENNANT, Lieut. Col. J. F., made over charge of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, to Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, and Dr. Shekleton made over charge of the office of Assay Master to Dr. Busted on Feb. 2.

TUCKER, W. R., to offic. as extra asst. comr., Jaloun, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. C. A. Rattenburgh. Feb. 17.

PUNJAB POLICE. (Punjab Gazette, Feb. 8.)

The following changes are made consequent on Mr. T. Smith's appointment to the postal department:—

Capt. F. H. Conolly, officg. dist. supt. of police, from the Shahpore to the Amritsar dist.

Mr. J. Allsop, officg. dist. supt. of police, from the Jhung to the Shahpore dist.

Mr. P. Broadway, asst. supt., to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Jhung.

Lieut. R. C. Nicholls, dist. supt. of police, whose services have been replaced at disposal of the police dept., is posted to the Ambala dist.

The following appointments are made in the police dept.:—

Major A. H. Bamfield to offic. as dep. inspr. gen. of police, 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. Younghusband.

Lieut. col. Baillie to act as dep. inspr. gen., 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. McAndrew.

Capt. O. Menzies, lately acting dep. inspr. gen., to act as dist. supt., 1st grade, v. Major Boddam.

Lieut. col. Perkins will cease to act as dist. supt. police, 1st grade.

Major R. H. Wall to act as 2nd grade, v. Staples.

Capt. E. O'B. Horsford to act on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Lieut. L. H. E. Tucker will cease to act for Major Harris.

Mr. J. Turnbull to act in 3rd grade, v. Capt. Goldney.

Mr. F. L. Edwards to act in the 4th grade.

Capt. M. Ramsay is app. dist. supt. of police, and is posted to the Ambala dist., from Jan. 2.

The following changes are made in the police dept.:—

Capt. M. Ramsay to act as dist. supt., 2nd grade, v. Capt. Menzies.

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to act on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Capt. M. Millett to act in 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ramsay.

Capt. F. H. Conolly to act in 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ewart.

Mr. S. Stone will act in the 4th grade.

TRANSFERS.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Feb. 3.—In consequence of the fur. granted to Major F. G. Stuart, dist. supt. of police, Raipore, the following transfers are ordered:—

Capt. D. McNeill, dist. supt. of police, from Sambalpoore to Raipore.

Mr. R. Hamilton, dist. supt. of police, from Seoni to Sambalpoore.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, dist. supt. of police, from Mandla to Seoni.

Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt. of police, on leave, to Mandla.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The following arrangements are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from Oct. 1, 1871:—

Major B. R. Branfill, offic. in the 2nd grade of dep. supt., is permanently apptd. to that grade.

Capt. T. T. Carter, R.E., dep. supt., 3rd grade, is apptd. to be dep. supt., 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

BAKER, Lieut. J. V. V., R.A., extra A.D.C. to the C. in C. in India, will proceed without delay to join his baty. at Bercian. Dated Jan. 29.

BEDFORD, Capt. J. H., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Central Provs., on return from furl., is transfd. to British Burmah.

CORSE-SCOTT.—Bat. order confd., dated Nov. 27, apptg. Ens. E. H. Corse-Scott, 1st bat. 6th foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. A. J. O'M. Quin, proceeded to England.

CURRIE.—The services of Lieut. A. P. Currie, 3rd Bombay L.C., app. in notification in the Foreign dept., No. 2,3586, dated Dec. 5, to offic. for Lieut. col. Dickson, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. Feb. 10.

DEEDS.—With ref. to G. G. O. No. 64, of Jan. 23, Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) H. G. Deedes, 2nd bat. 60th foot, asst. adjt. gen., is posted to the Rawul Pindee div.

DODGSON.—Presidency order confd., dated Jan. 22, directing Col. D. S. Dodgson, Bengal inf., recently returned from furl. to Europe, to do gen. duty at Fort William.

FERRIS.—On return from sick leave of Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris, offic. depy. comr. of Multan, Major F. J. Miller, offic. depy. comr., will revert to the charge of the Mozuffurgurh dist. Mr. F. D. Bullock, offic. depy. comr. Mozuffurgurh, will revert to the Multan district as asst. comr. Feb. 8.

HARRIS.—The servs. of Major P. H. F. Harris, Bengal S.C., asst. insp. gen., govt. railway police, Lahore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the C. in C. for app. to a regt. under H.E.'s orders.

HOLDSWORTH.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to re-app. Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 1st N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., with effect from the date of his rejoining the regt. from gen. leave.

KEMBLE—CRAIGIE.—2nd Bengal cav. regtl. order, dated Jan. 20, 1872, making the following offic. apps.:—Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st squad. subaltern, and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command. Brevet capt. W. Craigie, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Captain Kemble, app. offic. 2nd in command.

NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. J. S., aide-de-camp to H.E. the Gov. of Madras, is directed to proceed to Madras, via Bombay, without delay, dated Jan. 29, 1872.

PYNE.—The C. in C. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. J. Pyne to have rank as capt. from July 5, 1867.

RYALL.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. B. W. Ryall, offic. comdt. 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt., v. Roberts, procdg. on furl., dated Jan. 31.

SIMPSON, Major G. B. C., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for gen. duty. Feb. 14.

SMITH—SHAW.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 19, apptg. Lieut. A. Smith, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to act as adj. to the left half batt., Rancekhet, with effect from 15th idem, v. Ensign W. Shaw, relieved. Dated Jan. 21, apptg. Ensign W. D. Shaw to act as adj., v. Lieut. and adj. F. Y. Wetherall, promd., with effect from 22nd idem.

WESTBY.—In anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., Capt. J. W. Westby, 41st foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regt., doing duty with troops on the voyage.

LOCAL RANK.

Headquarters, Camp Delhi, Feb. 1.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Major (local) A. H. Dawson, R.A., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 12, 1871.

Major (local) A. A. Bayly to be lieut. col. from Dec. 13, 1871.

Lieut. E. T. Millett to be capt. from Dec. 22, 1871.

Lieut. A. L. Buckle, R.E., to be capt. from Dec. 21, 1871.

Lieut. W. K. Westropp, 41st foot, to be capt. from Jan. 1, 1871.

Capt. C. T. Caldecott, 76th regt., to be major from April 4, 1872.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have restd. their return from England:—

Capt. R. F. Firth, of the Bengal S.C., wing officer, 10th regt. of N.I., date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 21, 1871; date of departure on furlough, Dec. 22, 1869.

Major W. Winson, of the Bengal S.C., comdt. 18th (the Alipore) regt. of N.I., date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 24, 1871; date of departure on furlough, Jan. 8, 1870.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieutenant-col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major W. B. Girdlestone, Feb. 4.

BREVET.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1861, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Captain.—Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, general list, cav., Feb. 4.

PROMOTIONS—CADRES OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 3.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of late 46th N.I.—Major T. J. Watson, staff corps, to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (brev. col.) J. Barrett, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Cadre of late 46th N.I.—Capt. J. Upperton, staff corps, to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (brev. col.) J. Barrett, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Cadre of late 68th N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps) W. G. Murray to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) T. J. Watson, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 68th N.I.—Capt. (brev. lieutenant-col.) C. M. MacGregor to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) T. J. Watson, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 58th N.I.—Major A. Callander, staff corps, to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) W. G. Murray, removed from list of regtl. cols.

Cadre of late 58th N.I.—Capt. P. W. Powlett, staff corps, to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) W. G. Murray, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 61st N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Stainforth to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) A. Callander, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 61st N.I.—Capt. R. J. Walker, staff corps, to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) A. Callander, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Major (capt. in staff corps) T. Cadell, v.c., to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Stainforth, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. E. J. McNair to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Stainforth, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 63rd N.I.—Major R. D. Campbell, staff corps, to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) T. Cadell, v.c., removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 63rd N.I.—Capt. H. W. Gordon, staff corps, to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (capt. in staff corps) T. Cadell, v.c., removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 21st N.I.—Major F. J. Craigie, staff corps, to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) R. D. Campbell, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 21st N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. G. Ross to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) R. D. Campbell, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 6th European Regiment.—Major H. H. Stansfeld to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) F. J. Craigie, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

Cadre of late 6th European Regiment.—Capt. O. M. Graham, staff corps, to be major from Dec. 14, v. lieutenant-col. (major in staff corps) F. J. Craigie, removed from list of regtl. lieutenant-cols.

11TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

The regimental order is confirmed, dated Dec. 27, 1871, making the following temporary appointments:—

Major F. J. Ripley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Whiting.

Capt. C. M. Bushby, offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Ripley.

Capt. H. G. Becher, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Bushby.

Capt. A. J. Stead, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Becher.

Dated Jan. 3, 1872, app. Capt. J. McNair to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. C. M. Bushby, whose servs. are required as adjt.

2ND PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Regimental order is confirmed, dated Dec. 22, making the following temporary appointments on the departure of Capt. G. N. Saunders to rejoin the 3rd Punjab Infantry:—

Lieut. A. H. Turner, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. A. B. Stretzell, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. C. F. Powell, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Ordnance Commissariat department, with effect from Dec. 31:—

Permanent.

Capt. J. Stewart, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, and offic. 1st class, to be comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Lieut. col. Griffith, dec.

Capt. C. Hunter, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, and offic. 2nd class, to be comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Capt. Stewart, prom.

Capt. R. F. Lewis, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the dept., v. Capt. C. Hunter, promoted.

Temporary.

Major E. Tierney, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Lieut. col. Russell, offic. as deputy inspector gen. of ordnance.

Capt. F. V. Eyre, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Major Tierney.

MEDICAL.

ALLAN.—Lucknow order confd., dated Jan. 11, directing Asst. Surg. A. Allan, M.D., 1st batt. 17th foot, to receive over from Staff asst. surg. J. Inkson, M.D., medical charge of the military prison, as a temporary measure.

AMBROSE, Asst. surg. J., M.D., 58th regt., to the med. charge of the Darjeeling depot, v. Wikely, who resigns that app.

ANDREWS.—The servs. of Surg. C. A. Andrews, of the Madras med. dept., in med. charge 8th regt. Madras N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Home dept., Bengal Govt.

BIRCH.—The following order is confd., in substitution of presy. dist. order of Nov. 13, 1871:—Presy. dist. order, dated Jan. 16, directing Asst. surg. E. A. Birch, 35th N.I., to proc. to Barrackpore, and assume med. charge of the native troops and staff estab. at that station; to have charge of the Lock Hospital from Nov. 13 last.

CALTHROP, Asst. surg. C. W., in civil med. charge of Kurnal, is app. to the exec., as well as the med. charge of the jail at that station. Feb. 1.

CHURCHILL.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Jan. 1, directing Staff asst. surg. G. F. Churchill, M.D., in med. charge of No. 3 batt. 5th brig. R.A., to receive over from Staff asst. surg. St. J. Killory med. charge of the staff of the convalescent depot, &c.

MC EWEN.—CUTHBERTSON.—Agra brig. order confd., dated Jan. 13, directing Asst. surg. D. McEwen, M.B., R.A., to proc. to Muttra, to receive temp. med. charge of the hosp. 11th hussars, and app. Asst. surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, 65th foot, to the med. charge of the R.A., and the detach. 62nd foot, in add. to his other duties.

MORICE, Supernum. surg. J. C., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. Feb. 1. Peshawur dist. order confd., dated Jan. 6, placing the servs. of Surg. J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal cav., at the disp. of the civil authorities for the civil med. charge at Peshawur, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

MURRAY.—Dera Ghazi Khan station order confd., dated Dec. 31, apptg. Asst. surg. W. F. Murray to offic. in med. charge of the 6th Punjab inf., as a temp. measure, v. Asst. surg. A. Stephen.

NICHOLSON.—Field force order, Loshai, confd., dated Dec. 20, apptg. Asst. surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., 22nd N.I., to the brig. staff, Cachar column, Loshai expeditionary force, in addition to his other duties, to have effect from Dec. 20.

SKEEN, Asst. surg. A., M.B., assumed med. charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. on Jan. 7.

THOMSON.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Oct. 6, apptg. Staff asst. surg. A. Thomson, M.D., to the med. charge of the European Garrison Hospital, and bring him on the strength of the garrison, v. Staff asst. surg. T. White, M.B.; also apptg. him to the med. charge of the station, in addition to his other duties. Dated Oct. 8, apptg. Staff asst. surg. A. Thomson, M.D., to the med. charge of the Native portion of the garrison, in addition to his other duties.

THORP.—The tour of duty of Surg. major E. C. Thorp, M.D., as joint med. officer, Simla, having expired, he is permitted to reside at Delhi, until posted to another appointment.

TOTHILL.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 1, directing Staff asst. surg. J. H. H. Tothill, doing duty with the 1st batt. 17th foot, to proceed to Seetapore, for duty with the 1st batt. 3rd foot.

WILLIAMSON.—McEwen.—Agra station order confd., dated Jan. 12, directing Staff asst. surg. J. G. Williamson, attached to the detachment 62nd foot, to proceed in med. charge of the draft of the 1st batt. 11th foot to Morar; on the completion of which duty to return to Agra; and directing Asst. surg. D. McEwen, M.B., No. 5 baty., 24th brig. R.A., to afford med. aid to the detachment 62nd foot, until the return of Staff asst. surg. J. G. Williamson from Morar.

WILSON.—The services of Surg. C. C. W. Wilson, of the med. dept., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from Dec. 4.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, Feb. 12.—The Government of India announces with inexpressible grief that the Viceroy and Governor general of India was assassinated at Port Blair at 7 p.m. on the 8th inst.

The assassin was a convict under sentence of transportation for life. He broke through the guard, and stabbed the Viceroy, as his Excellency was on the point of embarking after inspecting the station.

The country has lost a statesman who discharged the highest duties which her Majesty can entrust to any of her subjects with entire self-devotion, and with abilities equal to the task.

Those who were honoured by the Earl of Mayo's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have sustained a loss, of which they cannot trust themselves to speak.

The Government of India, therefore, abstains at present from saying anything on this great calamity.

Under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, Section 50, the office of Viceroy and Governor general devolves upon H.E. the Right. hon. Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun. Orders will be given in a separate notification as to the marks of respect to be shown to the memory of the Earl of Mayo.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee:—Asst. surg. F. Falwasser, R.A.; Lieut. T. R. Disney, R.H.A.; Cornet St. J. F. Michell, 5th Lancers; Cornet H. M. Mackenzie, 21st hussars; Ensign F. A. Coles, 3rd foot; Lance serg. F. Brown, 6th foot; Hosp. appren. G. A. Swaries, 11th foot; Ensign H. Hay, 17th foot; Ensign E. M. Dougherty, 26th foot; Ensign C. O. Nicholletts, 39th foot; Paymr. E. H. O'Dowd, 41st foot; Lieut. W. P. Newall, 41st foot; Ensign A. W. C. Bell, 58th foot; Ensign J. C. F. Gordon, 58th foot; Lieut. C. Roberts, 72nd foot; Lieut. H. M. Compigne, 106th foot. Mr. T. W. Scott, assistant controller, P.W.D., Punjab, has passed the Departmental Standard examination. Mr. O. Swappe, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indore (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental Standard on Jan. 24.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (February):—Mr. T. R. Bence, superintendent, 2nd grade, P.W.D., has one year's leave. Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, wing officer 1st Goorkha regiment, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Surg. major H. N. Elton, medical store keeper, Sealkote, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to retirement from the service. Mr. C. E. Armstrong, of the Bengal staff corps, judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodianah, Punjab, is allowed an extension of leave from Dec. 12 to Jan. 1, the date on which he reported his return from furlough on private affairs. Condr. A. Gibson, sub engr., 3rd grade, D.P.W., Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 69 of Jan. 22, 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in England. Major H. B. Chalmers, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough. Second Capt. G. S. Hills, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, D.P.W., Bengal, is permitted furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, district and sessions judge, Goruckpore, one month's privilege leave, from Jan. 5, 1872. Mr. J. H. Prinsep, civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore, for three months, from March 30. Mr. C. F. Knyvett, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Pillibheet, for one month, from the date when he may avail himself of the same. Mr. J. C. Leupolt, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Etah, for eighteen months, from April 8 next, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Mr. C. A. Battenburgh, extra assistant commissioner, Jaloun, for two months, from February 10 next. Rev. C. E. Wheeler, chaplain, for one month, from December 24, 1871. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. L. Neill, assistant commissioner, Chanda, from April 15. Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Major F. G. Steuart, district superintendent of police, Raipur, from the 5th prox., preparatory to his proceeding on furlough. Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, P.W.D., Central Provinces, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave to Bombay, prior to obtaining sick leave to Europe. Capt. F. M. Birch, officiating deputy commissioner, Jullandhur, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 1, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Mr. M. Macauliffe, assistant commissioner, Hushiarpur, has obtained two years' furlough. Asst. surg. J. Macgregor, 3rd Sikh infantry, is granted three months' leave of absence. Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, executive engineer, Multan division, is allowed eleven months' furlough. Furlough for twenty months is granted to the Hon. F. R. Cockerell, an additional member of the Council of the Governor-general for making Laws and Regulations, from March 11.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in February) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. F. Barrow, Bengal staff corps, supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Lucknow, Oude, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. E. B. Ramsay, Madras staff corps, military assistant to the chief commissioner of Mysore, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave from Jan. 16, to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining leave to Europe. The grant of privilege leave of absence, in notification in the Foreign Department, No. 2,284, dated Nov. 24, 1871, to Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, canton magistrate and Small Cause Court judge, Neemuch, is, at his own request, cancelled. Lieut. P. K. L. Beaver, 23rd brig. R.A., for two months, from Feb. 2, to Mount. Lieut. G. G. Monck-Mason, 5th brig. R.A., for two months, from Feb. 1, or date of departure, to Bangalore. Surg. C. A. Innes, M.D., 16th lancers, from Feb. 15 to June 15, to Madras and Bangalore, on private affairs. Lieut. F. A. Baines, adj. 18th hussars, for one month, from Feb. 1 or date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. C. J. E. Rhenius, 76th foot, from Jan. 29, or date of departure, for four months, to Madras. Capt. G. Rowlandson, staff corps, for three months, from March 1, to Madras, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. H. Power, divisional staff, deputy judge advocate, Pegu division, privilege leave for sixty days, from Feb. 20, or date of departure. Condr. S. Hand, ordnance department, from Jan. 30, or date of departure, to Saint Thomas's Mount. Capt. H. Woodhouse, late 62nd regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. Sconce, Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, revenue survey department, for two years. Capt. H. S. Ruxton, late 56th regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, late 2nd European light cav., sub assistant, stud department, Poosah, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Brev. col. E. Atlay, C.B., R.H.A., for one month and six days, to Bombay. 2nd Capt. C. S. S. Taylor, R.H.A. Brev. col. G. Colclough, R.A., for fifteen months. Lieut. A. F. Makellar, R.A. Lieut. J. F. Baily, R.A. Qrmr. J. Robinson, 1st foot, for one month, to Bombay. Staff surg. W. S. Chapman, 37th foot. Capt. F. S. Here, 30th foot, for six months. Lieut. A. K. McKausland, 41st foot. Asst. surg. E. R. O'Brien, M.D., 96th foot, for six months. Capt. T. Dawes, staff corps,

for one month, to Calcutta, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, Bengal inf., for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Surg. maj. H. N. Elton, for one month, to Bombay, preparatory to retirement from the service. Major F. Collingridge, comdt. of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, for nine months, from Feb. 15.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEST, J. W., to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, in succn. to Mr. St. Clair, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. Webster on other duty. Feb. 14.

BROWN.—H.E. the Govr. has been pleased to reapp. the Hon. A. F. Brown to be an add. member of the Council of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Feb. 8.

CARR, F. C., to be civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, in succn. to Mr. Walhouse, but to continue to act as civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely during the abs. of Mr. Blair. Feb. 9.

CRUICKSHANK, A., to be principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, in succn. to Mr. Best, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Best on other duty.

IRVINE, O. B., to act as civil and sess. judge of Nundial during the employment of Mr. Forbes on other duty. Feb. 9.

MASTER, C. G., to continue to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Carmichael on other duty. Feb. 6.

MCCARTHY, S. T., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, but to continue to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore during the abs. of Mr. Hughesdon on leave, or until further orders. Feb. 9.

STORR, E., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah. Feb. 13.

ST. CLAIR, the Hon. J. C., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Chingleput, in succession to Mr. Carr, but to continue as civil and sess. judge of Mangalore during the employ. of Mr. Carr on other duty. Feb. 9.

STUART, A. J., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery dist. during the employ. of McQuhae on other duty. Feb. 9.

STURROCK, J., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, in succession to Mr. Stuart. Feb. 9.

MILITARY.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe: Lieut. col. A. J. M. Rainey, staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 4th L.C., arrived at Bombay on Jan. 26.

Capt. G. Rowlandson, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 10th N.I.; Capt. E. F. H. Armstrong, staff corps, asst. superint. Mysore commission; and Capt. H. W. Blair, staff corps, asst. superint. of police—arrived at Mahras on Jan. 30.

TRANSFERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned transfers have been sanctioned by the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, subject to the app. of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C.:—

2nd Capt. T. C. Fletcher, 18th brig. R.A., from E to D batt.
2nd Capt. F. B. Roberts, 18th brig. R.A., from supy. to E batt.
2nd Capt. G. H. Candy, 18th brig., R.A., from D batt. to supy.

MOVEMENTS—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following movements of officers are ordered at the public expense:—Second capt. C. R. Buckle, 23rd brig. R.A., to do duty convalescent depot, Wellington.

Capt. W. Manderson, 20th brig. R.A., to do duty R.A., Centre dist., to proc. when relieved by Second capt. Buckle.

Second capt. D. V. Shortland, to do duty D baty. 23rd brig., v. Buckle. With reference to G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 23, page 29, it is notified that it has been intimated from the War Office, that Second capt. C. W. Brereton is posted to I baty. 14th brig., and is to be ordered to England; and Second capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady has been posted to C baty. 20th brig. R.A.

Second capt. Brereton will, on arrival in England, report himself at the Horse Guards, War Office.

INCREASE OF PAY—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head quarters, Madras, Jan. 29.—The following extracts from Royal Artillery Regimental Order No. 43, New Series, dated Horse Guards, War Office, Dec. 20, 1871, are published:—

The undermentioned officers have been raised to increase pay from the dates specified against their names, viz.:—Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 20th brigade, v. G. J. Burgmann, prom. Dated Sept. 8.

Lieut. G. S. Ramsay, 9th brigade, v. J. Sladen, prom. Dated Oct. 1.
Lieut. F. M. Turner, depot [20th brigade doing duty with depot] brigade, v. J. M. Murray, prom. Dated Nov. 11.

Lieut. J. F. F. Cuming, 9th brigade, v. W. J. Tatham, prom. Dated Nov. 11.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, 5th brigade, v. C. S. Graham, seconded. Dated Nov. 25.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. A., 18th hussars, who arrived at Madras on duty, is directed to return to Bangalore.

CAREW, Asst. surg. R. H., 45th foot, is app. to the med. charge of No. 7-5th brig. R.A., v. Surg. Finnemore, proc. to England. Jan. 23.

Cox, Surg. major J. A., M.D., removed and att. to 38th N.I.

Fogo.—Intimation has been received from the War Office of the posting of Surg. major A. S. Fogo, 17th brig. R.A., to the 23rd brigade, v. Gibbons. This cancels so much of G.O.C.C., dated Feb. 16, as posts Surg. H. B. Franklyn to this brigade.

MAYER, Asst. surg. H. C., posted and att. 2nd L.C. Jan. 30.

BATTON.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. J. L. Batton, M.D., are placed at the disp. of the revenue dept., with effect from Jan. 15.

STEWART, Surg. major L. W., from att. 2nd L.C. to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to offic. in the med. duties detailed in proceedings of Govt. mily. dept., No. 3,269, Sept. 16, 1864, v. Surg. major McLeod, proc. on sick leave.

SUFFREIN, Surg. B. T., from att. 38th N.I. to att. 22nd N.I. Jan. 30.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. O. Swanston, deputy inspector-general of police, Southern Range, subsidiary leave. Mr. T. Von D. Hardinge, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, privilege leave for fourteen days, from Feb. 2, inclusive. Mr. E. Turner, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool, privilege leave for three months. Mr. H. R. Farmer, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Chingleput district, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on Oct. 24 last. Captain H. M. Vibart, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, privilege leave for one month. The Rev. W. B. Powell, chaplain of Poonamallee, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. A. Ramsay, 4th hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. J. P. Jones, 1st batt. 8th foot, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. C. Bowling, 58th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Surg. A. M. Blomfield, 18th regt. N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. T. H. Darton, No. 2 baty. 6th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Lieut. J. S. Quale, No. 5 baty. 6th brig. R.A., from Jan. 5 to July 4. Lieut. A. S. Woolley, D baty. 9th brig. R.A., in extension, from Dec. 30 to June 29. Capt. C. Asburnham, 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BIRDWOOD, Capt. G. F., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist. Feb. 8.

GOBE, Capt. C. C., 83rd regt., has qualified as a surveyor.

POLLEN, J., supy. asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist. Feb. 9.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Ens. F., 39th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 8th N.I., on prob. Feb. 10.

CHAMBERS, Capt. R. M., cadre 5th N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd wing sub., 12th N.I. Feb. 10.

FELLOWS.—Northern div. order confd., dated Feb. 2, notifying that Major Fellows, staff corps, performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, from Jan. 14 to Jan. 31, during the absence on duty of the asst. adjt. gen.

FORJETT.—Surat station order confd., dated Jan. 23, apptg. Lieut. Forjett, 26th N.I., station staff officer, v. Capt. Laing.

SMITH.—Kattywar dist. order confd., dated Jan. 22, directing Major Smith, 18th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Rajcoote, in addition to his own, with effect from the 23rd idem, v. Capt. Griffith. Feb. 10.

WITHERS.—Mehidpore station order confd., dated Jan. 26, apptg. Capt. Withers, 25th regt. N.L.I., station staff officer, v. Capt. Sandwith.

YOUNG, Lieut. H. P., 2nd wing sub. 20th N.I., is, as a temp. arrangement, attached to do duty with the 2nd Gr. N.I. Feb. 10.

14TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N.I.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieut. col. Hewett offic. as comdt., and Major Preston as 2nd in com. and wing officer, from Jan. 15 to Jan. 28.

Cpts. Greig and Blew offic. as wing officer, in addition to their respective duties, the former from Jan. 15 to Jan. 17, and the latter from Jan. 18 to Jan. 28.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

No. 81.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A., agent for gunpowder—Jan. 26.

Surg. J. G. Asher, M.D., Indian medical service—Feb. 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Troops were expected to arrive by H.M.'s troopship *Serapis* on Feb. 21, via the Suez Canal, and would, on arrival, be distributed as follows:—

Bengal Presidency.

A Brig. R.H.A.—2 officers, 115 men, 9 women, and 13 children, for Allahabad, via Deolalee.

F Brig. R.H.A.—2 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 117 men, 8 women, and 15 children, for Allahabad, via Deolalee.

13th Brig. No. 1. Batty.—1 man, 1 woman, and 2 children, for Morar, via Deolalee.

13th Brig. No. 3 Batty.—1 man, 1 woman, and 2 children, for Ferozepore, via Deolalee.

13th Brig. No. 6 Batty.—3 men, 2 women, and 1 child, for Jutogh, via Deolalee.

24th Brig. No. 1 Batty.—1 man for Rawul Pindee, via Deolalee.

24th Brig. No. 7 Batty.—1 man, 3 women, and 6 children, for Allahabad, via Deolalee.

5th Lancers.—56 men for Sealkote, via Deolalee.

11th Hussars.—1 officer, 1 lady, 1 child, 50 men, and 1 woman, for Muttra, via Deolalee.

1st Foot, 2nd Batt.—3 officers, 68 men, 14 women, and 21 children, for Shajehanpore, via Deolalee.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 officer for Morar, via Deolalee.

17th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 officers, 1 lady, 40 men, 15 women, and 20 children, for Lucknow, via Deolalee.

19th Foot, 2nd Batt.—2 officers, 1 lady, 45 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, for Cawnpore, via Deolalee.

26th Foot.—2 officers, 61 men, 6 women, and 6 children, for Fyzabad, via Deolalee.

39th Foot.—2 officers, 17 men, 7 women, and 10 children, for Ferozepore, via Deolalee.

58th Foot.—143 men for Sealkote, via Deolalee.

60th Foot, 2nd Batt.—1 man for Bengal, barrack sergeant, via Deolalee.

63rd Foot.—31 men, 6 women, and 12 children, for Hazareebagh, via Deolalee.

107th Foot.—2 officers, 1 lady, 11 men, 2 women, and 2 children, for Dum-Dum, via Deolalee.

Corps of Armourers.—3 men, 2 women, and 4 children, for Bengal, or as ordered, via Deolalee.

Bombay Presidency.

15th Hussars.—1 officer, 17 men, 1 woman, and 4 children, for Mhow, via Deolalee.

49th Foot.—1 officer, 10 men, 1 woman, and 2 children, for Mhow, via Deolalee.

59th Foot.—1 woman and 1 child for Nussacerabad, via Deolalee.

Total.—21 officers, 5 ladies, 2 children, 791 men, 82 women, and 122 children.

Madras Presidency.

18th Hussars.—1 officer, 1 lady, 130 men, and 1 woman, for Bangalore, via Poona.

76th Foot.—1 officer, 1 lady, 17 men, 3 women, and 1 child, for Secunderabad, via Poona.

Bombay Presidency.

9th Brig. R.H.A.—2 officers, 79 men, 9 women, and 16 children—will be ordered hereafter.

3rd Hussars.—10 men, 3 women, and 1 child, for Ahmednuggur, via Poona.

56th Foot.—1 officer, 41 men, 10 women, and 19 children, for Poona.

Total.—5 officers, 2 ladies, 277 men, 26 women, and 37 children.

Corps of Armourers.—2 men, 1 woman, and 2 children, for Bombay, or as ordered.

N.B.—Officers of various corps also expected to arrive, who will receive their orders from the brigade major, Bombay district.—29 officers, 16 ladies, 11 children, 3 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, for Indian army.—To join as ordered.

Grand Total.—55 officers, 23 ladies, 13 children, 1,073 men, 110 women, and 162 children.

Troops expected to arrive by H.M.'s troopship *Crocodile*, on Feb. 26, via the Suez Canal, on arrival to be distributed as follows:—

Bengal Presidency.

16th Brig. R.A.—2 officers, 103 men, and 15 children, for Allahabad, for distribution, via Deolalee.

Madras Presidency.

48th Foot.—36 officers, 6 ladies, 910 men, 87 women, and 100 children, for Bellary, via Poona.

Bombay Presidency.

6th Brig. R.A.—1 officer, 52 men, 6 women, and 5 children, for Bombay, for distribution.

Total.—39 officers, 6 ladies, 1,065 men, 100 women, and 120 children.

N.B.—37 officers, of various corps are also expected to arrive. They will receive their orders from the brigade major, Bombay district.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test:—Lieut. J. B. Trotter, 18th brig. R.A.; Asst. surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D., Bombay medical service; Condr. E. T. Fox, sappers and miners.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe:—Mr. J. W. Orr, M.A., prothonotary, ecclesiastical and admiralty registrar of the high court, is granted a further extension of leave for three months, without pay, from April 11, 1872. The privilege leave for three months, granted to Mr. C. D. Bentley, first deputy registrar, from Aug. 8, 1871, to be converted into six months' sick leave. Mr. W. H. Havelock, revenue and police commissioner southern division, for three months, from March 13.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Jan. 11, wife of H. A. R. Alexander, B.C.S., son, who only survived his birth twelve hours.

BALLAUF—At Calcutta, Feb. 10, wife of O. Ballauf, daughter.

CHADBURN—At Chinsurah, Feb. 9, wife of C. F. Chadburn, son.

CORBETT—At Dum-Dum, Feb. 7, wife of Surg. W. H. Corbett, 107th regt., daughter.
COTTON—At Lucknow, Feb. 7, wife of J. W. M. Cotton, 21st hussars, son.
ELLIS—At Jessore, Feb. 8, wife of Rev. R. J. Ellis, B.M.S., daughter.
FAUNCE—At Quilon, Feb. 8, wife of Capt. B. Faunce, M.S.C., son.
FLANAGAN—At Upper Mahim, Feb. 16, wife of J. W. Flanagan, daughter.
FRANCK—At Ootacamund, wife of J. Franck, son.
GRAVES—At Delhi, Feb. 10, wife of H. Graves, daughter.
GREIG—At Hong Kong, Jan. 14, Mrs. Greig, son. [son.
HENRIQUES—At Damoh, Feb. 11, wife of F. Henriques, insp. of police,
HOWEY—At Meerut, Feb. 11, wife of Lieut. col. Howey, Bengal army, daughter.
JOHNSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, wife of Rev. W. Johnson, L.M.S., son.
JOHNSON—At Shahjehanpore, Jan. 29, wife of Rev. Dr. Johnson, daughter.
KNIGHT—At Agra, Feb. 8, wife of Robert Knight, Bombay, daughter.
MALDEN—At Jacobabad, Feb. 10, wife of Capt. R. V. Malden, 1st Sind horse, son.
MALLETT—At Jounpore, Feb. 10, wife of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, son.
PERKIS—At the British Legation, Pekin, Jan. 1, wife of A. E. Perkis, daughter.
PORTEOUS—At Rajahmundry, Feb. 12, wife of Capt. C. A. Porteous, son.
RIBBENTROP—At Lahore, Feb. 8, wife of R. Ribbentrop, forest department.
RONDEAU—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, wife of J. R. Rondeau, sen., son.
SHOOLBERED—At Jeypore, Feb. 4, wife of the Rev. W. Shoolbered, M.A., Beawur Mission, son.
VANDERWART—At Madras, Feb. 12, wife of W. C. Vanderwart, Paper Currency Department, son.
VYSE—At Ahmedunggur, Feb. 9, wife of Col. E. H. Vyse, 3rd hussars, son.
WARD—At Perambore, Feb. 14, wife of R. R. Ward, Madras Railway Company, daughter.
WESTBROOK—At the Esplanade, Feb. 15, wife of R. G. C. Westbrook, son.
WHITLEY—At Delhi, Feb. 11, wife of J. J. Whitley, E.I.R., son.
WARD—At Voilpaul, Jan. 19, wife of Serjeant Charles Ward, Talub overseer, daughter.
WILLIAMS—At Chuprah, Feb. 2, wife of E. G. Williams, son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—WOOD.—At Baroda, Feb. 5, Serjeant J. D. Baker, R.A., to Anna S. E., daughter of G. E. Wood, H.H. the Gaekwar's service.
CALEY—OLIVER.—At Madras, Feb. 3, the Rev. J. Caley to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Surg. G. Oliver, Newton-on-Trent, Lincolnshire.
CUMBERLEGE—PRINCE.—At Christ's Church, Byculla, Feb. 13, Nathaniel R. Cumberlege, dist. supt. of police, Woon dist., to Elizabeth W., daughter of the late P. A. Prince.
OWEN—HATHWAY.—At Deesa, Feb. 10, C. A. Owen to Mary E., daughter of Lieut. col. Hathway, cantonment mag., Deesa.
PALMER—FARMWORTH.—At Jhansie, Jan. 27, J. S. Palmer to Amy St. Anbyn, daughter of C. M. Farmworth, P.W. Secretariat.
RICHARDSON—HARPER.—At Lucknow, Feb. 12, E. C. Richardson, of Jounpore, to Eliza H., daughter of the late A. Harber.
STRETTELL—BENNETT.—At St. John's Church, Cannanore, Feb. 10, J. E. Strettell, capt. and adjt. H.M.'s 9th regt. M.N.I., to Amy, daughter of the late E. L. Bennett, of Bombay.
WALKER—CONNEL.—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, H. T. Walker to Eleanor S., daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Connell, H.M.S.
WATSON—HAMILTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Umballa, Feb. 8, R. Watson to Grace J. P., daughter of the late W. Hamilton.
WHELAN—ALLSOPP.—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, H. G. Whelan to Jeannie, daughter of the late W. Allsopp.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—At Byculla, Feb. 18, Michael Collins, asst. supt. G.I.P. Telegraph, aged 34.
CONLEY—At Madras, Feb. 12, Mary E., daughter of J. Conley, aged 8.
CRAWSHAW—At Kamptee, Feb. 3, Sub cond. Wm. Crawshaw, commissariat dept.
DEWEY—At Byculla, Feb. 18, Mrs. B. Dewey.
DORABJEE—At 13, Lall Bazaar, Feb. 11, Denearjee Dorabjee, aged 67.
DYSON—At Mazagon, Feb. 15, Sarah, widow of S. W. Dyson, P. and O. S.N. Co.'s Service, aged 42.
FERGUSON—At the Mission-house, Chamba, Feb. 8, Violet H., daughter of the Rev. W. Ferguson, aged six months.
GILBERT—On board the P. and O. Company's steamer *Deccan*, Feb. 9, James Gilbert, late of Calcutta.
GOMES—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, Percival C., son of Charles Gomes, aged 6 months.
GOVER—At Madras, Feb. 1, C. Taylor, son of Charles E. Gover, aged 3.
HALL—At sea, on board the mail steamer *Sumatra*, Feb. 15, Francis E., son of Lieut. col. Hall, dep. commr., Punjab, aged 4 months.
HANLEY—At Bareilly, Jan. 22, wife of Overseer M. Hanley, P.W.D., aged 27.
LEUPOLT—At Simla, Feb. 9, Amelia J., wife of C. B. Leupolt, exec. engr., Hill-road div., aged 23.
RENTON—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, Mrs. Bella Renton, aged 57.
SCOTT—At Coimbatore, Feb. 14, Augustus M., son of Peter Scott, C.E., Madras Railway, aged 1.
WEATHERHEAD—At 86, Malabar-hill, Feb. 11, Edward S., son of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £377,500; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £22,500. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 22 per cent., and on Bombay, at 1s. 11½d., in full. The average rate on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 11¾d., and on Bombay 1s. 11½d.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Wednesday, March 6, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Suleiman Ali Bahadoor were present at the Court.

The following were among the presentations:—

Major gen. Armstrong, C.B., on promotion and appointment as deputy adj. gen. to the Forces, by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.
 Lieut. col. E. A. Bacon, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. E. Baring, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Colonel Sir S. Blane, on being made C.B., by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut. col. S. Black, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. A. C. Bruce, R.E., by his uncle the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
 Major gen. Buchanan, R.A., on promotion, by the F.M. C. in C.
 Major T. Buttanshaw, Bengal staff corps, by Gen. Hon. A. A. Dalzell.
 Lieut. C. L. Casey, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Mr. H. Cayley, Surgeon Bengal army, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. E. W. Cotter, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
 Col. C. V. Cox, R.H.A., on being made a C.B., by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals A. Crocker, on promotion, by the Director gen. Army Medical Department.

Lieut. col. R. Curtis, R.A., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. H. S. Dalbiac, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. F. B. Dalrymple, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Major gen. Sir C. Daubeny, on being made a K.C.B., by H.R.H. the F.M. Commanding in Chief.

Lieut. E. F. Dawson, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Major gen. Sir C. Dickson, v.c., on being made a K.C.B., by H.R.H. the F.M. Commanding in Chief.

Capt. J. Fellowes, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
 Rev. T. Foulkes, Madras Establishment, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. A. Gardner, 11th hussars, by the Adjutant general.
 Lieut. J. E. Gibbs, R.E., by Col. Sir A. Kembell.
 Lieut. R. Hare, R.A., by the Adjutant general.
 Lieut. J. Hotham, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 R. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., Inspector gen. of Hospitals, on promotion, by the Director gen. of the Army Medical Department.
 Lieut. T. A. Irwin, 1st (Royal Scots) regt., by Lieut. gen. Sir G. Bell, K.C.B.

Lieut. E. D. Kelly, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. H. C. King, 58th regt., by the Adjutant general.
 Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, R.E., by Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hall, K.C.B.
 Lieut. A. L. Lane, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. C. M. Layton, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. J. E. Lee, 55th regt., by Major gen. Sir C. Daubeuey, K.C.B.
 Lieut. col. G. Longley, R.E., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
 J. D. M'Ilree, Inspector gen. of Hospitals, by the Director gen. Army Medical Department.

Lieut. R. P. Maitland, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Capt. B. H. Melville, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
 Lieut. col. E. T. St. L. McGwire, 1st (Royal Scots) regt., by Lieut. gen. Sir G. Bell, K.C.B.

Mr. J. G. Moore, Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. P. C. E. Newbigging, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. G. P. Owen, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. H. B. Phipps, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Sir T. Pycroft, K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.
 Surg. A. C. Ross, 1st (Royal Scots) regt., by the Director gen. Army Medical Department.

Sahibzadah Mohamed Wuhiduddin, by the Secretary of State.
 Sir Colley H. Scotland, by the Secretary of State.
 Major gen. Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., on being promoted to colonel commandant R.A., by the F.M. C. in C.
 T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, R.A., on promotion, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. S. Watson, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Capt. A. C. Williams, Madras staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. H. C. M. Woods, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

On Saturday evening the Mayor of Winchester gave a sumptuous banquet to the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, as a public expression of the respect and admiration which Hampshire men entertain for his character as a countryman, and of cordial congratulation on his appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The entertainment was given in St. John's Rooms, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion.

The Mayor of Winchester (Mr. R. P. Forder) presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening (Lord Northbrook), Sir George Grey, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. G. S. Lefevre, General

Mr. Dougall, Colonel Hawley, Captain Baring, the Hon. F. Baring, Mr. W. Beach, Archdeacon Utterson, Major Williamson, Mr. J. Bonham Carter, and the Warden. On the left of the Mayor sat Viscount Templeton, Sir W. Grey, Sir J. Kaye, Sir W. Humphrey, Archdeacon Jacob, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Erskine Perry, Major-General Baker, the Recorder of Winchester, the Hon. J. Dutton, Major Pemberton and Dr. Ridding.

Covers were laid for 150. Several of her Majesty's Ministers who had been invited were unable to be present, having to attend the Cabinet Council.

In his speech after dinner Lord Northbrook said the death of Lord Mayo has been a calamity to this country, and has been received with all the sympathy which so great a calamity commands, in a way which strikingly shows how much he had endeared himself to those with whom he acted in India, whether they were Europeans or natives; and when we receive, as we have not yet had time to receive, full information of the effect which the calamity has produced in India, I feel confident we shall hear that the event has elicited through all parts of India the same expressions of sympathy for Lord Mayo's family, and respect and affection for himself, which it has excited in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, the duty which I have been called upon to undertake is one of great difficulty and great responsibility.

A subject of her Majesty who goes to share in the administration of India has one great advantage in this—he has no new policy to propound. The great principles of Indian administration have been placed on record in a document which will form one of the leading landmarks in the history of India. I refer to the Proclamation which was issued by her Majesty at the time when the wisdom of Parliament substituted the direct government of the Crown for that of the magnificent company which had governed for many generations, with, as I believe, wisdom and success, our Eastern Empire. (Hear, hear.) I may be allowed, perhaps, to make one other remark relating to India. I have had the advantage for some years of serving in the Indian Department under Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood, who filled successively the offices of President of the Board of Control and Secretary of State for India. No one could serve under Lord Halifax without deriving great advantage from the high character and great ability he brought to the discharge of his official duties. (Cheers.) I am quite aware that the knowledge I may have acquired during those years will not be of so much use at the present time, because of the changes which have passed over the face of the country, and it is never wise to rely on a knowledge of the state of affairs at one time when called on to deal with them after a few years, so rapid now-a-days is the course of events. (Hear.) At the same time, during those years I learnt, I hope, one great lesson which I shall carry with me to India—that is, the difference between the East and the West—the difference between Eastern and Western civilisation, and the danger of being carried away by the ideas of what may be right and politic and wise in this country when we come to deal with a different country—a people with different sentiments, different religions, different education, and a different tone of thought from ourselves—(hear, hear). That lesson, at any rate, I hope to carry with me to India—(hear, hear). Difficult indeed would be the task of any one who leaves the shores of England to occupy a post of great responsibility in the far East if he had not the assistance of able administrators having a full knowledge of the feelings and interests of the people with whom they are brought into contact. But the servants of the Crown who go to India have this peculiar advantage—they have to assist them that magnificent service, the Civil and Military Service of India (hear, hear)—a service which has been justly pronounced second to none in the world (hear, hear), men who, when placed in a position of difficulty and danger, have always proved themselves equal to any occasion (cheers), and who have been actuated during the whole of their career with one desire only—the welfare of the people of India over whom they have to exercise authority. (Cheers.)

PROFESSOR GOLDSTÜCKER.

A great scholar has suddenly passed away. Dr. Theodor Goldstücker, Professor of Sanskrit in University College, London, and President of the Philological Society, died early on Wednesday morning, from an attack of bronchitis, which had been neglected in its first stages. Born at Königsberg, in Prussia, he began the study of Sanskrit, for the profound knowledge of which he has since become so famous throughout the world, under Professor Peter von Böhlen, at the University of that city. He continued this study under Professors August Wilhelm von Schlegel and Christian Lassen, at Bonn, where he was a contemporary of the late Prince Consort. He afterwards resided for some time at Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of men of the greatest distinction, such as Burnouf, Letronne, &c. He then established himself as a *Privat-Dozent* at the University of Berlin, where he began soon to display great scholarly activity. Alexander von Humboldt formed even at that time a high estimate of the capacities of the young scholar, whose aid, in several difficult questions of Indian philosophy, he gratefully acknowledges in his "Kosmos." Goldstücker assembled around himself a circle of young men, whom he succeeded in inspiring with his love for the language

and the land of the Vedas, and many of whom have since arrived at great eminence as Sanskrit scholars. It was owing to his great love of, and devotion to, his favourite science that, in 1850, he came to England, where he has resided ever since, having soon after his arrival received the appointment of Professor of Sanskrit at University College.

The late Professor carried conscientiousness and modesty to such an extreme degree that the learned world will hardly ever know what it has lost through his death. His published works are few, and the greatest undertaken by him, the Sanskrit Dictionary, which assumed under his hands the form of a gigantic treasury, in which the words of the unprinted as well as of the printed Sanskrit literature were to be recorded, will also remain a torso. The earliest work undertaken by Goldstücker was the translation into German of the "Prabodha Chandrodaya," a theologico-philosophical drama, by Krishna-Miśra, to which Professor Rosenkranz wrote a preface. In 1861 he published, as an introduction to a fac-simile edition of the "Manava-Kalpa-Sutra," an investigation under the title "Panini, his Place in Sanskrit Literature," of some literary and chronological questions, which may be settled by a study of Panini's work. Goldstücker also edited the text of the "Jaiminiya-Nyāya-Māla-Vistara," of which work 400 pages, in large quarto, are in type. In 1866 Professor Goldstücker started the Sanskrit Text Society, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and under the Presidency of the Duc d'Aumale. The late Professor was an active member of the Philological Society, before which he read, during the time of his membership, a number of important papers on Comparative Philology and Mythology. Unfortunately, he could never be prevailed upon to let them appear in the *Transactions* of the Society. Goldstücker was an occasional writer in some English periodicals. Among his contributions to the *Athenæum* were the remarkable articles on the East India Museum, which appeared in our columns four years ago. To the *Westminster Review* he contributed several important papers, among them the well-known one on the Mahabharata, which has since been published in a separate form. All the articles on Indian Philology and Mythology in Chambers's "Encyclopædia" are from the pen of the Professor. He was so entirely recognised as the first authority on matters connected with Ancient Hindū Literature, both sacred and profane, that for years past he has been consulted upon many disputed questions of the Hindū law of inheritance. A lecture delivered by him "On the Deficiencies in the Present Administration of Hindū Law," is the latest production of his pen which has been given to the public. It is no secret that the Professor meant to expand this paper into a regular treatise; and the non-completion of this important and much-needed work is greatly to be regretted. His very last labour in the public service, and one which he has left nearly completed, is a photo-lithographic facsimile edition of Patanjali's Commentary to Panini's Grammatical Sutras, called "Mahabhashya," for which the funds had been voted with great liberality by the Indian Government. His devotion to this work, which had engrossed his attention almost night and day for several months past, may have been the cause of that neglect of his personal health which has led to so sudden and fatal a close of his career.—*Athenæum*.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The select committee to inquire into the financial administration of the Government of India resumed its sittings from last session on Friday, March 1; Major-General Sir T. Pears and Mr. T. L. Secombe, military and financial secretaries to the India Office, being examined together on items under the head of marine charges, pensions, superannuations, retiring, compassionate and furlough allowances, &c. The early portion of the inquiry was in reference to the nature and character of the pensions paid at home. The next subject dealt with was two monitors for the defence of Bombay Harbour, which would cost, exclusive of armaments, the one £110,000, the other £140,000, delivered at the Western Presidency. The next item, "contribution towards the expenses of H.M.S. ships employed in the Indian seas," led to a cross-examination. It appears that the Admiralty engages to keep six armed ships in the Indian waters, with crews aggregating 1,000 men, for whose services India pays at the rate of £70 a head, or £70,000 a year—deduction being made, should at any time only five ships be on service. Three of these ships, or gunboats, are permanently stationed in the Persian Gulf, and are placed at the absolute disposal of the resident at Bushire, in virtue of power delegated to that official by the Indian Government. These particular vessels are repaired and supplied with stores at the cost of India.

The next matter investigated was pensions and superannuations. It appeared that a very large amount (£216,000) was expended on all kinds of pensions at home, and also in India. Evidence, however, was taken only as to the home-paid pensions. A considerable proportion of the marine and other pensions paid by the India Office were now falling in; and some had already expired. The expiring pensions were such as those granted at the abolition of the old Board of Control and Haileybury and Addiscombe Colleges, and other reductions and modifications in the East India Company's late establishment, made on the transference of the Company's powers to the Crown. There were other kinds of pensions, such as those for distinguished services, superannuation, charges of un-

covenanted servants residing in England, and the various civil and military funds taken over by the Crown in 1866.

In connection with the late Indian navy pensions, Sir J. Elphinstone raised the question of the comparative inutility of the present naval service. He asked, had not some correspondence passed between the Bombay and the Imperial Government on the subject of the unsuitable character of the present ships of war employed on the Persian Gulf, and as to the ignorance of the officers both of the Persian language and the wants and wishes of the people living on the islands of the gulf?

Sir T. Pears said such a correspondence had taken place; he would be able to produce the papers.

Sir J. Elphinstone said he believed that disturbances had broken out so suddenly in the Persian Gulf as to find the British naval force watching the coast unprepared to contend with the piratical incursions at the prompt moment.

The inquiry next turned upon the Civil Service furlough allowances. It was shown that the new furlough codes of 1868 had effected some essential and equitable reforms on furlough pay.

The succeeding item investigated was that of £475,320 paid to the War-office for the supply of recruits to India, and for the pay of colonels of cavalry and infantry regiments serving in that country. Evidence was given showing that the large outlay on English soldiers and recruits sent out to India was owing to the Home Indian Government having to obtain the new troops through the War-office, instead of being allowed to recruit, like the latter, in the open market. Both witnesses declared that the present scale of charges, under this head, as laid down by the War-office, was exorbitant. Every new cavalry recruit costs £136, 13s. 11d. Each infantry recruit, under the same conditions, costs £63. 8s.

On Tuesday the joint examination of General Sir T. Pears and Mr. Seccombe was resumed, and Mr. Richardson, of the Indian troopship transport service, was included in the examination on the Transport Service, there being thus three witnesses before the committee together. The subjects inquired into were the charges for the troop transport service, pay of non-effective officers, honorary colonels' allowances, soldiers' pensions, charges for the Indian Post-office, India stocks and securities, India-office despatches and political missions and agencies, &c. In investigating the troop transport service it came out that, although great facilities had attended it, especially since the opening of the Suez Canal, yet the five steam transport ships built for the carrying of troops were not adequately served, and remained deficient in the most recent steam machinery adopted by the steam maritime service generally. The Indian transports were not utilised to the extent that they might be, being each only employed during a small portion of the year.

After inquiring into some further charges for pensions, which elicited facts proving that the Indian revenue was heavily taxed to support a surplusage of officers, the examination continued on the subject of the army.

Full explanations were given as to the constituents of the officering of the British Forces in India, and it was shown that the present economical object was to reduce as much as possible the number of officers. As many as 200 officers were retained at home, and paid for training recruits, but the witnesses thought a less number would be sufficient. A discussion arose respecting the position and cost of the so-called honorary colonels connected with the British-Indian Forces, but who were ineffective officers, and rated on the non-effective list. It was shown that £55,000 were paid by India in 1870-71 to honorary-colonels nominally in command of regiments sent out to that country, but who are actually general officers, and whose connection with their respective regiments is merely nominal. But they had reduced the number of officers in the British Army in India from a total of 4,000 to a total of 3,600 since the amalgamation.

On Friday the Hon. Gerald C. Talbot, Director General of the Store Department at the India-office, and H. G. Bedford, Esq., the Chief Clerk, were examined on the modes of supplying army and other stores to India, and receiving back unused or useless and obsolete stores in this country. The entire charge for army stores was £965,000, which was inquired into item by item. On investigating an exceptional charge of £70,000 for stores ordered by the Calcutta Port Fund, it appeared that a valuable portion of these stores was wharf materials, improved screw moorings, and mooring chains, anchors, buoys, &c., for Port Canning sent out in 1869. The moorings were very costly machinery, and from the massive and peculiar character of it, had to be sent out as special freight from Sunderland at 44s. and 59s. 6d. per ton, being double the usual rate. But two special ships had to be obtained for the transport. Through the failure of Port Canning as a marine establishment, these moorings were thrown away upon that port, and the cost was therefore a loss to the Indian Government. The charge beyond the contract sums paid for stores was 5 per cent., which the Store Department itself took for agency. The witness admitted that the Indian Government sometimes paid greatly more for stores than they might do by going into the open market, or bargaining for them with private firms. Large quantities of old stores came back from India, and were sold by auction in this country as waste material. Beer sent out sometimes came back condemned as bad. The contracts for beer were very large. It was calculated that the army consumed one hogshead of beer per man annually.

Mr. T. L. Seccombe was recalled, and the Committee with him

went through a number of small miscellaneous charges, first inquiring into the nature of India stocks and securities. It was mentioned in reference to a charge for the education of natives for admission to the Civil Service, that the scholarships have been abolished by an Act of Parliament. Only eight native youths had passed the examination in this country and been admitted to the Indian Civil Service. The examinations had been discontinued; but the scholars who competed had proved highly intelligent students. If therefore the scholarships had been continued they would have produced good men.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S MILITARY SECRETARY.—We (*Times*) understand that Lieut. Colonel W. Earle proceeds to India with Lord Northbrook as Military Secretary.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—(INDIA OFFICE, *March 2*.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., to be Governor of Bombay.

MAJOR-GENERAL PROBYN.—The Prince of Wales has appointed Major General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., of her Majesty's Indian Army, to be an Equerry to his Royal Highness, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Keppel, Grenadier Guards, resigned.

THE GRAVE OF THE LATE EARL OF MAYO.—Arrangements are being made at the churchyard of Johnstown (close to the entrance-gate of Palmerstown Demesne, Naas) for the reception of the remains of the late Earl of Mayo. The funeral, it is said, will take place on the 15th of April, and according to the will made by his lordship he was to be interred, without pomp, in the churchyard of Johnstown, without a vault, and a county Wicklow granite cross to mark his grave.

FAILURE OF AN EAST INDIAN MERCHANT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on March 6, before Mr. Registrar Roche, there was an adjourned meeting for examination in the case of W. Harbord. The case has been a considerable time before the Court. The bankrupt was a partner in the firm of Harbord, Wilkinson, and Anderson, as merchants, who had separate establishments at London, Liverpool, and Bombay. The accounts showed the total indebtedness to be £150,030, and the assets £41,641, showing a deficiency of £108,389. The case was adjourned on the last occasion to obtain some information as to the Bombay accounts, but Mr. Wilkinson, the Bombay partner, had refused to furnish any. His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the bankrupt had rendered the trustee every assistance in his power; under the circumstances, he was of opinion that the bankrupt should be permitted to pass.

A DIVORCE CASE.—In the Divorce Court, on Wednesday, the case of Daniell v. Daniell and Ogilby was disposed of. The petitioner is a surgeon in the Indian service. He married the respondent in 1863. In 1867 they came to Europe, and visited various places on the Continent—among others Geneva, where they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who is a member of a firm of ship-brokers in the City. The petitioner returned to India in September, 1868, leaving the respondent in England, and in November, 1869, she gave birth to a child at Brussels. On hearing this the petitioner instituted the present suit, which was practically undefended. The petition contained originally a claim for damages, but it was withdrawn. Evidence in support of the adultery charged against the respondent and co-respondent was given, and the jury found for the petitioner. The Court granted a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

IN RE THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA COMPANY ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—This was a petition to wind up the above-named society, and was presented by a widow lady whose husband had during his life paid certain premiums to secure an annuity of £50 a year to her in case she survived him. The husband died in 1864, and in 1866 the society transferred its business to the European Assurance Society. The annuity had been regularly paid, first by the Naval and Military Society, and afterwards by the European, down to January last, when the latter company being in process of liquidation, the petitioner could not obtain payment. She now sought to have the Naval and Military Company wound up on the ground that she was no party to the amalgamation, that the European paid her annuity as the agents of the Naval and Military, and that the latter company still existed for the purpose of a winding-up. His Honour said the Naval and Military was governed by the Family Endowment Society, and that the petitioner had done nothing to bar her right to go against the original society. With regard to the application of the liquidators of the European Society to defer the winding-up order, his Honour was satisfied that the petitioner would get but a small dividend from the European. She was an immediate creditor, and he could not postpone her for an indefinite time, or defer the winding-up order to which he considered she was entitled. His Honour accordingly made an order for a compulsory winding-up of the Naval and Military Society, giving the petitioner and the former directors their costs, directing the liquidators of the European to take their costs out of the assets of that company, and disallowing the costs of those creditors who supported the petition by counsel instructed by the same solicitors as those for the petitioner, on the ground that, having so good a case upon the petition,

those creditors should either have been co-petitioners or should not have appeared at all.

INDIAN APPEALS.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were engaged on March 2 in two Indian cases from Bengal, and judgment was given in both. In one—*Mussumat Buhune Kowur v. Lalla Bubome Lall*—heard on a former occasion, Sir Montague Smith gave judgment, and allowed the appeal with costs. In the other case—*Mussumat Juswunt Koonwur v. Mussumat Parabutty Koonwur and others*—which was an *ex parte* application, and in which Mr. Leith appeared, the appeal was dismissed. Sir Montague Smith also gave the judgment of the Committee in this case. A new list of the sittings has just been issued, containing fifty-four appeals and five for judgment. Their lordships commenced on the 11th ult., and will continue until shortly before Easter. Considerable progress has already been made in diminishing the arrears. General Forester, M.P., and others *v.* the Secretary of State for India.—This appeal, which was commenced, on the renewed argument on one point only, on Feb. 28, was resumed on March 6. The case had occupied several days on a former occasion, and their lordships took time to consider their judgment, but before they proceeded further one counsel on each side was requested to reargue one single point in respect to the title of the Begum Sombre, through whom the appellants claimed considerable property. The Begum had by deed of gift and will devised the property to Mr. Dyce Sombre and his widow, making her claim as his administratrix, and General Forester, who had married the lady, were parties before the Committee. The property had been taken possession of by the Government of India on the death of the Begum, and the questions were—whether the act of the Government of India in taking possession was not an act of State against a State, or an international act, over which a municipal court would have no jurisdiction; and whether, if the Court had jurisdiction, the Begum had such an estate or interest as enabled her to make a devise to Mr. Dyce Sombre; or whether, on the contrary, her interest did not determine and cease on her death, so as to enable the Government to take possession. Sir Roundell Palmer addressed their lordships as to the genuineness of certain documents in support of the title. Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., discussed in an elaborate manner several points—that the claim now set up was inconsistent with the claim set up by the Begum in her lifetime, and persisted in till her death; that at most she had only a life estate, as she had shown by her own conduct; that the copies of certain documents were inadmissible, and that the originals of which they purported to be copies were, both from internal and external evidences, forgeries. The case was resumed on Saturday, when the arguments on either side were concluded, but judgment was deferred.

MEETING OF OFFICERS INTERESTED IN THE KIRWEE PRIZE CLAIMS.—On Feb. 28 the meeting of the officers interested in the Kirwee Booty, convened by circular and advertisements, was held at the Charing-cross Hotel, the Rev. J. Vivian Ball, the representative of the late General Sir George Cornish Whitelock, in the chair. Several general officers gave their votes at the meeting. Mr. Ball, having opened the meeting, called upon General Miller, the President of the Special Prize Committee, to read the report, which was read accordingly. The following resolutions were carried either *nem. con.* or by a very large majority of votes, including those of five general officers interested in the distribution of the prize:—“1. Resolution in approval of the report of the Special Prize Committee appended to the minutes of the general meeting held February 28, 1872. 2. The meeting receives with great satisfaction the report of the Special Prize Committee, and desires at the same time to express, in the warmest and most sincere terms, its grateful sense of the services rendered by all the members of that committee. Their unremitting efforts for the common cause, and the anxious care with which they have for so long a period watched over the interests of Sir George Whitelock's force, and of the late Lord Clyde and his staff, merit the most cordial recognition at the hands of all concerned. 3. That the Special Prize Committee, having recently recovered for the prize fund several thousand pounds of interest in addition to the £74,382 recovered in 1867, and irrespective of further expectations, fully enjoys the confidence and approval of the meeting, which considers its future assistance necessary to the education and establishment of the just claims of the troops. The committee is therefore earnestly entreated to continue its labours and services, with power to add to its numbers as heretofore. 4. That this meeting protests, with all respect, against the action of the India Department in withdrawing—subsequently to the proceedings at the Treasury in 1869—its recognition of the Special Prize Committee, as needless inconvenience, delay, and expense have thus been created; and the meeting is of opinion that the prize agents should endeavour to obtain from the India-office the same recognition of the committee which has already been given to that body by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. 5. That this meeting, gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance which the prize agents have from time to time afforded to the Special Prize Committee, and trusts that they will henceforth continue strenuously to co-operate with the committee in their exertions for the common benefit of all interested in General Whitelock's booty. 6. That in the opinion of this meeting it is very desirable that the prize agents should resume their position as members of the special prize committee. 7.

That this meeting, having considered the financial statement of the committee, desires to express its great regret that the seventh resolution of the meeting held on June 22, 1870, which proposed to place a sum of not less than £2,000 at their disposal, has not been acceded to by the India Department. 8. That this meeting has observed that individual members of the committee have incurred a heavy personal liability in order to defray the absolutely necessary expenditure for the common cause; that their exertions appear to have resulted in a new acquisition of several thousand pounds to the prize fund. The meeting earnestly recommends that an application for £3,000, as a charge upon the balance in hand, should be now made to the proper authorities, and this meeting is of opinion that the prize agents should promote this application to the utmost of their power. 9. That this meeting feels itself imperatively called upon to record in an especial manner its high sense of the consummate ability and unwearied energy displayed by Mr. Kinloch, who has acted as its secretary throughout the arduous contest which the special prize committee have been maintaining on behalf of all interested in the Banda and Kirwee booty, and this meeting tenders to Mr. Kinloch its grateful thanks for his unremitting exertions and invaluable services in its cause. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.—*Home News.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 4.—**THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.**—Sir J. PAKINGTON, in the absence of Lord H. LENOX, asked the Postmaster General whether he would extend to India the money-order system, the benefits of which had already been conceded to Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Egypt, the Argentine Republic, and the United States of America.—Mr. MONSELL replied that Government were most anxious to place India in the same position with regard to these orders as most of the colonies. A proposal with that object had been made to the India Government rather more than a year ago, and he was informed that that Government was likely soon to accept it, but as yet no official reply had been received.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.—Mr. RYLANDS asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any communication had been received from the Government of India approving of the transfer of the Persian Mission to the India Department, in accordance with the recommendation of the select committee on diplomatic and consular services; and, if so, whether he would lay the correspondence relating thereto upon the table of the House.—Mr. GRANT DUFF replied that it was not in his power to produce any correspondence on the subject.

ARMY-ESTIMATES.—In Committee of Supply on the first vote of the Army Estimates for 133,649 men; Mr. HOLMS moved the reduction of the vote by 20,000 men, explaining that he did it by way of protest against Mr. Cardwell's scheme of reorganisation, in which he saw the continuation of an antiquated and complicated military system, and no security for efficiency and economy. He contended that our army was the most costly of any country in Europe, and that, instead of having a trustworthy force commanded by competent officers, the money was squandered on hosts of pensioners and useless officials, while the number of officers was greatly in excess of the wants of the service. The proposed plan of localisation was unsatisfactory; and so was the scheme for a reserve force, and the contemplated system of recruiting. The militia force stood condemned by the testimony of the world, while the cost of the whole was enormous. He recommended that the pay of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers should be raised to 1s. 6d. per day, which, with the usual allowances, would bring the wages of the men up to 12s. 6d. per week. Under such an arrangement, combined with short service, a superior class of recruits would be attracted to the service, and an efficient reserve would be created.—The motion was seconded by Mr. MUNTZ, who expressed his satisfaction at the proposal for building and acquiring militia and other barracks, and raising the money by terminable annuities.—Lord E. CECIL asked for explanations of various points in Mr. Cardwell's opening speech, and Colonel ANSON called attention to what he maintained was the lamentable state of recruiting, especially for the artillery. Referring to Mr. Cardwell's scheme, he pointed out certain defects in the localisation proposals, and suggested that the regiments to be linked together should be converted at once into one regiment of two battalions. Among other things, he complained of the obstinacy of the War-office in shirking the question of retirement, and admitted the fairness with which the Commissioners were carrying out the Purchase Act.—Mr. CAMPBELL replied to the objections made by Mr. Holms, and dwelt upon the advantages of the new recruiting system and the localisation of corps. What the country required was a small but efficient army in the time of peace, capable of easy expansion in time of war, and this was precisely what the Government aimed at attaining. As to the term of service, we were at present engaged in ascertaining by experiment the exact point which would produce a reserve of the quantity and quality we wanted; and it would be unwise to make a premature reduction in the numbers of our army until we had seen how the reserve-producing machinery would work.—The discussion was continued by Mr. STANLEY, Major WALKER, Colonel GILPIN, Sir WILFRID LAWSON,

Mr. RYLANDS, Colonel BARTTELOT, Sir HENRY HOARE, Sir PERCY HERBERT, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. D. DALRYMPLE.—Ultimately, on the motion of Lord ELCHO, the debate was adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 8.—THE PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA.—Mr. LOWE, in reply to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, said it was perfectly correct that Prince Alamayon of Abyssinia had been withdrawn from the care of Captain Speedy. The change, however, had not been made out of any disparagement of Captain Speedy's services, but because the gallant captain had been transferred from Oude to another district in India, and it was deemed desirable to have the youth educated in England. This decision had been arrived at, not only for the sake of the Prince himself, in whom her Majesty took a great interest, but in view of the important part he may have to take in future years in the civilisation of his countrymen. The Prince had been placed under the care of the head master of Cheltenham School as a private pupil.

India Office.

March 9, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. Ansell (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Possmann (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Conolly, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. E. Hunter, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, Staff Corps; Major H. R. Bradford, Staff Corps; Capt. W. R. M. Holroyd, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Hammond, Staff Corps; Major R. S. Simonds, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. B. T. Reid, Staff Corps; Major N. G. Davies, Staff Corps; Capt. H. W. Pitcher, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major M. K. Bourne, Staff Corps; Surg. major A. C. Macleod.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Miles, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Naesmyth, 6 mo.; Mr. C. Chapman (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. F. J. Oliphant (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. J. W. McCrindle (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. E. W. Clementson (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Capt. E. S. Wood (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. C. Williams, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major D. Hutcheon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. W. W. Haywood, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. J. H. White, R.E., 2 weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Comdr. C. King (Uncov.), Messrs. J. Elliott (Uncov.), and T. W. Wood (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. H. S. Thomas, J. C. Winscom (Uncov.), and T. E. Marshall (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Conductor W. F. Harding; Major gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I.; Surg. N. B. Baillie; Capt. A. Stewart, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. W. Boudier, Staff Corps; Major G. N. Stephen, Staff Corps; Col. R. A. Doria; Capt. F. Hole, Staff Corps; Major C. F. J. Skottowe, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. White, R.E.; Capt. S. Hay, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

WARDEN—The wife of Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Kensington, Feb. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BORWICK—JOHNSON.—Robert H. Borwick to Caroline S., daughter of Rev. R. D. Johnson, Nundial, Madras Presidency, E.I., at British Consulate, Geneva, March 6.

COLES—BANNERMAN.—John W. Coles to Mary, daughter of C. Bannerman, late Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H.M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, at Kennington, March 7.

HODGES—WAUGH.—Edward H. Hodges, R.N., to Bessy M., daughter of the late Lieut. Frank Waugh, 47th Madras N.I., at Hartland, Feb. 28.

PARKER—FAGGE.—Capt. F. G. S. Parker, F.G.S., to Sarah E., daughter of the late A. Fagge, R.N., at Notting-hill, March 2.

DEATHS.

BELLASIS—Louisa, wife of Major general John B. Bellasis, late Bombay Army, at Liverpool, aged 55, March 5.

D'ARCY—Charles Vesey D'Arcy, Lieut. late Indian Navy, at Ballinahinch, aged 35, Feb. 28.

FRASER—James Fraser, late of Singapore, at Park-crescent, aged 70, March 5.

HANDS—Agnes, widow of the late Lieut. col. Frederick W. Hands, Madras Army, Feb. 24.

HOLMES—Henry Holmes, captain, half-pay, Madras Army, and formerly of the 16th Regt. M.N.I., at Arundel, March 7.

HUDDLESTON—Robert J. L. Huddleston, son of the late Col. Huddleston, 7th Madras Native Cavalry, at 62, Oakley-square, Feb. 28.

ORMSBY—Lieut. col. Anthony Ormsby, late 80th Regt., at Windsor Castle, aged 52, Feb. 26.

WATSON—Col. Thomas Watson, Bengal Irregular Cavalry, at Bath, aged 55, March 5.

WRIGHT—Rose E., daughter of the Rev. Harry Wright, M.A., at Cheltenham, aged 20, March 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 1. Martaban, Tuticorin.—2. Str. Scindia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—3. Str. Rollo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Childwall Abbey, Calcutta; Glasgow, Calcutta.—4. Alumbagh, Bimlipatam; Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; str. Yorkshire, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Krishna, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Montano, Rangoon; Moss Rose, Rangoon; Timour, Calcutta.—5. Alnwick Castle, Madras; Cameo, Maulmain.—6. Str. Walamo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Adelaide, Rangoon.—7. Glenlyon, Calcutta; Glasgow, Calcutta.—8. Siberia, Calcutta; Chalmers, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw str. Rollo, via Suez Canal, March 3.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Richmond, R.A., Mrs. Stephen and child, Capt. R. J. Abbott, R.A., Mrs. Beaumont and child, Mrs. Harris and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. C. W. Comber.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 29. Str. Elgin, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—March 1. Royal George, Bombay; Candahar, Calcutta; str. Urbino, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Lumley Castle, Aden, via Suez Canal.—2. Coldstream, Calcutta; Leon Crespo, Calcutta; str. Viceroy, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Nagpore, Calcutta; Royal Alfred, Calcutta; Caranjah, Galle.—3. Str. European, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Inveralla, Negapatam.—4. Connemara, Galle; Scimitar, Calcutta; str. Louisa, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Stratton Audley, Calcutta; Gainsborough, Calcutta; Alfred the Great, Bombay; Bride, Madras; Haidee, Bombay.—5. Mary Shepherd, Kurrachee; Whitburn, Bombay.—6. Athena, Kurrachee; Art Union, Kurrachee; Queen of Beauty, Aden; str. Erl King, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Abbotsford, Bombay, via Suez Canal; China, Bombay; str. Belgian, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—7. Str. Petersburg, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Singapore, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Art Union, Kurrachee; West Ridge, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Viceroy, via Suez Canal, March 2.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Brett and child, Miss B. Wintle, Mrs. and Miss Hume, Dr. Ash, Capt. McCall, Rev. R. Nicholl, Mr. Steel, Mme. Dubourg and family. For MADRAS.—Miss MacIntyre, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Capt. Gowan, Rev. — Hay, Mr. Gye. For SUZ.—Mr. Byass, Mr. and Mrs. Green and party, Miss Bourne.

Per screw str. Petersburg, via Suez Canal, March 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Miss M. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Cockell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

Per str. Singapore, via Suez Canal, March 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Messrs. J. Milligan, J. E. Blaire, H. C. Bowie, J. Fraser, F. Lyward, J. T. McLennan, and H. A. Dove, Mrs. Stock, Mr. C. S. Stuart, Miss Inart, Miss Dewar, Mr. J. Gardner. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wilson, Mr. C. A. Paterson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roepstorff, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mrs. De Smith, Rev. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and family.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, March 7.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Sub lieut. Vaughan, Sub lieut. C. Collis, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Burnet, Mrs. S. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell, Mr. J. W. DREWETT, Lady Pitcairn, Miss Cunningham, Lieut. Whitmore, Mrs. M. A. Watson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Plowden, Mr. H. C. Powell.

Per str. Nyanza, March 11.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. W. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny and infant, Col. Walker, Capt. R. H. Napier, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Major gen. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. J. P. Green, Mr. T. G. A. Palmer. For HONG KONG.—Mr. N. C. Stevens, Mr. J. Manger, Mr. R. H. Cook, Mr. T. D. Bovis, Mr. J. A. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, Mr. Larken. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. C. W. Cox. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Murray. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Leekman, Mr. J. Penny, Mr. W. Penny.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Glenlyon, Calcutta to London, Jan. 26, 2 N., 22 W.
Attila, Rangoon to Falmouth, Feb. 3, 18 S., 6 W.
Broughty Castle, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 18, 36 S., 22 E.
Asteria (? Attila), Rangoon to Queenstown, Jan. 30, 35 S., 19 E.
Empress Eugenie, Cocanada to London, Jan. 25, off Cape Agulhas.
An American barque, Rangoon to Falmouth, Dec. 16, 8 S., 15 W.
Everett, Calcutta to London, Feb. 28, 48 N., 10 W.
Glasgow, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 25, 2 N., 25 W.
Glaslyn, Kurrachee to London, Jan. 20, 5 S., 18 W.
Ellen Jane, Rangoon to Queenstown, Jan. 20, 3 S., 21 W.
Adelaide, Rangoon to Liverpool, Feb. 13, 22 N., 38 W.
Caunda, Calcutta to Clyde, Dec. 28, 29 S., 12 W.
John Allan, London to Madras, Feb. 22, 30 N., 11 W.
Methven Castle (?), Calcutta to Dundee, Dec. 29, 29 S., 43 E.
Burlington, London to Madras, Dec. 31, 28 S., 27 W.
Compta, Liverpool to Calcutta, Jan. 1, 25 S., 27 W.
Himalaya, Sunderland to Madras, Jan. 3, 24 S., 27 W.
Appendix, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 31, 23 S., 33 W.
Hannibal, Calcutta to London, Jan. 7, 24 S., 63 E.
Pericles, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 6, 30 S., 41 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A message from Scilly reports that the str. Delaware, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which sunk near Scilly on Dec. 19 last, has been entirely broken to pieces by a southerly gale.

The wreck and remaining stores of the British Prince, from Dundee to Calcutta, which was reported on Feb. 5 as ashore S. of the Bass Rock, were sold on Feb. 27 at Dunbar; the hull, spars, rigging, chains, &c., were bought, as they lie, for £305.

The str. Krishna, from Calcutta, arrived in the Downs on March 5 with main-mast carried away.

The Gertrude, from Calcutta to Dundee, which arrived at St. Helena on Jan. 7, proceeded next day in charge of the first mate, her master, Heagerty, remaining behind on account of bad health.

The bows of the Defiance, from Bombay to Liverpool, stranded at the mouth of the Untaintivan river, were blown out on Jan. 5. There were then 200 bales of cotton on shore, and about 5,000 still on board.

The Ranovola, Evans, to Singapore, with coals, which put back to the Tyne March 5, after being ashore south of Souter Point, was making 3½ inches water per hour when she came off; she took assistance; agreement, £120.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Donald Stewart, and Mr. J. Macfarlane.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Turner, Capt. Willock, Mr. A. Chaplin, Mrs. Creagh, Rev. O. Deere, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. Boyle, and Lieut. Beresford.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Watts, Col. Baker, and Mr. J. Anderson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tippet, Mr. Parsons, and Lieut. Kelly.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. W. Brown.
 BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Graves.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Capt. Lloyd.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Com. Patterson, Surg. Crocker, and Mr. Powell.
 BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Newman, Mr. A. B. Gibb, and Mr. J. McNab.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Capt. and Mrs. Keogh.
 BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. O'Keefe, and Miss O'Keefe.
 SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, and Mr. K. Murray.
 BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. W. Penny.
 SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. R. Hare.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Johnson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. E. Hamilton, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Matland, and Surg. Wells.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. L. Campbell, and Capt. and Miss Fortescue.

MARCH 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Horsley, and Major and Mrs. Kettlewell.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major F. O. and Mrs. Davidson, Dr. N. Baillie, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Batchelor.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. H. Leck, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Macine.

MARCH 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hole.
 BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. F. Arathorn.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. J. Darling, Major G. N. Stevens, Mr. Drake, and Capt. and Mrs. E. Stewart.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. E. W. Trevor, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor, and Mr. Upperton.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Stewart.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Glover.
 BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weyssgang.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and Mr. Devenny.
 BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Leyburn.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The *Echo* observes that the Indian officers who were transferred to her Majesty's service by the 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, have a grievance, and, because they have not many and influential friends in the House of Commons, their grievance will be all they will have, unless the general public bestirs itself to see them treated as fairly as their English brethren. Under the old Company's management, and by approval of her Majesty's Government, it was the custom of members of the Indian Civil Service, Medical Service, and Regimental systems, to quicken retirement by payment of bonuses to the retiring officers. In the Medical and Civil Services these payments were made from a common fund. In the Army they were made from separate subscriptions in each regiment and branch of the service—the detailed working of the scheme being different, but the principle the same. On the passing of the Act above quoted, specific provision was made for the Civil and Medical bonus funds, but the Regimental scheme not being a common fund was overlooked. The Act, however, professed to secure all officers the position and expectations they had before the transfer, and Lord Derby, in speaking on the Bill, explicitly stated that such was its intention. The introduction of the Staff Corps, with an entirely different system of promotion, caused the entire collapse of the bonus system in regiments, and subscriptions already paid by officers were lost to the subscribers as completely as if they had been a body of ordinary deferred annuity insurers in a collapsed Insurance Company. Their plea is very simple. It is that they shall be treated as fairly and generously as the English officers who are compensated for the abolition of purchase. And we must say we think they have better reason. Their request is just, and they have not obstructed the business of a Session in pushing their claims into notice.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 14.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 22.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 1/2 oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.

each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.

each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101 1/2 102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101 1/2 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101 1/2 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101 1/2 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96 1/2 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 1/2 97	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	96 1/2 97	
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96 1/2 97	
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	96 1/2 97	
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	101 1/2	
10th 4 per Cent. of 1873	100 1/2	
11th 5 per Cent. of 1856-57	97 1/2	
12th 5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	106 1/2	

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Bombay	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 13-16 d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16 d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2 d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices
India Stock	100	204 to 206
India 5 per cent.	100	109 1/2 to 110
India 4 per cent.	100	102 1/2 to 103
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	100	97
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	100	98 to 99
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1870	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
India Stock Debentures, 1858	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
" " " 1859	100	
" " " 1863	100	
" " " 1864	100	
" " " 1864 or 1866	100	
India Debentures, 1873	100	102 1/2 to 103
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100	100 1/2
India 5 per cent. for account	100	103 1/2 to 103 3/4
India 5 per cent., 1870	100	103 1/2 to 103 3/4
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	100	103 1/2
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100	100 1/2 to 101
India Bonds (£1,000)	100	22s. to 27s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	100	20s. to 25s. pm.
RAILWAYS.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	4 to 1 1/2 pm.
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	
East Indian	100	108 to 109
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Ditto	6	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	90 to 92
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	97
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	104 to 105
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to 1/2 pm.
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104 to 105
BANKS.		
Agra (Limited)	all	7 1/2 to 8
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15 to 16
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26 1/2 to 27 1/2
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	47
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	164 to 169
British Australian	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11 1/2 to 12
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
China Submarine (Limited)	all	9 1/2
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Indo-European (Limited)	all	11 to 13
Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Anglo-Indian Tea Company	1	1 to 1 1/2 pm
Assam Tea Company	20	38 to 40
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6 1/2
Do. New	4	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16
Darjeeling (Limited)	all	19 to 22
East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Jorahat Tea Company	20	35 to 40
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 104
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1/2 dis. to par
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	51 to 53
Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par.
Tiphook Tea Company	10	10

Advertisements.

ABYSSINIAN DONATION BATTALION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That ROLLS of the SHARES, UNCLAIMED IN INDIA, of DONATION BATTALION for Service in Abyssinia, due to Officers and Men of the undermentioned Vessels of the Bombay Marine, have been received, viz. :—

Her Majesty's Steamers *Coromandel*, *Dalhousie*, *Sir John Lawrence*, *Earl Canning*, *Lord Elphinstone*, *May Frere*, *Scind*, and *Semiramis*; steam tugs *Rustom*, *Spitfire*, and *Pehlwan*; steam barge *Clare*; schooner *Constance*; and ship *Hydrabad*.

Payment of these Shares will now commence at the Military Department of this Office. Applications from Officers and Men who served on board these Vessels must be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office Westminster, S.W.

The production of Service Papers, or other Documents to establish identity, will be required.

T. T. PEARSON, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 6th March, 1872.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Second Grade, Salary, Rs. 4,200 (about £120) per annum, will be available in 1874, for such Candidates as may be found duly qualified.

For further particulars apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

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" Ceylon	... Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Malale.
" THE STRAITS	... Singapore, Penang.
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" JAPAN	... Yokohama.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

Now that the Indian mails appear to arrive regularly on Monday mornings, the publication of *Allen's Mail* will in future take place, as in fact it has generally done for some time past, on Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 26; Agra and Madras, Feb. 24; Calcutta, Feb. 23.

THE one topic of the week in India was the death of the late Viceroy, and the leading events of the same time are nearly all connected therewith. The papers, Native and English, vie with each other in long accounts of the fatal visit to Port Blair, in regretful comments on Lord Mayo's Indian career, in discussions as to the murderer's probable motives, and in graphic descriptions of the ceremonies following on the arrival of Lord Mayo's remains at Calcutta. The great procession of Saturday the 17th which conducted the body to Government House passed everywhere through deep lines of spectators silent and for the most part clothed in black. On the 21st a similar procession accompanied the body to the *Daphne*, whence on the following day it was transferred at Saugor to the *Glasgow*. The sympathy everywhere shown for Lady Mayo, and the horror expressed by natives of all classes at her husband's murder, are as remarkable as they are probably sincere. Even the convicts at Port Blair are described as joining in the universal outcry against the assassin. Meetings, deputations, addresses of condolence, chime in with the grief expressed in the set official tributes to the memory of the late Viceroy. In reply to one deputation, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Governor of Bombay spoke in touching terms of the friend he had lost, and besought his hearers to forbear from rash suspicions regarding the murderer's motives. He bore witness to the horror which so many of his Mussulman fellow-citizens had been foremost in expressing at so cruel a deed. "Our sorrow and regret"—said one gentleman to him—"equals yours; but we have to suffer more, because we feel ashamed and humiliated that such a crime should have been committed by one of our reed."

IN taking formal leave of his own Council, Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, now acting Viceroy of India, bore witness to the warm and friendly interest which the late Viceroy had always taken in the affairs of the Madras Presidency. By his death Madras had lost "a protector and a friend, to whom no interest, however remote, was indifferent, and who was ever anxious to relinquish to others that share of power which he felt he could not retain with advantage to himself. To such wise and considerate principles of action in public affairs, the late Viceroy united in his private relations a dignity, sweetness, and generosity of character which inspired respect and attachment in all who approached him. With this able and amiable statesman it was my good fortune to work in the most perfect harmony during the whole period of our official association. Such a connection could never have been severed without regret. It may be imagined how much that regret has been intensified by the catastrophe in which so much goodness and usefulness have closed."

ON the same occasion Lord Napier received some flattering tributes to his own career as Governor from successive members of his Council. Speaking for all his colleagues, Mr. Arbuthnot avowed his belief that Lord Napier's government of Madras would favourably compare with the best of those which had preceded it, and that his policy had always been wise, beneficent, and progressive. Mr. V. Ramiengar, besides re-echoing Mr. A. Brown's praises of his Lordship's courtesy and kindly consideration, thanked him warmly for the encouragement he had "given to natives to express freely and unreservedly their honest opinion on public measures." Referring to some measures lately passed through Council, Mr. Gajapathi Rao declared that "never were adopted measures more fraught with lasting future good" to the Madras Presidency.

LORD NAPIER's departure from Madras on the 23rd February was greeted by one of the very largest gatherings ever witnessed in that city. Crowds of people lined the road from the Fort to the Pier, or filled the houses near the latter. The Princes of Arcot and Travancore, with a large number of leading Hindus, were among the foremost in paying homage to Lord and Lady Napier. The native address presented to him at the Pier recounted the many services he had rendered the country from his first efforts to avert the famine of 1866 to his latest measures in aid of popular education. A grateful reference to the memorials he would leave behind at Madras and elsewhere of his own private almsdeeds, was accompanied by a request for his lordship's portrait "as a small token of our modest appreciation of your useful labours for our good."

LORD MAYO's murderer, Shere Ali, had been sentenced to hanging before the mail left Calcutta. That sentence, we learn by a telegram of yesterday's date, has at length been carried out. The statement he had promised to make before his execution came, it appears, to this; that he had resolved to murder both the Viceroy and General Stewart, that on hearing the guns which announced Lord Mayo's arrival, he went and sharpened his knife in the jungle, and that he could not resist the temptation to kill the Viceroy when he saw him pass. It appears that no clue to anything like a conspiracy has yet been discovered; nor is it stated how he made his murderous attack; but the belief is that he quietly joined the party and crept up to the Viceroy in the dark.

ACCORDING to the Indian papers, General Bouchier was last heard of on the 18th of February, when the troops destroyed Lalboora's chief village of Chumfai without opposition. It was raining heavily, and the troops were huddled. General Brownlow on the 18th reports that the two most powerful Howlong Chiefs had made their submission, agreed to give up their prisoners, and to allow free access to their country. Some of the prisoners had already arrived.

LORD ULICK BROWNE has been appointed chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, and Mr. S. Wauchope Commissioner of Police.

THE Indian papers publish an important despatch of Dec. 6, 1861, from the Secretary of State for India on the Uncovenanted Civil Service. We have only room now for the following ominous paragraph:—

It is, no doubt, difficult to devise rules to meet all the cases of European and Eurasian uncovenanted servants who have obtained their first appointments in India. Saving such reasonable concessions as I am willing to grant to actual incumbents, I desire that it may be regarded as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from, that all Europeans appointed in India to offices which could be fitly held by natives, should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough, of course, included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices.

A CALCUTTA telegram of March 12 reports the arrival there of *Pan Singh*, the Kuma leader, on the night before from Allahabad, where he had been kept under lock and key ever since the outbreak in Sirhind. From Calcutta he is to be carried off to Rangoon.

FROM another telegram of the same date we learn that the remainder of General Bouchier's Column had already started from Tipai Mukh on their march back to Cachar. It appears that several of the soldiers had died of cholera on the road.

ON the 11th of March, according to a recent telegram, the steamer *Glasgow* left Bombay for Suez with Lady Mayo and her husband's remains on board.

To judge from recent telegrams, the famine in Persia still rages, and no abatement has yet appeared in the consequent distress. At the meeting held in the Mansion-house on last Friday week for the relief of the sufferers, fresh reports dating from January last were read, disclosing a woful state of things in the famine-stricken districts. From the south-east of Persia the distress appears to have extended to the north-west; a thousand families being reduced to the verge of starvation in one town alone, while a winter of unusual severity has everywhere intensified the prevailing misery. Cold, hunger, and disease combined, were playing havoc with the poorer classes. It is some comfort to think that a hard winter bodes well for next season's harvests, for it is the mountain snows that feed as they melt the few streams which irrigate the land of Persia, and for the last three years those streams have failed to do their wonted work. But in the meantime the suffering caused by last year's drought must press heavily on the people, and the funds hitherto collected for their relief need prompt replenishing. If the Committee could but count on continued help for only a few weeks more, numbers of helpless and starving wretches would be enabled to tide over the present calamity. The money hitherto collected has been laid out by the volunteer agents of the London Committee in food, clothes, and the construction wherever possible of relief works. In accordance with the suggestion put forth by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the meeting on the 8th resolved to appeal through the newspapers for further aid in the good work, on the understanding that all subscriptions should cease on June 30. Such an appeal, we hope, will not be made in vain.

IN his letter to the *Times* of last Tuesday Mr. Fitzjames Stephen appears to us to have taken needless trouble in exculpating Lord Mayo from a purely imaginary charge. The Law Member of the Indian Government fears that the object of Lord Mayo's unfortunate trip to Burmah and Port Blair may have been misunderstood in this country, and therefore hastens to assure us that it was not undertaken "for the sake of amusement merely." We certainly were not aware that such a notion had occurred to anybody whose opinion about the late Viceroy was worth having. To none of our readers at any rate could such a notion have suggested itself, if they have followed

the accounts we have from time to time given of Lord Mayo's movements. No one acquainted with his previous career could have mistaken the voyage to Rangoon and Maulmain for a mere pleasure-trip, and the brief reports of his doings in these places showed how little of his time was reserved for mere pleasure, even when he might fairly have taken as much of that as he chose. We hardly needed Mr. Stephen's assurance that he had serious things to talk over with Mr. Eden, or that his subsequent visit to Port Blair was one of grave business. No sooner had the telegram told us of his death than the *Times* at once indicated to its many readers the apparent object of that visit. It was everywhere taken for granted that the late Viceroy had gone thither to see for himself how things were managed in a convict settlement, of which strange stories had reached our ears a few months before. Had Lord Mayo lived to visit Orissa, we may be sure that there also business would have been his first care, and that two men so keen for work as he and Mr. Campbell would have got through an unwonted amount of it in the shortest possible time. In truth, the idea of going anywhere for mere amusement was the last thing which most people would have dreamed of laying to Lord Mayo's charge.

It is not on the 25th, but on the 21st March, that the new Viceroy sets out for India, by way of Marseilles, whence he proceeds on board the *Antelope* to Alexandria. From Suez he will resume his voyage on board the *Glasgow*, whence Lady Mayo and her sad burden will, we believe, be transmitted to the *Antelope*. Captain Speedy, erewhile guardian of the Abyssinian Prince Alamayu, has just started on his return voyage to India, relieved of his young charge, who remains in the care of the Head Master of Cheltenham College, but honoured with a graceful token of Royal appreciation in the shape of a handsome gold watch and chain. On the former had been engraved the following legend—"To Captain Speedy from Victoria R."

AT the last meeting of the Geographical Society two very interesting papers were read and discussed. One of them, by Major E. C. Ross, described a "Visit to Kej and Journey from Gwadar to Kurrachee," while Captain B. Lovett's paper treated of a "Survey of the Perso-Khelat Frontier." As Sir H. Rawlinson reminded his hearers, the country explored by Major Ross is that through which runs the telegraph line from Kurrachee to Teheran, and along a valley 250 miles in length which divides two hill-ranges parallel to the Makran Coast will some day run a line of railway connecting India with the top of the Persian Gulf. From Gwadar on the coast Major Ross went across these ranges to Kej, thence eastward to Bela, and afterwards in a southerly direction to Kurrachee. During his journey he gleaned much useful information regarding the people and their ancient history. The former he found to be of true Aryan descent, speaking a language more nearly akin to ancient than to modern Persian. In the subsequent discussion it was pointed out that Alexander's legions had marched down the long narrow valley of Kej on their way home from the Indus to Babylon, at the time when Nearchus, with one division of the army, made his celebrated voyage from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Gulf. It was along this same valley that the Arabs centuries afterwards invaded Sindh. Speaking of the date-groves scattered, generally in lines, about the country, Sir Bartle Frere brought up the legend in which the inhabitants ascribe their origin to the seeds of the dates consumed by Alexander's soldiers during their daily marches. It appears that all our previous knowledge of this region was comprised in the Reports of Grant and Pottinger, two officers deputed for that purpose in 1810 and 1811 by Sir John Malcolm, then Special Envoy to the Shah of Persia.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD presided last week at a discussion opened by Mr. F. Campbell, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, on "India as a Field for Private Enterprise." The speaker insisted on the special advantages of Assam, as compared with Australia, New Zealand, or Natal, for retired civil and military officers wishing to emigrate on limited means. The question of getting there settled itself, for the Brahmaputra was navigable by large steamers all the year round. As for the climate, it was healthy enough in the more settled districts where the jungle had been cleared away. The sickness prevalent among the earlier settlers had been mainly due to their selection of unhealthy sites. The soil of Assam was naturally fertile, and eminently fitted for the production of tea. Mr. Campbell also

believed in its capacity for producing any amount of silk and cotton. Iron and coal of good quality, to say nothing of gold and silver, also abounded in Assam, while large tracts of waste land were still obtainable, in which men of small means might gain a good livelihood from farming or tea culture, procuring coolie labour cheap from the neighbouring provinces. Mr. Campbell's opinions regarding the healthiness of the climate and the means of access to the country were not shared by some of the subsequent speakers; but the adjournment of the debate was accompanied by a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting and suggestive paper.

THE *Daily Telegraph* hits a manifest blot in the new scheme of Army Reconstruction in pointing to the expense of keeping up our Indian garrisons under a system of double battalions and six years' service. India, indeed, "will justly cry out as soon as her Exchequer is drained to meet the outlay" involved in the new plan. With a local European army, truly remarks our contemporary, "the difficulty would be reduced to a minimum, and sound policy once more govern our Indian military system. Why we should not have a plan that suits us, and India a plan that would suit her, passeth the comprehension of ordinary men." Just so, but when will our statesmen see the truth of this?

WHATEVER degree of success may await Lord Northbrook during his new career, his public utterances during the last few days prove that he has learned at any rate the art of keeping his own counsel. His speech at Winchester committed him to no avowals of which he might afterwards repent. He had the modesty to hint how greatly recent events in India might tend to modify views formed in the days when he studied Indian politics under Sir Charles Wood. His admission of the difference between Eastern and Western civilisation, however satisfactory, conveys no very clear assurance of the way in which he is likely to deal with questions arising from that difference. The compliments he paid to the great Indian services, and the devotion expressed by him to the leading principles of the Royal Proclamation, shed no particular light on the policy he may or may not purpose to pursue. His professions of regard for the welfare of the Indian peoples, however sincere, could give no clue to his real purposes, or measure the extent of his ability to carry them out. The same kind of open reticence marked his Lordship's answer to the deputations that conferred with him last week. There was nothing unselfish, he avowed, in the proposals made to him from Manchester for the development of trade between the two countries. He was glad to hear that India had improved much of late in the production of cotton for the English market; but he had not yet found time to master the newest details on that subject, and the gentlemen of Manchester must of course be aware that India "is a country where all the feelings of the natives must be most carefully considered." Nothing would tempt him to go against the interests or even wholly against the prejudices of his future subjects. Touching the projected route from India to Western China, he could give no opinion just then, but would remember what he had there heard when the matter came officially before him. Telegraphs too were capital things for India, but that was a very complicated question, into which he would take care to look with every desire to deal fairly between rival claims.

THE following announcement settles the question as to the amount of pension bestowed on Lady Mayo:—

Resolved unanimously by the Secretary of State for India in Council that, having regard to the eminent services rendered by the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy and Governor-general of India, to the munificence with which he maintained in that office the dignity of the Crown, and to his death by a deed of violence to which he was exposed in the discharge of his public duty, a life annuity of £1,000 be conferred on the Countess of Mayo, to be paid out of the revenues of India; and, further, that there be paid out of the same revenues the sum of £20,000 for the benefit of the younger children of her ladyship and of the late Earl of Mayo.

March 15, 1872.

In last week's report of the Indian Finance Committee it was inadvertently stated that the Store Department at the India Office charged 5 per cent. for agency on all stores sent out to India. The truth is that no commission of any sort is charged on these stores, all goods being invoiced to the several Presidencies at prime cost.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. H. Holmes, at Arundel, March 7, aged 85.
BENGAL.—Lieut. col. J. Eckford, Bengal Staff Corps, March 7. Ens. P. McDermott, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, at Lahore, Feb. 18.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. G. W. Gibson, Retired List, Bombay Artillery, at 21, Blomfield-terrace, March 10.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Candia*, March 14.—From BOMBAY.—Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Col. and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. Darnell, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Parvsey, Mr. Alexander, Capt. Highmoor, Mr. Remirey, Mr. Consterline. From MADRAS.—Capt. Taylor, Mr. J. McCausland, Mr. W. Denny. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Shepton, Mr. Toms, Mr. J. Stuckey, Mr. J. Du Balay. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mr. Kinnard, Capt. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, son, and daughter, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Pollock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Professor Palmer's letter is unavoidably postponed till next week.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconquered. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

GONDWANA.

ONE of the most valuable contributions to our general knowledge of India past and present is the volume on the Highlands of Central India, which its accomplished author, Captain James Forsyth, did not live to see through the press.* In spite however of his untimely death, the book, as now published, bears about it no marks of incompleteness, and its contents are full of interest to readers of different tastes and classes. Like many other men of mark in the Indian service, Capt. Forsyth combined the early training of an officer with the habits of a keen sportsman, the tastes of an intelligent scholar, and the practical experience of a civil administrator. Employed for some years in the Forest Department of the Central Provinces, he was a Deputy Commissioner in those provinces when his death last year in London at the early age of thirty-three cut short a career of unusual promise, to which the work before us bears clear witness, both for its literary merits and the proofs it contains of careful study and keen observation.

Although a large part of these Central Provinces, under the name of the Sagar and Narbadá Territories, have been ruled by us for more than fifty years, it is only within the last twenty that attempts have been made to explore them thoroughly. In 1858 Sir Erskine Perry commented on the large tract of country which remained unexplored in the Gondwána Highlands and jungles. So little was then known of these wild regions and the wild tribes who inhabited them, that one officer was eleven years in charge of a district containing some 3,000 square miles of forest and nearly 40,000 aborigines, in which he had never once set foot. Not till after the Mutiny, when Manchester began to look to Central India as a promising cotton field, and the notion of a railway along the Narbadá Valley took definite shape, did the desire for further knowledge translate itself into action under the able leadership of Sir R. Temple, the first Chief Commissioner for the newly-formed Central Provinces.

Then—says Captain Forsyth—were seen strange sights in that unknown land; when distant valleys and mountain gorges, that had heard no other sound than the woodman's axe, echoed to the horsehoofs of the tireless Chief and his small knot of often weary followers; when the solitary Goad or Byga, clearing his patch of millet on the remote hillside, was astonished by the apparition, on some commanding hill-top, of that veritable "Government" (Sirkar) in the flesh, which to him and

* The Highlands of Central India. By Captain J. Forsyth. Chapman and Hall, 1871.

his for several generations had been an abstraction, represented, if by chance he ever visited the district head quarters, by a "Sahib" in his shirt sleeves, sitting in a dingy office smoking a cheroot!

One of the first fruits of these new researches was the formation of a Forest Conservancy under Captain Pearson, and one of those who during the next five years were hard at work exploring some 36,000 square miles of wooded hill, and nearly as large a tract of low-lying forest to the south, was Captain Forsyth himself. To the new knowledge thus obtained regarding the country and its inhabitants, large additions have since been made by civil officers, surveyors, missionaries, and others who have travelled over the same ground; and the pith of all their gatherings has lately been reproduced in a Gazetteer, to which Mr. Grant, late Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has prefixed an Introduction, giving a concise history of the provinces themselves. Good maps and yearly official reports leave little more to learn of a hilly region containing about 44,000 square miles, three-fourths of which are still what one-half will always be, waste land. In the present volume we get the cream of many Reports served up in a highly readable form by a writer who can draw largely on his own experiences in aid of the information found elsewhere.

The Highlands of Central India may be said to lie about the 22nd parallel of North Latitude, and between the 76th and 82nd of East Longitude, forming the midmost section of a long range which walls off Hindustan Proper from the Dakhan or Southern India. Or perhaps we should rather speak of two parallel ranges, the Vindhya and the Satpura, enclosing between them the long Narbada Valley, through which the Iron Horse now travels daily on the road from Bombay to Allahabad. The plain out of which rise the Satpura Hills, itself lies a thousand feet above the sea. Above this the country swells upwards in single hills or ranges, whose flat tops vary from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above the plain; and out of these again towers here and there a peak about 5,000 feet above the sea. At the eastern end of the range rises the Narbada. In the centre "the bold group of the Mahadéos, crowned by the Pachmarhi peaks,"—the site of the new Sanitarium—throws the drainage almost equally to the north and south, while the deep valley of the Tapti cleaves the western section in two. These highlands are inhabited by about 4½ millions of souls, a million of whom are aboriginal, and the remainder of Aryan descent. The Gonds, a Dravidian race, who give their name to the country—"Gondwana,"—form the great bulk of the former; a few tribes of Kols and Korkus, akin to the Santals of Bengal, making up the million. These latter show few if any traces of intermixture with their Hindu neighbours, whereas the Gond tribes for the most part seem to have more or less of Hindu blood in their veins. Their chiefs, who approach still nearer to the Hindu type, make a point of seeking wives at any cost from the blue blood of Rajpootana. Many of them already wear the sacred thread of the "twice-born," and all pride themselves on their close adherence to Hindu manners and forms of faith. Nowhere are Brahmans held in greater reverence. Brahmans sometimes cook their food, and they are careful to eat nothing forbidden by Brahmanical law. A like tendency to engraft Hindu ideas and practices on those of their savage forefathers distinguishes the Gonds at large from the less docile Korkús. Their religion is usually a curious jumble of Siva-worship and sacrifice to various powers, good or evil, in Nature. "The malignant powers receive regular propitiation. The Tiger-God has a hut built for him in the wilderness that he may not come near their dwellings. The goddess of small-pox and of cholera receives offerings chiefly when her ravages are threatened." The spirits of persons killed by wild animals are laid with special ceremony. Some of the Gonds retain their old taste for Fetish-worship, one of their idols being an iron spear-head, another a pot full of copper money. Others of a more advanced type worship the heroes of Hindu legend, or such of the Hindu gods as would naturally appeal most strongly to the popular fancy. Vishnu for instance is worshipped chiefly under his attribute of the Man-Tiger,

while Siva, his terrible wife Káli, and his son Bhairava engross much the largest share of the popular homage.

The Korkús and other Kolarian tribes, on the other hand, retain their old nature-worship with their old peculiar customs; their half-Hindu chiefs alone adopting the Hindu worship of Siva and his companions. The sun and moon are their leading deities. They are less addicted than the Gonds to sorcery and witchcraft. They are generally an inch or two taller than the Gonds, and somewhat darker; but both races are nearly alike with their low foreheads, flat noses, large heavy lips, and muscular well-shaped figures. They have neither the prominent jaw nor the woolly hair of the negro. The women grow old and ugly very soon. Their dress consists of a short petticoat tucked in between the legs, and a mantle of white cotton over the shoulders and head. Their bare legs are tattooed in all manner of fantastic patterns, and both legs and arms are "usually loaded with tiers of heavy rings—in silver among the more wealthy, but, rather than not at all, then in brass, iron, or coloured glass." Few of the men have more than one wife, who is purchased from her father, either with money or personal service. Infidelity in the married state is said to be very rare, and when it does happen the injured husband is wont to revenge himself by cutting off his wife's nose and cleaving her paramour's head with his axe. The men usually divide their time between hard work in the fields and bouts of hard drinking.

The Gondwána jungles abound in bison, tigers, panthers, boars, bears, deer, foxes, jungle fowl, spur fowl, and so forth. Hunting bison is no child's-play, for these huge beasts, once wounded, go off at a pace which looks slow, but is really very fast, up and down endless hills and deep valleys, never stopping if they can help it before nightfall. In following one of them up Captain Forsyth would frequently sleep out in the forest many miles away from home. To tiger-shooting he devotes a whole chapter, although as mere sport he found it much inferior to bison-stalking. It is a work of charity however to reduce the number of "cattle-lifters"—probably old tigers no longer equal to the chase of lighter game—one of whom will destroy sixty or seventy head of cattle in the course of a year. To stalk them on foot seldom answers unless the huntsman kills his prey at once, for in following a wounded tiger through heavy jungle the man's life is in far worse danger than the tiger's. There is quite risk and excitement enough, with far more certainty of bagging your game, in hunting him on an elephant. In the danger popularly supposed to attend a mere walk in tiger-haunted jungle, Captain Forsyth has very small belief. In ten years of frequent roaming on foot "in the most tigerish localities," he only once came across a tiger when he was not out shooting, and only twice when not actually searching for tigers to shoot. A known man-eater of course would be always dangerous. Such an one, as a rule, "can only be killed by the European sportsman with the help of an elephant, the native shikáris rarely attempting to molest them." A man-eating panther is yet more mischievous than a tiger.

On the *Flora* of these remote highlands, the teak-forests that cover the trap formation of the central range, the sál forests on the eastern side, which is thus connected with Chota Nagpúr and the lower Himálayas, on the *Mhova* tree, whose luscious flowers furnish food and strong drink to the wild tribes and the low-caste Hindús, the present volume gives much information at once useful and pleasantly told. The early history of the country under Mohammedan and Marátha rule is briefly sketched. Of its subsequent progress under our rule we have a picture the more satisfactory for its evident faithfulness. On these and many other topics of more or less interest however, the inquiring reader would do well to consult the book itself.

JUDICIAL.—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to invest, under section 23 of Act. XXV. of 1861, all canal officers who, at the date of the passing of Act. XXX. of 1871 (the Punjab Canal and Drainage Act), had been and were invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised under Act VII. of 1845, with the like powers, to be exercised under Act XXX. of 1871, within their respective districts.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the British army has lately had transferred to it all the officers serving in the three Staff Corps of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it may prove of interest to state the number of effective officers so transferred.

By the Quarterly Army List, published in India by authority, dated Jan. 1, 1872, the Staff Corps contains—

	General Officers.	Colonels and Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Cpts.	Subalterns, inclusive of Probationers.
In Bengal ...	28	314	211	365	259
In Madras ...	9	227	169	284	57
In Bombay ...	10	127	120	174	93
Total ...	47	668	500	823	409

or, exclusive of general officers, 1,168 field officers and 1,232 captains and subalterns.

There remains a further body of Indian army officers, who elected to remain local, and their numbers are :—

	General Officers.	Colonels and Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Cpts.	Subalterns.
In Bengal ...	55	68	15	161	26
In Madras ...	41	50	5	70	11
In Bombay ...	21	30	3	59	15
Total ...	117	148	23	290	52

or, exclusive of general officers, 171 field officers and 342 captains and subalterns.

Therefore the aggregate of the Indian army consists of 1,339 field officers and 1,574 captains or subalterns! rather a startling fact; and, if matters are left to drift on under the existing rules of promotion for length of service,* the field officers will be annually increased by about 100 in excess of casualties, and it may be predicted there will be 2,000 field officers in the Indian army eight years hence, and only 600 or 700 captains and subalterns, should the Staff Corps receive annually as many probationers from British regiments as are required to replace casualties.

The local army officers (171 field officers, 342 captains, or subalterns) may be dismissed without further comment, as they are now dying out, or being absorbed, as promoted to generals in due time. As long as they exist they are an adjunct to the Staff Corps for officering the Native army, or sharing in Staff employ; the less competent officers of them being used only for general duties in the military stations in India.

To revert to the Staff Corps officers, consisting of 1,168 field officers, and 1,232 captains, or subalterns, now incorporated into the British army. A few years hence these officers will utterly block the promotion to generals of all the British army colonels ranking subsequent to February, 1866, the date the amalgamated list of British and Staff Corps colonels begins, so that the question of thinning that list by the inducement of retiring bonuses and pensions is a question affecting the interest of British officers, and not simply one for consideration of the Secretary of State for India. The supreme Government of India has repeatedly urged liberal and early measures for pensioning off the superfluous number of Indian field officers, and has always met with refusal to its proposals from the India Office.

The Indian Native armies of the three Presidencies, inclusive of the Punjab Frontier Forces, Hyderabad Contingent, &c., and excluding military police and purely local corps, consists of 174 regiments of cavalry and infantry, thirty-six companies of sappers and Native artillery. Each regiment requires a complement of three field officers, and four captains, or subalterns, and it is well known many officers are with regiments who are too old for the work, and that the evil is hourly increasing, as Government have failed to provide the proper influx of young blood to the Indian Staff Corps, and to hasten the exit of the old officers, by reason of the Staff Corps muddle that prevents old officers retiring on pensions inadequate to support them and their families, and induces them to hang on for the colonels' off reckoning allowance, due to them after thirty-eight years' ser-

* A subaltern becomes a captain on twelve years' service, a captain a major on twenty years' service, a major a lieutenant-colonel on twenty-six years' service, and a lieutenant-colonel an army-colonel in thirty-one years' service.

vice. Consequently those officers, who are now in the prime of their life, are grievously discontented by the slowness of their rise to responsible positions, owing to those positions being mainly held by old colonels whose retirement ought to have been facilitated, and not retarded.

There may be a hopeful future, and many bright careers open to the young British officer who elects to cast his lot in the Indian Staff Corps, in the varied civil and military staff appointments, or in regimental service with the Native armies of the Empire; but ere that future can dawn, Government must do their duty in dealing with the present stagnation, and on behalf of the incoming young blood, provide military funds and adequate pensions.

The Native army of India is much misunderstood in England; it cannot become a source of danger to the Empire by being worked up to higher efficiency than it is now permitted to reach; at present it labours under evils from the system by which it is officered, and by the mistrust shown towards it, by both the Home and Indian Governments, who generally refuse to arm it with the effective musket of the age, and are parsimonious towards it in matters of pay, clothing, and quarters.

The real danger consists in having a Native army too large for the work to be done in time of peace. Numerical reduction of it can be arrived at by rendering it more effective, by totally disconnecting the effective fighting Native army from performance of civil duties; it should supplement the British army in India for active service only, and reorganisation of the Native army should be based on the actual requirements of the Empire, for effective corps for frontier and foreign service; and secondly, for a reserve to it in time of peace, capable of expansion in time of war, and lastly, by organising the existing police into a force sufficient for all civil guards and duties.

The whole question of the Indian army, officers and men, requires the consideration of a Select Committee to establish broad principles for its reformation, and remedies for all defects. It will not do to let matters drift on, because they are misunderstood both in and out of the House of Commons, until another rebellion enlightens the British mind too late.

SENEX.

A MILITIA FOR INDIA.—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I rejoice to observe that you have at length republished the Secretary of State's letter of March 2, 1871. By publishing important State documents you render invaluable aid in the government of our Eastern Empire, for, without the influence of public opinion, our statesmen are apt to fall into fatal errors.

In para. 28 the Duke wishes to be informed whether the Viceroy desires that any reserve force in India should be maintained. In paras. 24 and 27 he notices the non-existence of any reserve force, excepting the soldiers belonging to the Madras and Bombay armies, some of whom, it is supposed, might be spared for service in Northern India.

My complaint is that we have no reserve forces in India, and that in times of peril we leave our rich provinces unprotected by sending every available soldier to the scene of war.

Let it not be supposed, because we in a time of war choose to ignore our duties to our loyal native subjects, that the latter are not sensible of our criminal disregard for their safety. In their quiet way they debit us with all the dacoities, murders, and torturings that take place, and earnestly look for the strong arm of some brave fellow-countryman, who would perform the duties of protecting life and property, which we neglect. At the commencement of the Mutiny the citizens complained that I was too much occupied in providing for the safety of the European community, and neglected the duty of protecting the natives. To gain their confidence it was necessary to sleep at night on the flat roof of the Kotwalee, in the heart of the city, in their view.

The Indian Government does not provide effectually for the safety of the property of its subjects during a time of war. The value of their movable property, exclusive of lands and houses, cannot be estimated at less than 400 millions sterling. Is it too much to ask for half a million yearly for a Militia to protect property of such immense value, as well as to form an efficient Reserve for supplying losses in the ranks of our regular army during war? Like Pyrrhus, we are in danger of being ruined even by our victories.

Some of your English readers may have heard of Dacoities,

but few know what this terrible crime is. It is not perpetrated in the dark; the dacoits light torches in order that their intended victims may not escape them. The wretched merchants and bankers, who have deluded themselves with the idea that they have secured their gold and silver by burying it sixteen feet under ground, or by cunningly concealing it inside the walls of their houses, are put to horrible tortures, and see their wives, children, and servants tortured. Woe to the man who has the reputation of being rich, and is unable to satisfy the dacoits. Death is to him a happy release from pain.

Let us not, for the sake of a miserable economy, ever again permit our name to be sullied by the tortures of thousands of our subjects, whom we have bound ourselves to protect. I beg to remind my countrymen of the atrocities which were annually perpetrated in many provinces of India until the Marquis of Hastings, in 1817, crushed the Pindarees. Permit me to quote one extract from Wilson's "British India":—

But their haste and rapacity tolerated no hesitation, and whoever was supposed to possess property, and was either unable or unwilling to satisfy the demands of the robbers, was put to the most cruel torture, and not unfrequently died under its infliction. Their brutality was equal to their cruelty, and the women escaped violation and murder only by a voluntary death. What the Pindarees could not carry away they destroyed; and their movements were to be tracked by the flames of the villages which they had set on fire after they had rifled them.—Chapter 5, page 190.

Let the English nation also recollect that we are doubly bound to protect the natives of India, for the English authorities in India have disarmed the latter in a harsh and, in some districts, in a very cruel manner.

The women of India may say, with Rose Bradwardine—

And we cannot defend ourselves as in old times, for the Government have taken all our arms; and my dear father is so rash (in India rich). Oh! what will become of us.—"Waverley," Chapter 15.

A correspondent of the *Times* has at last pointed out the probability of a rising among the Sonthals this year, but he has omitted to notice the disaffection which exists among the Rajpoot communities inhabiting the Gangetic Plain lying between the hills of the Sonthals and the Punjab. Like the Sonthals, the Rajpoots under the rule of the Civil Courts have been ground down by usurers, and, unless we employ them as a Militia, are likely to take to objectionable courses on the first favourable opportunity.

In paragraph 28 of its letter the Home Government asks to be informed of the stations in India which ought to be strengthened.

In India we must avoid shutting ourselves up behind fortifications. We must ever be ready to strike, to attack. To do so we must have railways. How is it that only 154 miles of railway were constructed during 1870? Do the English people prefer to lend their money for Russian, instead of for Indian, railways? We urgently require a railroad on the left bank of the Indus from Attock to Hyderabad. We urgently require another from Attock to Lahore, and a third from Delhi to Baroda. We need strengthening at Dera Ghazee Khan and Shikarpoor, for an invader would in these days push on his unnumbered swarms of horsemen and his light artillery from Candahar over the comparatively easy country south of the twenty-ninth degree of latitude. The deficiency of water in Sewestan, Cutch, Gundawa, and Sarawan, was formerly the great obstacle to invaders; this difficulty they can now overcome.—Your obedient servant, T.

THE STORE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having observed in your issue of the 11th inst. the report of my own and Mr. Bedford's examination on the 8th inst. before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance, it is my duty to point out to you that this report is incorrect in nearly every particular, especially in the statement that this department charges 5 per cent. for agency. I have, therefore, to request you to publish this letter, and to request your readers to suspend their judgment till the evidence is published by authority of the House of Commons.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GERALD C. TALBOT,

March 16.

Director General of Stores for India.

BURIAL BOARD, SEWREE CEMETERY.—George Ramsay Wilson, Esq., and the Rev. N. Pagani, to be members of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice the Rev. R. Jardine and the Rev. J. Ciampi, proceeded to Europe. The Rev. Thomas Horsfall, in charge of the Cemetery, to be a member of the Board.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MOTIVES OF LORD MAYO'S ASSASSIN.

The *Times of India* thinks that the hypothesis of a subtle, deep laid conspiracy, so far, rests only on pure conjecture; and however it may be confirmed by evidence hereafter to be discovered, that is not one that pertains to the category of general causes. But though such a malevolent treasonable organisation did not exist before Earl Mayo's ill-fated voyage—only, at most, the latent elements of it lurking in the minds of a few malignants—is it not possible that the daily assertion, in conversation and in portions of the press, that there is such a standing menace to the State, may tend to call it into working order? May we not by insisting so much on the existence of plots, by positively asserting that "India swarms with active enterprising conspirators," be taking the very course to incite and almost taunt to overt acts the few hundreds of miscreants and fanatics who are always to be found in this vast oriental community, but who, without special suggestion, would merely brood over their murderous thoughts? When one ponders over the savagery of the deed, when the immeasurable contrast between the mere reptile-like condition of the mean, wretched Khyberite, and the intellectual quality and imperial value of his victim, it is impossible to restrain indignation, which, in the case of a Calcutta contemporary, has attained to a white heat, carrying the writer far beyond all mundane jurisdictions. True, if there be a *rhemgherist* or murder guild, having for its full aim the decimation of our leading men, that must be put down at any cost: but let us, at least, go about the business like reasonable, though justly angered men, so that our measures may hit the mark. Above all, let us avoid stirring up the fire we desire to quench.

The *Friend of India* observes that there is no body of religionists in the country that did not owe something to the charity and forbearance of Lord Mayo's rule. He was one of the last men in the world to allow any man's faith to interfere with his worldly prospects or comfort. The Mahomedans had in him a most lenient and dispassionate ruler, and so had the Hindoos. We think it is our duty to use every effort to prevent the crime of this one man, or of this one sect, to be imputed to the Mahomedans of India. It would be most lamentable if such an imputation gained ground among us. We should no more think of connecting the Mahomedans, as a body, with the Wahabee treason than we should think of connecting the Bengalee Baboo with the butcher murders in the Punjab. It is exceedingly important that the distinction should be drawn, and that no stigma should be affixed to an entire race for the crimes of a portion of it. We are quite satisfied that the respectable Mahomedans are horrified at the crime. We hope they will do something to make the fact known that no rule ever was endangered, and certainly no rule ever was destroyed, by assassinations. Probably the one thing arising from the death of Lord Mayo will be a more rigorous carrying out of the law. Perhaps, indeed—which God forbid—the innocent will suffer with the guilty before the chapter, which the murderer of the Viceroy began, shall have come to an end. As the matter stands, all that the assassin has done has been to take away the head of one noble family, and to carry mourning into every English household. The moment that Lord Mayo fell there was another to step into his place, as the soldier in battle steps forward into the place of a comrade who has fallen, and not a wheel of the state machinery has been thrown out of gear. The machinery works exactly as it did a month ago; the nation that mourns Lord Mayo could any moment find other distinguished men to step forward unhesitatingly to fill his place. By accomplishing his death one good ruler has been removed but the nation remains fearless, resolute, and stronger, not weaker, whenever she finds a man after a course of duty and labour like Lord Mayo's to die at his post. We fear, too, that the feeling in England, never more favourable to India than at the present moment, will run some danger of being unfavourably influenced by the assassination of the Viceroy. There are races which delight in the secret dagger, but they are not noble races, and never are influential. Sometimes a noble race becomes noted for assassinations, but never till the race is decayed, and at all events our own race, English, Irish, or Scotch, detests assassinations, even as a means of accomplishing what some people think the greatest ends. No cause ever was furthered by assassinations. No cause ever was defeated by them, save the cause that uses them. Our Mahomedan fellow subjects might do some good by making these facts known as widely as possible. Perhaps it might save some poor wretch from fancying that in perpetrating a great crime he was serving some political purpose, when in reality he is merely adding to political action a criminal feature which robs it of all possibility of sympathy, and degrades it to the lowest and meanest, and most cowardly grade known in human association.

IS IT A PLOT?

The *Hindu Prakash* remarks that, with regard to the sad catastrophe, coming as it does so fast upon the assassination of Justice Norman, doubts are naturally entertained whether it does not indicate

some deep-laid conspiracy, which may one day burst out upon us. The assassins of the two highest functionaries of India have been Mahomedans, and have been suspected to belong to the Wahabee sect, which has some cause for being discontented on account of the trial of Ameer Khan and his associates. . . . That the act of such a wretch could be the ebullition of a wide-spread conspiracy of any class of her Majesty's subjects in India, passes one's comprehension. Even if it be the ebullition of more than personal discontent or fanaticism, it can have no political importance or significance. Any body of conspirators that can only act by dark, cowardly, wicked, and detestable murders, of the highest functionaries though they be, by the instrumentality of transported convicts and such other wretched fanatics, cannot be a great source of danger to the State, and will surely crush out themselves before they know they are crushed. For our part, we think, from the detailed information of the catastrophe that is now before the public, that it was purely an individual act and an accident. It so happens, however, that suspicion many a time works as much or even greater mischief than reality. The suspicion of a wide-spread conspiracy among any class of her Majesty's subjects will naturally work a change in the conduct of the ruling class, which cannot but breed mischief in the end. The signs of the times are somewhat serious, and require prompt and prudent investigation.

THE FAMINE IN LULLUPPORE.—A generous minute has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the effects of the famine in the Lullupore District. The spirit of the minute will be seen from this one clause which is all we can give this week:—"Add to this that the people, both ryots and proprietors, are for the most part miserably poor, and often heavily indebted. Colonel Davidson represented that he had pressed them harder for last year's revenue than he would have done had he been as well aware as he now is of the impoverished state of the agricultural population generally."

MADRAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—Mr. R. S. Edwards, late Collector of Customs at Rangoon, has recently retired from the service of the British Government, after an official career of more than fifty years; and he still retains a vivid recollection of old times and old scenes which have long since passed away from India and Burmah. He was born at Madras in 1802, just three years after the overthrow of Tipu Sultan and the capture of Seringapatam; in the days when there was no club and no cathedral, when the Nilgiri Hills were as little known as the mountains of Thibet, when Lord William Bentinck was Governor of Madras, and when the glorious little man, the far-seeing Marquis of Wellesley, was engaged in the all-important task of delivering India from the oppression of Mahratta supremacy. In those days Calcutta was already becoming a city of palaces. The old Government-house where Warren Hastings and Philip Francis quarrelled and fought, and which until a late period formed the public treasury, was being transferred to the spacious building which was then rapidly rising amidst the jungle of Chowringhee. Madras, however, was little more than a group of villages, with Fort St. George and Black Town on the strand, facing the sea; and was fast losing the importance which it had enjoyed in the days when Haidar and Tipu dominated over the south, and the French were in the ascendant in the Deccan. Anglo-Indian society was altogether different from what it is now. Communication with England was about once a year. Houses were small, and punkahs far from universal; life, though occasionally short, was generally genial and convivial; whilst there was a far higher tone in general society than existed in the days when English nabobs maintained Indian zenanas.—*Mr. Wheeler's "Reminiscences of Ava."* (*Calcutta Review*.)

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The report of the committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund for the year 1871 has just made its appearance. The statement showing the operations of the fund in the past year commences with an abstract of the balance-sheet, whereby we ascertain that the assets and receipts were as follows:—To balance from 31st December, 1870, £146,215. 13s. 3d.; to interest on securities, £5,394. 14s. 8d.; to repayment of loans, £5; total assets and receipts, £151,615. 7s. 11d. The expenditure to set against this was the sum of £11,327. 5s. 4d. for relief granted during the year 1871. The working expenses of the office (2, East India-avenue) for the year 1871 were £542. 16s. 1d. The balance in hand of the fund stood on 31st December, 1871, at £139,745. 6s. 6d. The subjoined statement shows the number and description of the various class of sufferers receiving relief from the fund on the 31st December, 1871:—Widows and other relatives of officers, civil and military, in the United Kingdom, 122; in India and the Colonies, 28; widows, &c., of soldiers and seamen in the United Kingdom, 359; in India and the Colonies, 21; orphan children at schools, 39; total recipients, 569. During the period under review the alterations show an actual decrease of 70 in the number of recipients, reducing the annual expenditure by the sum of £653. 6s. The following have been admitted to the benefit of the fund, viz., one officer's orphan, three soldiers' widows on second widowhood, one soldier's orphan. The following had ceased to receive allowances, viz., 9 sons of officers on attaining the prescribed age; 56 orphans of soldiers on attaining the prescribed age; 4 widows of soldiers married; 3 widows of soldiers deceased; 2 widows of soldiers commuted their allowance; 1 widow of soldier's allowance discontinued.

Bengal.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town-hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st January, 1872 H. L. Dampier, Esq., in the chair, the following report was submitted by the managers:—

Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund under the new Rules, the following families:—

Mrs. Hardinge, £300; three children, £120—£120; less one-sixth under Rule 7, £70—£350. The widow and three children (two sons and a daughter) of the late Mr. B. Hardinge, who died in England on the 31st July last. Note.—A son died four days after death of father.

Lady Harrington, £300. The widow of the late Sir Henry Byng Harrington (an annuitant of 1865), who died in England on the 7th October last.

Mrs. Taylor, £300; four children, £400—£700. The widow and four daughters of the late Mr. W. T. Taylor (an annuitant of 1859), who died in England on the 23rd October last.

Mrs. Bidwell, £300. The widow of the late Mr. A. C. Bidwell (an annuitant of 1856), who died in England on the 10th November last.

Mrs. Bernard, an incumbent on the Fund, as being the widow of Mr. Block, has under Article (29) XXVIII. been readmitted to full benefits from the date of decease of her second husband. Her's is, however, one of the matiny pensions, and the Fund is repaid the amount by Government.

The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the 26th July last, respecting the modifications of Articles XXIII. (24), IV. (5), and XXX. (31). It has also been agreed that the last mentioned rule have retrospective effect given it by the managers.

The widow of the late Mr. Cragio has applied, under the revised Rule, Article XXX., for the restoration to pensionary benefits of her son Manson, who was struck off the list of incumbents on attaining his majority in November, 1867. The managers have informed her that they will, subject to the usual confirmation of the general meeting, re-admit her son to pensionary benefits from the date that the rule came into effect, viz., 8th October last.

Mr. W. E. Money has intimated that his son, Mosley Sapte, who attained his majority on the 25th November, is incapable of earning his livelihood. Mr. Money has, at the same time, expressed his wish to continue subscriptions for this son, so that, in the event of his own decease, his son may be admitted to Fund benefits. The managers have informed him that he may, under Article IV. of the Revised Rules, continue payments, but that satisfactory medical proof of the existence of the incapacity is necessary.

In the Financial Despatch No. 108 of the 30th November, 1864, the Secretary of State for India intimated to the Government of Bombay that in the covenants of natives of India entering the Civil Service the rules requiring subscription to the civil funds of the services would be cancelled. To prevent mistakes in the cases of the native gentlemen who have recently been appointed to the Civil Service of this presidency, the Government of India has been asked whether this intention of the Secretary of State has been carried out. No reply has yet been received from Government.

The abolition of the Annuity Fund, to which the greater part of the cost of the joint office establishment of the two funds had hitherto been debited, made it necessary for the managers to revise the Civil Fund Office Establishment. Fortunately the Civil Fund is now in a position to support without difficulty its own proper charges. The managers have, however, in their arrangements had strict regard to economy, as well as to efficiency. The cost of the establishment of the Annuity and Civil Funds together was Rs. 1,274 per mensem. The mean cost of the revised Civil Fund Establishment is Rs. 806 per mensem. The secretary's salary has been reduced and fixed at Rs. 300. This is included in the above sum. As the abolition of the Annuity Fund has only reduced the work of the office about 13 per cent., the managers are of opinion that they have gone as far in the way of reduction as it is safe to venture.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND FOR 1870-71.
Investment of Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested in Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ...	62,61,590	1	7
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) ...	3,06,384	9	6
Uninvested at 5 per cent. ...	34,75,711	14	2

Rs. 1,00,43,686 9 3

Comparison of the Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March, 1870 ...	95,12,284	1	1
Balance, 31st March, 1871 ...	1,00,43,686	9	3

Increase ... Rs. 5,31,402 8 2

After the resolutions were carried confirming the recent admissions to the Fund of pensioners, the attention of the chairman was called to the notice advertised, according to which Mr. H. S. Beadon was to bring forward a resolution for discussion, viz., that Articles 17 and 18 of the Rules of the Fund be amended so as to allow annuitants and other members of the Fund in England who were at present unable to transmit their votes in time, to do so in future; it was decided that, as Mr. Beadon was not present, and no other gentleman was willing to propose the resolution in question, the matter must for the present drop.

RECEPTION OF LORD MAYO'S REMAINS.

THE PROCESSION FROM PRINSEP'S GHAUT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—You will already—by your Special Correspondent—have been put in possession of the full proposed details of the ceremony for the reception of the remains of the late Viceroy, and their conveyance to Government House to-day. The programme was closely adhered to. The body had been landed some hours previously to the time appointed for the procession, at the Peninsular and Oriental steamer depot in Garden Reach. About three P.M. crowds of natives began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Prinsep's Ghaut, around the enclosures railed off for the arrangement of the procession. At half-past three the full Regiment of the Calcutta Volunteers marched down to the depot to join the other portion of the escort of the body from there. Very soldierly and well they looked. At four o'clock the troops appointed had all been stationed, and lined the road on both sides from Prinsep's Ghaut to Government House. The guns of the Royal Artillery had been wheeled into position, and the several deputations of the various public bodies had all taken up their appointed stations. By this time the crowd of people, of all classes, had become very great, but under the admirable arrangements of the police, conducted by the Commissioner in person, the most complete order and quiet prevailed. About a quarter to five the head of the procession commenced to move past, and the remaining sections gradually formed in. The Artillery guns saluted, followed by those of the Fort, and, at the same time, those of the ships of his Majesty of Siam, moored off the Ghaut. The bands, playing a funeral march, moved slowly on, and the procession, formed of hundreds of the first men of the city, and numbers of the respectable inhabitants of all classes, with no sound heard but the measured tread of footsteps, the booming of the guns, and the solemn sacred music, marched by the line of shipping moored along the river's bank; on every ship were present a greater or less number of ladies, all in mourning, to witness the sad spectacle. As the procession neared the houses, the crowd became denser, and it was seen that every roof and window around the Palace-square was filled with fair and mournful faces. Many a tear was shed, as mothers watched Lord Mayo's little son, walking all alone, pale, quiet, and sad, just behind the gun carriage, drawn by six horses, which bore all that was left of his noble father. As the head of the cavalcade wheeled into the square of Government House the Volunteers and the troops filed off to their assigned positions, the officials took up their places, the Artillery boomed out again, the coffin was stopped at the centre of the grand staircase, and the chief mourners stood by it (in their centre the pale, sad looking boy), whilst, the bands continuing their mournful, solemn dirge, the public deputations and others marched by with uncovered heads, and sorrowing, kindly sympathy marked on every face. A platform with tram rails, covered with black cloth, reached from the bottom to the top of the staircase, along its centre. Up this, on a wheeled truck, the body of the murdered Viceroy once again passed beneath that roof which but a few short days ago he left in health and strength. Mourned for he is by all classes, and regretted he ever will be.

Never has Calcutta witnessed so solemn and mournful a pageant as that of to-day, and there is no human being but will pray that it may never witness such another. If the miscreant who caused it could have realised it beforehand, even with such a wretch it must have stayed his murderous blow. Amongst the vast crowd of natives lining the sides of the roads so quiet, decorous, and respectful an attitude was never before observed on the occasion of any State ceremony. Hundreds of them must have left the scene, sorrowing for the foul treachery which struck such widespread grief.

THE LYING IN STATE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.—The Lying in State continues to-day, and hundreds have attended at Government House. The troops in garrison, and from Dum-Dum, both European and Native, after the closing hour for the public in the morning, passed in, in companies of fifty at a time, and marched slowly past the coffin. With to-day this sad portion of the State ceremonies will end. I send you the *Gazette Extraordinary*, issued to-day by Government, notifying the ceremonial to take place to-morrow morning, the 21st of February, in connection with the removal of the remains of the late Viceroy to her Majesty's ship *Daphne*. Many will be disappointed of their desire to pay the last tribute of respect in their power, owing to the limited space available in the proposed procession. The Secretaries to Government in the Foreign Department are assigning the tickets with every spirit of fairness to satisfy all parties as far as is practicable.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21, 2 P.M.—This morning a solemn funeral service was conducted by the Bishop and clergy in front of Government House. Afterwards the remains of Earl Mayo were conveyed to the Custom-house jetty, and embarked on board the steamer *Daphne*. The procession was similar to that of last Saturday, but its length was restricted on account of the short distance to be traversed:—

Volunteers, marching in fours, with arms reversed.

Bands of the 14th and 107th Regiments.

The Viceroy's Body-guard.

The Viceroy's Band.

The Bishop, with two Chaplains.

The Body, on a gun-carriage drawn by twelve horses, with Aides-de-Camp walking at each side.

The Chief Mourners.

Sailors and Marine officers of H.M.S. *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.

The Acting Governor-General.

The remainder of the procession was the same as that on Saturday, excepting that the deputations from each public body consisted of two gentlemen only. At the entrance to the jetty the horses were taken from the gun-carriage, which was then drawn by the sailors and placed on board. During the procession minute guns were fired. The *Daphne* then proceeded down the river, receiving a Royal salute from the Fort. At Saugor the body will be placed on board the *Glasgow*, which then proceeds to Bombay, where Lady May will embark for England.—*Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, in the place of Mr. Cowan, who has been suspended.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE "DAPHNE."—Cholera, we regret to learn, has broken out on board H.M.S. *Daphne*, which vessel has figured so prominently in connection with the event over which India has been mourning. Sub-Lieutenant Gear has died, and the captain, the surgeon, and several others have been attacked. Though dangerously ill for some time, these officers are now expected to recover as the vessel is by this time out at sea, away from the pestiferous influences of the fetid Hooghly. In answer to telegrams sent from Calcutta, replies have been received that all on board ship are hopeful of the speedy recovery of those stricken down, and of good health on board for the future.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STAFF.—The officers acting on the staff of Lord Napier of Merchistoun at Calcutta consist of Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Military Secretary; Major Burne, Private Secretary; and Lieutenants C. L. C. de Roebuck, 60th Rifles; and the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd Highlanders, Aides-de-Camp. Colonel C. F. Fordyce, his lordship's own private secretary proceeds immediately to England. Captain Gore, 84th Regiment remains at Madras as Aide-de-Camp to Mr. Arbuthnot, the acting Governor, and Lieutenant Hope rejoins his regiment. Of the late Governor-General's staff Major C. C. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captains H. B. Lockwood, Bengal Army, R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery, and F. H. Gregory, 15th Hussars, all lose their appointments.

CIVIL.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—You may perhaps have heard that the following changes take place in the Bengal Service:—Mr. D. Jenkins and Mr. S. Simson, Commissioners of Patna and Dacca, retire from the service next month; and Mr. Rivers Thompson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Stuart Hogg take leave to England for eighteen months. Lord Ulick Browne, it is reported, is to have the choice of Patna or the Municipal Commissionership; some say Mr. Stuart Bayley, being on the spot, and having officiated as Acting-Governor of Bengal, has the better chance of this favourite berth; but Lord Ulick Browne is long senior, and has claims Mr. Campbell cannot with justice pass over. In the event of this appointment being made, Mr. Stuart Bayley will go to Dacca. Mr. Bernard will officiate for Mr. Rivers Thompson; who is to officiate for Mr. Stuart Hogg is not yet known. Lord Ulick Browne arrived by the steamer before last, and is now on his way to Calcutta.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

BEYOND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The Ameer Shere Ali seems now to be directing his attention to mechanics. Workshop tools have been ordered from Lahore, likewise a fire-engine. Nothing daunted by the questionable success that has attended the construction of barracks in India, his Highness has determined upon having a cantonment and a prison, after the English style, at Cabul. The prison is to be for Cabulee malefactors only; Punjabee and Hindostanee budmashes will be sent to India as formerly. The Ameer is also determined to put down excessive funeral expenses, and has ordered proclamation to be made that whoever incurs unnecessary expense on these occasions shall be fined a thousand rupees. Yacoub Khan, regarding whom rumour is never silent, is said to have "fortified Herat," and to have issued positive orders that no Englishman be allowed to enter the town. The news from Bokhara represents the Russians as building more durable and more extensive cantonments at Charjoee than those in which their garrison has hitherto been located there. And of whatever article of supply the Cossacks may be in want, they certainly need not suffer for want of tea. There are said to be thirty lakhs' worth of hill tea from India at present in Turkestan, or the marts upon which large dealers chiefly indent. As before, this hill tea commands a more ready sale and a better price than that from China. But, with such an enormous quantity in the market, well may the news-writer remark that, in all probability, the man who disposes of his stock first will make most profit.—*Times of India*.

LORD MAYO'S MURDERER.—The *Indian Daily News* says that a petition signed by a Mahomedan, and addressed to the Chief Justice, was received a few days ago by the High Court in its Appellate jurisdiction, professing to throw light on the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman, and naming some person or persons at Patna as accomplices. The petition came from Delhi.—The murderer of Lord Mayo has been condemned to death, and the sentence has been laid before the Appellate Court of Calcutta for confirmation. At the trial another convict, who gave evidence, said that when the assassin heard of the execution of Mr. Justice Norman's murderer he was much affected by the news. He also said that he gave a feast to his co-religionists on the occasion, and referred in a mysterious manner to some great event that was to take place. Shere Ali spoke of Abdullah as his *bhaie*, relative. He might have spoken, however, only of tribal relationship. His manner was very insolent throughout the trial. He said that he would make a statement before he was executed, but not earlier, as it might appear that he begged for mercy.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—We should like to remind the Hindoos, of Calcutta especially, that the time for the Finance Committee meeting has come, and to urge once more the advisability of sending a Hindoo deputation to England. If this is not done we are certain the omission will be regretted. The mistake however will be the common one of Bengal. The first idea always is to engage an Englishman to represent in England Hindoo views and interests. Some time ago there was talk of engaging Mr. Fawcett, one of the most comically absurd ideas ever known. No Englishman worthy of the name—unless a lawyer who acted as for a client—would be "engaged" and paid, directly or indirectly, to represent the views of Bengal. Nor could he represent them, however much he inclined to do so. As a matter of duty men like Mr. Fawcett will speak out, but they cannot be made into delegates. Our view is strong that some Bengalees ought to go to England. There are two purely Hindoo and singularly able and upright papers in Calcutta—the *Patriot* and the *Bengalee*. Why not put the papers—as the Great Seal is sometimes put—into commission and induce the Editors with some other persons to go to England? The service to India would be immense, and really there ought not to be any need on our part to urge it as a duty.—*Friend of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16. Str. Busheer, James, Moulmein.—17. Str. City of Cambridge, Smith, Port Said, &c.—20. Regina, Brady, Boul.—22. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulmein; Malleny, Curwen, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Carisbrooke Castle, Rona.—17. Str. Delhi.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 99 0 to 98 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 6 to 98 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 6 to 28 10
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	108 12 to 109 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	101 0 to 101 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	86 to 88
Assam Tea Company ...	200	340 to 342
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1435 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	120 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	86 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	36 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	250 or 218	246 to 217
East India Tea Company ...	100	62 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	250 or 218	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	155 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	155 to 165
Iridia General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	355 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	10	90 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	12½	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	320 to 325
Punjab Bank ...	100	81 to 82
Simsa Bank ...	500	540 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	80 to 81
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	4 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXCHANGE.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—The opening rate for this mail was for Bank Bills, 2s. 0½d., at which some business was transacted, but they are now selling at 2s.

Madras.

EMBARKATION OF LORD NAPIER FOR CALCUTTA.

Lord and Lady Napier yesterday evening bade farewell to Madras, and the scene on the beach and pier while they were taking their departure from the pier to the steamer *Patna*, which was to convey them to Calcutta, was a very grand and interesting one. A large tent had been pitched near the pier, and in it, a little after half-past four o'clock, a brilliant and fashionable assembly had come together. It is no exaggeration when we say that the gathering was the largest that has ever taken place on the arrival or departure of any Governor. There were to be seen his Highness the Prince of Arcot, their Highnesses the Princes of Travancore, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot, and the other members of Council, the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, and the other leading representatives of the civil and military services. There was also a very large attendance of the fair sex. The Hindu community was represented by the Hon. V. Ramaingar, the Hon. Gajapathi Ran, Mr. Nursing Ran, Moothoswamy Iyer, Mr. Runganada Moodelly, Mr. Vigiagaraloo Chetty, Mr. Vencataswamy Nadu, Mr. Ragoonatha Row, Mr. Ramachandra Row, &c. Two companies of H.M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, with full complement of officers, and their colours and band, and the Volunteer Guards, with their colours and band, lined the two sides of the pier. The road along the beach from the Fort to the pier was lined with crowds of people, and crowds of people were assembled on the upper storeys and terraces of all the public buildings near the pier. At a quarter after five o'clock Lord and Lady Napier arrived, being escorted by the Body Guard, who met His Lordship at Brigadier-General Neill's Statue. His Highness the Prince of Arcot and the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot received Lord and Lady Napier, who then proceeded to the tent and met the ladies and gentlemen assembled there. Lord Napier, after exchanging a few words with his Highness the Prince of Arcot, was conducted by the Hon. R. S. Ellis to a deputation of the Hindu community who had expressed a desire to wait upon his Lordship and present him with a farewell address. On his Lordship being introduced to the deputation, Mr. Runganada Moodelly, M.A. stepped forward, and read the following address:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier, K.T., &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—Your Lordship's sudden departure from Madras consequent on the sad event which has deprived the empire of the services of the Statesman whose loss we all deplore, precludes our expressing to you in a fitting manner our sense of the benefits derived from your Lordship's able and popular administration of this presidency during the nearly six years you have held the reins of Government.

2. The deep interest your Lordship has always taken in everything affecting the welfare and improvement of this presidency; your humane and vigilant efforts to ward off the terrible effects of famine which unfortunately so often recurs in this tropical country; the introduction of Municipal Government which marked the earlier part of your Lordship's administration; the development which this useful institution has since received under the watchful care of your Lordship's Government and the marked amelioration which has taken place in the sanitary and material condition of the chief Mofussil towns; the intimate knowledge of the condition and requirements of the people gained by your personal visits to almost every district of this Presidency; your large-hearted sympathy with the poor, the sick, and the afflicted, as evidenced by the present condition of dispensaries, hospitals, choultries, asylums, and jails of every description, and by the state of perfection to which especially the Monekar Choultry at the Presidency town has been brought by your Lordship's unceasing personal attention; the encouragement your Lordship has uniformly given to higher education and to educated natives; the comprehensive scheme of elementary education for the masses which has just been inaugurated, and forms the crowning and closing act of your Lordship's administration; your cultivated taste and uncommonly high appreciation of the genius and character of the people of this ancient country; your desire for reviving and preserving whatever is useful and of interest in our ancient art and civilisation; the many substantial memorials we have of your Lordship's connexion with Madras, which, as a city, has been so much improved in its buildings and general appearance within the last six years; your warm regard for the princes and nobility of the country and your desire for their improvement; the urbanity and the courtesy which have ever marked your Excellency's and Lady Napier's intercourse with the natives—are points on which we should have dwelt as prominent features of your Lordship's administration had time permitted our doing so. As it is, we can only beg your Lordship to accept this hurried and feeble expression of our feelings on

the part of the native community, as a tribute of their esteem and gratitude; and we further request the favour of your sitting for your portrait either at Calcutta or on your Lordship's return to England, for which purpose we desire to make the necessary arrangements with a competent artist. This portrait, when completed, we propose placing, with the permission of the authorities concerned, in the Senate-house of the Madras University, designed, sanctioned, and commenced under your Lordship's Government, and which is now in course of construction. The foundation of a scholarship at your Lordship's expense in connection with the Madras University; the contribution made by you in common with ourselves towards the cost of the Hindu Female Normal School opened last year; the establishment of a girls' school in the name of Lady Napier in one of the most important of our provincial towns; the erection of a school house for orphans in the Monegar Choultry; the Napier water pandal, near the People's Park; the projected school in the Napier Park, and the restoration of that noble monument of native art, namely, Tirumala Naick's Palace at Madura—are some of the enduring monuments we already have in our midst for perpetuating your Lordship's name among us; but we desire to have a portrait of your Lordship as a small token of our appreciation of your useful labours for our good.

Wishing your Excellency and Lady Napier a long life of happiness, and trusting that your Lordship has yet before you a long career of usefulness, during which we feel sure your Lordship will continue to interest yourself in the affairs of this Presidency, we bid your Excellency a hearty farewell.—We remain your Lordship's most obedient servants. Madras, Feb. 19, 1872.

Lord Napier made a brief and appropriate reply. His Lordship said that it was hardly necessary for him to express his gratification and gratitude at receiving this last token of the esteem and regard of the native community. He was thankful to them for their good wishes for himself and Lady Napier. Whatever he might have done amiss, or left undone, of this he was fully conscious, that he had always endeavoured faithfully to represent the feelings of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen towards the poorest and meanest of her Majesty's subjects, and if he had succeeded in this he had gained the highest reward and could rest satisfied. His Lordship expressed his approval of the manner in which they intended to show their esteem for himself and Lady Napier. He concluded by wishing them farewell. His Lordship was very much affected when replying. After this Lord and Lady Napier took leave of those present and were conducted to the pier, and Lady Napier proceeded to the place of embarkation in one of the pier carriages, which was fitted up for the occasion, and Lord Napier walked by the side of the carriage. The Volunteer band struck up the National Anthem, as the party proceeded from the land end of the pier, and the soldiers presented arms on either side, as the party advanced. When Lord and Lady Napier arrived at the place on the pier from which they were to embark, the band of the Fusiliers played the National Anthem. Here Lord and Lady Napier shook hands with the ladies and gentlemen who followed them from the tent in large numbers, and then were conducted to the boats that had been prepared for them. Lord Napier, accompanied by the Master Attendant, proceeded in the Port boat, and Lady Napier was conveyed to the steamer in a ship's boat, Colonel Napier Campbell and Colonel Fordyce accompanying her Ladyship. When Lord and Lady Napier were proceeding from the pier to the steamer, the Garrison band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the spectators on the pier cheered long and heartily, and Lord and Lady Napier waved their hands in reply as long as they could be seen. A Royal salute was fired on the embarkation of Lord Napier and on the steamer quitting the roads.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 20.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY STAFF.—We hear that Captain Stewart, now officiating as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and that Captain Walter Campbell, of the Body Guard, is to act as Military Secretary to Mr. Arbuthnot.—*Madras Times*.

THE COOUM RIVER.—The River Cooum is becoming worse and worse every day. The number of mud islands are increasing, and the effluvia in a little time will be somewhat dreadful. If anything can be done for the good of this dirty stream, it ought to be done at once, before we feel the evil consequences of the state of things that we now see.—*Madras Times*.

DISTRESS IN GANJAM.—Latest reports from Ganjam are not cheering. Rain there has been none, and consequently water becomes more scarce every day, and the prospect is said to be such as to engender the suspicion that matters will grow worse before they mend. It is not considered likely that much rain will fall for several months, and till then there must be plenty of privation in store for the poor inhabitants of the district.

LANDS FOR PLANTING.—The Madras Government sometime back proposed some modifications with regard to granting land for planting purposes in the Wynad, and on the Neilgherry Hills. The modifications were then sent to the Secretary of State for his sanction. The Secretary of State in reply said that they had been made by the Governor in Council after very careful enquiry, and that they appeared to be fully justified by the facts stated in the correspond-

ence which accompanied the despatch, and accordingly he fully approved of and sanctioned them.

OUTRAGES AT BANGALORE.—Bangalore has been the scene of two more outrages upon soldiers. At the end of last week, as two artillerymen were passing through the bazaar they were set upon by a number of natives and severely mauled. Again, last Monday a soldier of the Hussars was pelted with stones in the same locality. The police cannot, or will not, do anything in the matter. It is feared that the soldiers will take the matter into their own hands, unless something is very soon done to remedy the evil.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17. Str. Arabia, —, Calcutta.—19. Str. Scotland, —, Calcutta; str. Zeno, —, London.—22. Str. Golconda, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grace, Dr. and Mrs. Walter. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gordon and infant, Lady Friend and two children, Mr. H. Mombarick, Mr. Findlay. For GALLE.—Mr. Faber. For GALLE and BACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart. For SUZ.—Mrs. Wilkinson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Trevor, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Mandley, Mr. R. Porter. From BRISBANE.—Mr. Laire. From GALLE.—Mr. Millbank, Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. Melville. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mantell, Mrs. Prince and child, Mr. J. Thompson, Capt. Saportas, Miss Cobb, Mr. Laug, Mrs. Huley. From BRISBANE.—Capt. Newmarch. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Fleming. From GALLE.—Messrs. Nelson, Struchan, Robison, Hall, and Maclean.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19. Woodbine, —, Rangoon; str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta; str. Calcutta, —, London; str. Arabia, —, Bombay; Prince Waldemar, Calcutta.—20. Renown, —, London; str. Arcot, —, Rangoon.—21. Str. Scotland, —, London; str. Zeno, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. C. Wildes, Mrs. H. R. Muir, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Barclay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lock, Mr. F. J. Chambers, Mr. C. Gray, Mrs. Gray and child, Mr. Dawson's three children, Mrs. Tobin. For SUZ.—Mr. J. McCauland, Mr. W. Denny. Per Renown.—Mr. and Mrs. Herklotts and four children, Mr. Wolfersson, Mr. J. Beuce, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Campbell. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Quinlan, Mr. E. H. Lacroix, Mr. G. Grace.

Bombay.

IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

At six A.M. of the 2nd January we anchored in the sheltered roadstead of Muscat, the capital and chief port of Oman, now in possession of Iuan Syed Toorkoe. The water is deep enough for large ships to anchor very near the shore, and at a few miles eastward on our track we had, according to the charts, passed over soundings of 2,020 fathoms with mud bottom, or depths of over two and a quarter miles. What a leisurely descent for the sailor, as Byron expresses it—

When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelt, uncoffined, and unknown.

It is a favourite theory with some that the depths of the sea corresponds with the elevation of the land. But though this may be the case sometimes, it is not so here, nor around the shores of Muscat harbour. The hills, several of which are fortified, rise from 500 to 600 feet high, far higher than the bay is deep, while the mountains a few miles to the S.W. rise to the height of six or even eight thousand feet. In Muscat there was very little shipping—H.M.S. *Bullfinch* and a few country traders being all. The city contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, chiefly Arabs, though there are many Sidhis or Africans from Zanzibar, and a sprinkling of Hindoo Borahs; is poorly built, though the houses along the beach, some of which were built by the Portuguese, present a strong and pleasing appearance. In the forts are a number of rusty old iron guns, of various calibre. Some appear to have been spiked, and then again bored out, as some of the touch holes are an inch or more in diameter. One large brass gun, about eleven feet long, is much indented in places by shot. It bears the date 1628, the Roman letters P. D. B. (which I interpreted "Public Department of Blunders"), and the figures 43-3-17 near the breach, and near the trunnions within a square, the following letters, thus—

D A C I D A
D E D E C O
A F E S E N O
A D E 1628

The forts, though presenting outwardly a new appearance, are tumbling to ruin, having been greatly injured in the disturbances and fights connected with the late succession to the government, about two or three years ago. There is a bazaar well stocked with dates and halwa, fruit and vegetables, piece goods, &c.; but it is narrow, tortuous, and dirty, and covered with mats to defend the goods from sun or rain. The Portuguese, it will be remembered, held this place in the time of their maritime prospective from 1597 to 1648, when probably it had a greater trade than at present.

MONEY MARKET.—**BOMBAY**, Feb. 26.—**EXCHANGES:** To-day bankers are ready buyers at the following rates for 6 months' sight paper on London, viz., Bank Bills, 2s.; Credits, 2s. 4d.; Documents, 2s. 0 3-16, per rupee. On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at par, and 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount. The rates on China for 60 days' sight drafts are quoted at Rs. 217 per 100 dollars. **SHARES:** The market has shown more steadiness than for some time back, and values of nearly all Securities have improved considerably.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, C., supt. engr., is reapp. to 2nd Circle of Irrigation. Feb. 17.
 BECKETT, W. O. A., asst. comr. of Kamroop, is transd. to Cooch Behar. Feb. 21.
 BEGGIE, Lieut. A. G., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Noemuch Railway, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade. Feb. 18.
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. col. H. A., R.E., suptg. engr. of irrigation, is app. to offic. as joint sec. and chief engr., irrigation branch, on the departure of Col. W. H. Greathed, R.E., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India. Feb. 11. [sep. Feb. 17.
 COOKSON, Col. G. R., to offic. as cant. mag. of Agra, v. Major H. A. Prin-
 CORDNER, R. A., exec. engr., is transd. from the Futttehgrh Branch, Ganges Canal, and posted to the Central div., Agra Canal. Feb. 17.
 COTTON, Lieut. F. F., R.E., servs. placed at disp. of P.W.D. Feb. 18.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. E., R.E., is reapp. to the P.W.D., with effect from Jan. 16, with the rank of offic. suptg. engr., 3rd grade. Lieut. col. Davidson will be temp. employed on special duty under the insp. gen. of military works. Feb. 18. [4th Circle. Feb. 17.
 HAIR, J., exec. engr. and offic. suptg. engr., 2nd Circle, is posted to the HALL, Lieut. G. J., R.E., exec. engr., is transf. from the Boolundshuhur div., Ganges Canal, and app. personal asst. to Capt. C. S. Moncrieff, offic. superint. engr., 1st circle, irrigation works, N.W.P. Feb. 17.
 HOWARD, Capt. T., R.E., exec. engr., is transf. on special duty to examine irrigation and drainage of the Eastern Jumna Canal. Feb. 17.
 HUGHES, E. W. M., temp. asst. engr., Punjab irrigation branch, is brought on the permanent estab. in that grade.
 IRWIN, V., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuttack, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Feb. 21.
 JAMES, Rev. H. D., to be chap. of Mussoorie and Dehra, with effect from Jan. 10.
 KAVANAGH.—The Hon. Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of his appt. by Mr. M. Kavanagh, offic. 3rd grade forest ranger, Punjab, with effect from Feb. 8.
 LAMERT, Rev. M., B.A., to be chap. of Agra, with effect from Nov. 25.
 LOCKWOOD, E. D., to offic. as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta. Feb. 21.
 MELVILL, P. S., comr. Rawalpindi div., is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Jalandhar div. Feb. 15. [Jalandhar div. Feb. 17.
 MERCEUR, Lieut. col. T. W., dep. comr., is transf. from the Kangra to the NICOLAS, Rev. P., to be chaplain of Cawnpore, with effect from Dec. 18.
 PASKE, Major E. H., offic. comr., Jalandhar div., will revert to the charge of the Kangra dist. Feb. 15.
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. col. G. D., R.E., is transd. from 1st div. Agra Canal, and app. to the exec. charge of 2nd div. Agra Canal. Feb. 17.
 ROSS, Lieut. J. C., R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Boolundshuhur div. Ganges Canal. Feb. 17.
 SERRUYS.—The acting Gov. gen. is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. E. Serruys as consul gen. for Belgium in India.
 THOMASON, Capt. C. S., R.E., exec. engr., is transd. from the 4th to the 1st Circle of Irrigation, N.W.P., and posted to the Futttehgrh branch Ganges Canal. Feb. 17. [Nov. 25.
 TRIBE, Rev. W. H., M.A., to be chaplain of Nynsee Tal, with effect from TUCKER, W. R., to offic. as extra asst. comr., Jaloun. Feb. 17.
 VLASTO, T. A., to be a comr. for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta. Feb. 21.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Dec. 14, transf. Capt. A. D. Campbell from the 11th N.I. to the 8th N.I. for duty, at his own request.
 CHAMBERS.—Presy. order confd., dated Jan. 12, att. Capt. W. E. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, lately returned from furl., to the 8th N.I. for duty, at his own request.
 KAUNTZE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 7, app. Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st squad. sub. 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. E. W. Sartorius, offic. 1st squad. sub., proc. on furl.
 KENNEDY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 21, directing Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to offic. as qrmr., v. Qrmr. J. Robinson, proc. on sick leave to England, with effect from Dec. 20.
 LEES.—Presy. order confd., Jan. 24, posting Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Bengal inf., recently returned from leave to Europe, to Fort William, for gen. duty.
 JUSTICE, Major H. A., 2nd in command, 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. as comdt. during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. Dun.
 LITTLE.—Presy. order confd., dated Jan. 19, posting Capt. and brevet major H. A. Little, staff corps, recently arrived from England, to Fort William, for general duty.

MACGREGOR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 15, app. Ensign C. R. Macgregor to be interpreter 96th foot, v. Dorling, proc. on sick leave, with effect from Jan. 14.
 REID.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated March 31, directing all reports of the div. to be made to Col. D. Reid, R.A., during absence on leave of Major gen. W. F. Beatson, comdg. the Allahabad div., with effect from April 1.
 RIND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 22, directing Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, 2nd wing subalt. 28th N.I., to act as 1st wing subalt., in add. to his other duties, v. Marshall, offic. brig. major, Ferozepore, with effect from Jan. 1.
 RYVES—CARPHEW.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 20, making the foll. apps., consequent on the ret. from furl. of Capt. H. E. Ryves, 3rd squad officer, 13th Bengal cavalry:—Capt. H. E. Ryves to offic. as 2nd squad officer, v. Capt. C. R. Pennington, studying at the Roorkee College. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Ryves.
 SHAW, Capt. E. W., adjt., to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Major Justice.
 SOUTHEY.—The prom. of Lieut. col. W. Southey (died Dec. 13, 1871), Madras S.C., to the rank of col. by brevet. from Dec. 22, 1871, notified in G.G.O. No 1,134 of 1871, is cancelled.
 WILLIAMS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 2, 1872, app. Lieut. W. B. Williams, 62nd foot, to be interpreter to the regt., with effect from 1st idem., v. Ensign J. Clibborn, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of Govt. in the P.W.D.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. H. Palliser, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, comdt., 10th Bengal cav. (lancers); Lieut. col. H. F. M. Boisragon, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt., 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force; Major L. H. Williams, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 14th (the Ferozepore) regt., of N.I.; Surg. C. T. Paske, of the Medical department; and Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., 3rd Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force—date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 20.

17TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5, 1872, making the following arrangements, consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut. col. J. Marquis, commandant, and Capt. T. Dawes, adjutant:—

Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth, 2nd in command and wing officer, to offic. as commandant.

Capt. R. J. Walker, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer.

Capt. E. J. McNair, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. G. Brehon, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjutant.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 17.)

The acting Governor general is pleased to make the following appts. on his personal staff:—

To be Private Secretary—Major O. T. Burne, 20th foot.

To be Surgeon—O. Barnett, staff surgeon.

To be Military Secretary—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, 3rd hussars.

To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt. H. B. Lookwood, late 4th European L.C.; Major C. C. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, late 56th N.I.; Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck, 3rd battalion 60th foot; Lieut. R. H. Grant, R.A.

Native Aide-de-Camp—Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Sewbuccus Anwasty, 2nd N.I.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp—Capt. F. H. Gregory, 15th hussars.

The above appts. to take effect from the 9th inst.

MEDICAL.

ANDREWS.—Surg. A., attached to the 8th regt., Madras N.I., is app. to the medical charge of the civil establishments and Sudder Jail at Mercara, in Coorg, v. Surg. E. D. Evezard, relieved.

BUSTED, Surg. H. E., is app. to offic. tempy. as assay master of the Calcutta Mint. Feb. 10.

ELGEE.—Presidency district order confd., dated Jan. 16, directing Staff Asst. surg. W. Elgee, in med. charge of No. 2 batty. 13th brig. R.A., to proceed to Meerut; and app. Surg. major J. E. Moffatt, 1st batt. 14th foot, to med. charge of No. 2 batt. 13th brig. R.A., in addition to his other duties.

KELLY, Asst. surg. J., M.D., attached to 1st Punjab inf., is app. to med. charge of Kashmir for the ensuing season. Feb. 8.

MAY.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt. N.W.P., No. 196, dated Jan. 29, the services of Asst. surg. W. G. May, of the med. dept. are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

PASKE, Surg. C. T., who has reported his return from furl. on Jan. 20, to be civil surg. of Mirzapore. Feb. 17.

SCANLON.—Presidency order confd., dated Jan. 18, directing Asst. surg. J. Scanlon, M.B., 1st batt. 14th foot, to assume med. charge of garrison cells, Fort William, from Jan. 19.

STEVENS.—The services of Asst. surg. R. H. Stevens, in med. charge of 11th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

STRAHAN.—Jhelum station order confd., dated Jan. 20, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, attached to 5th Bengal cav., to proceed to Loodiana to take med. charge of 1st Goorkhas.

THOM, Surg. H., M.D., 3rd Punjab N.I., is app. to civil med. charge of Kohat, with effect from Dec. 12.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers of the Central Province Commission have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—Higher Standard—Lieut. D. Robertson,

assistant commissioner, and Mr. J. P. Goolridge, civil service, assistant commissioner.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (February):—Mr. G. L. T. Harris, Bengal civil service, has been granted an extension of leave for six months. Mr. F. J. Johnstone, executive engineer, Central Province, six months' leave. Mr. R. Porch, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan, for fifteen months. Mr. E. Stewart, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Arraiah, in Purneah, six months' leave. Mr. A. R. Thompson, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, for one year. Mr. R. P. Jenkins, commissioner of Patna, for thirty days. Captain G. S. Hills, R.E., officiating executive engineer, First Presidency division, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. W. Barnfather, to officiate as executive engineer of the Bhaugulpore division. Mr. H. Joll, to officiate as executive engineer, of the First Presidency division. Mr. J. H. Prinsep, civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore, three months' leave, from March 30. Mr. J. C. Leupolt, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Etah, for eighteen months, from April 8.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in February) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major C. P. Lane, 21st hussars, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for six months. Col. R. C. Romer, R.A., to England, for twelve months. Brevet col. D. McNeill, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure from Mooltan, and thence to England for fifteen months. Lieut. A. J. Saunders to England for six months. Ensign T. A. Campion, 5th foot, to Calcutta, from Feb. 1 to July 1, to study the native languages. Capt. J. P. Jones, 8th foot, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut. C. H. Gardner, 12th foot, to Calcutta, from Feb. 15 to May 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. T. C. Rose, adjutant 21st foot, to England, for twelve months. Lieut. A. H. Turner, 25th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment. Capt. C. Ashburnham, 60th foot, to England for twelve months. Lieut. col. W. F. Stephens, Bengal European cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal cavalry, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough. Col. F. W. Baugh, Bengal infantry, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough. Capt. E. H. Webb, gen. list, inf., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough. Capt. C. E. Benthall, for six months, and Lieut. W. J. Williamson, for three months. Lieut. col. G. W. Fraser, Bengal S.C., commandant, 39th regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. Alexander, Bengal S.C., superintendent engineer, D.P.W., N.W.P., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. B. Harrison, Bengal S.C., 1st examiner, pay department, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. Nembhard, Bengal S.C., commissioner, East Berar, Hyderabad, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. R. Elliott, Bengal S.O., 1st class deputy commissioner, Loodiana, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. A. Steel, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, Oudh, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, Bengal S.C., deputy judge advocate, Meerut division, for two years, on private affairs. Major J. P. Martin, Bengal S.C., deputy paymaster, Trans-Ravee circle, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. M. M. Prendergast, Bengal S.C., 2nd in command, 4th Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. E. Hughes, general list, infantry, 3rd Goorkha regiment; G. C. Gregory, Bengal S.C., adjutant, 3rd Goorkha regiment; E. B. Ward, late 48th N.I., 3rd regiment Punjab infantry; and Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, Bengal S.C., commandant, 10th regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. G. A. Cuyler, Bengal S.C., for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. Keer, Bengal S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, for one month, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, sub assistant, stud department, Poosah, for thirty days, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, on private affairs. Major R. D. Griffin, Bengal S.C., 36th regiment N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEAUCHAMP, Capt. G. E. H., cadre 45th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of the central jail at Cannanore, during the abs. of Capt. Neill, on leave. Feb. 20.
BRIGGS, Captain R. G., general list, asst. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police in Bellary, during the abs. of Capt. Highmoor, on priv. leave. Feb. 23.
CUMMING, C. L. B., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, during the abs. of E. Turner on priv. leave. Feb. 20.
HUDDLESTON, W., offic. chief secy. to govt., to be an additional member of the council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Feb. 20.
WHITESIDE, W. S., to act as coll. and mag. of North Arcot, during the abs. of J. D. Robinson on leave. Feb. 20.

MILITARY.

BRUCE, Capt. J. C. W., 48th N.I., to be major by brevet, from Feb. 20.
BUDD, Capt. R. C., 1st wing subaltern, 14th N.I., is removed from his app., and will remain attached to the regt. Feb. 8.
GORDON, Capt. P. L., cadre 6th L.C., is posted and attached to 18th hussars. Feb. 3.
HANDS, Major W., staff corps, A.D.C. to the officer comdg. Pegu div., will conduct the duties of deputy judge advocate, Pegu div., during Lieut. col. Power's absence on priv. leave. Feb. 8.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—
Col. R. T. Snow, staff corps, to gen. duty, Bangalore.
Col. E. W. Boudier, comdnt. 34th L.I., to offic. comdnt. 31st L.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Harkness.
Col. W. Crewe, staff corps, to gen. duty, Madras. This cancels his posting on Jan. 18 last.
Lieut. col. W. Graves, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I., to gen. duty, Rangoon—on relief by Col. Deey.
Major A. T. Baldwin, staff corps, from gen. duty, Rangoon, to gen. duty, Madras, with effect from date of embarkation.
Capt. G. Thomas, from attached 26th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern 14th N.I., v. Budd, removed.
Lieut. C. E. L. Eastall, from attached 26th N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern 7th N.I.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
To be lieut. cols., having completed twenty years' service:—Majors G. R. F. Bardin and C. James, from Feb. 20.
To be major, having completed twenty years' service:—Capt. W. Robertson, from Feb. 20.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Lieut. col. J. Orr, Major C. James, and Capt. A. R. Edgcome, R.E.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Col. J. E. Mayne, staff corps, dep. judge advocate, Central dist.; arrived at Madras on Feb. 12.
Capt. T. Higginson, staff corps, wing officer 1st Punjab inf.; arrived at Bombay on Feb. 8.
Capt. H. C. Davies, staff corps; arrived at Madras on Feb. 12.
Capt. E. L. Armstrong, staff corps; arrived at Madras on Feb. 8.
Col. E. H. Blomfield, staff corps; Major C. James, staff corps, dep. comr., Central Provs.; Capt. A. R. Edgcome, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade; and Capt. A. Curtois, cav. gen. list, 2nd squad. sub. 2nd L.C.—arrived at Bombay on Feb. 16.
Capt. C. M. Moberley, staff corps, exam. of railway accts.; arrived at Bombay on Feb. 11.

MEDICAL.

EVEZARD, Surg. E. D'A., to be surg. major, from Jan. 27, having completed twenty years' service. Feb. 19.
MCCARTHY, Staff Asst. surg. F. T., is removed from E-20th brig. R.A., to do duty R.A. at St. Thomas' Mount.
MURPHY, Asst. surg. M. E., M.D., is removed from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Pegu div., attached to 12th N.I. Feb. 3.
RATTON.—The services of Asst. surg. J. J. L. Ratton, are placed at the disposal of the revenue dept., with effect from Jan. 15.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. F. Winter, assistant conservator of forests, Wynaad, preparatory leave for thirty days, under Section 18 of the uncovenanted civil service absentee rules of 1864. Captain C. B. S. Neill, superintendent of the central jail at Cannanore, preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. O. Rhenius, garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, privilege leave for one month, from the date on which he may be relieved.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—Lieut. W. McClintock, R.A., and Ensign J. Grotorex, commissariat department, at Bangalore, Jan. 20. Lieut. A. Howlett, the Royal Scots, doing duty 17th regiment N.I., at Madras, Feb. 5. The undermentioned officer has passed the High Proficiency Test in the Hindustani Language:—Lieut. T. Hope, 18th hussars, at Madras, Feb. 5. The undermentioned officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—Capt. A. D. Grier, and Capt. M. Fawkes, 89th foot, at Cannanore, Jan. 20. Apothecary R. F. Stephenson, medical department, Lance corporal J. A. Dickson, 2nd battalion 19th regiment, Bombardier J. Gaway, R.A., Barrack sergt. P. Moore, barrack department, at Bangalore, Jan. 20. Lieut. T. Hope, 18th hussars, has passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language. Lieut. A. Howlett, 17th regiment N.I., has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Wilson, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking on the furlough granted in G.O.G. Jan. 30. Lieut. P. K. L. Beaver, 23rd brigade R.A., for two months, from Feb. 2—Mount. Lieut. G. G. Monck-Mason, 5th brigade R.A., for two months, from Feb. 1 or date of departure—Bangalore. Surg. C. A. Innes, M.D., from Feb. 15 to June 15—Madras and Bangalore, on private affairs. Lieut. C. J. E. Rhenius, 76th foot, from Jan. 29 or date of departure, for four months. Capt. G. Rowlandson, 1st Madras N.I., for three months—Madras, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. H. Power, deputy judge advocate, Pegu division, from Feb. 20 or date of departure, privilege leave for sixty days. The undermentioned officers embarked from Bombay:—Qmr. G. Murray, 2-10th foot, Ensign J. H. Banks, 2-24th foot, Lieut. col. H. W. Parish, 45th foot, Capt. T. T. Hodges, 76th foot, and Asst. surg. R. O. Hayden—Malabar, Nov. 14. Capt. J. Groves, and Capt. W. Yeldham, 18th hussars; Capt. J. Whitton, and Lieut. J. Dunbar, 1-21st foot; Lieut. J. D. Howden—Crocodile, Nov. 22 and 23. Surgeon F. Day, Madras medical department, inspector general of fisheries in British India, for three months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Colonel F. N. Smith and Surg. A. A. Renton, for six months, on private affairs. Major C. V. Gordon, S.C., 12th regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs.

Major G. V. Law, S.C., executive engineer P.W.D., for two years, on private affairs. Assistant surg. C. R. G. Parker, 12th regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. S. H. E. Chamier, R.A., Hyderabad contingent, for two years, on private affairs. Conductor W. Jack, D.P.W., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. C. F. Moore, S.C., 1st wing subaltern 37th N.I., for two years, to embark from Calcutta. Capt. C. B. S. Neill, S.C., superintendent, Central Jail at Cannanore, for two years, to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., to act as 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Scannell. Feb. 22.

COOPER—MOROJEE.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the app. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature of C. P. Cooper, Esq., barrister-at-law, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts, and Taxing Officer of the High Court, during the abs. of Mr. Fox, on leave. Messrs. C. P. Cooper and N. Morojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on Feb. 19.

FOX, C. E., M.A., barrister-at-law, delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts, and Taxing Officer of the High Court, on Feb. 19.

GRAVES, J. M., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.

KENNEDY, H., P.W.D., passed, on Feb. 15, an examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard. Feb. 22.

MACLEOD, G., to act as a justice of peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

MACPHERSON, C. G. W., is app. to act as dist. superint. of police in the Belgaum dist., during the absence of Lieut. col. Thomas, on leave, or until further orders.

SCANNELL, H., to act as 4th grade dist. supt. of police, v. Hay. Feb. 22. WOOD.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. M. Wood to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

YATES.—The services of Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, general list, 1st wing subalt., 6th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Judicial Department.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Major W. R. Alexander and Major W. Bannerman, from Feb. 3; and Major A. P. Chesahyre, from Feb. 5.

Lieut. col. W. Widdioombe, staff corps, judge and session judge, Kurrahee, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. C. E. Basevi, R.A., performed the duties of superintendent of barracks, Jacobabad, in addition to his own, from the 14th to the 17th Oct. last.

With reference to G.O. No. 24, of the 10th ult., the date of Ensign McCudden's admission to the staff corps is Nov. 30, 1870, and not June 30 as therein stated.

MEDICAL.

BARRY.—Doesa brigade order confd., dated Jan. 13, app. Asst. surg. Barry, 2nd L.C., to med. charge of Lock Hospital, v. Asst. surg. Maconochie. Feb. 10.

COLLINS, Staff Vet. surg. F. F., is posted to Sind district, and on proceeding to join will travel on duty at the public expense.

DUDLEY, Staff Asst. surg. W. E., is transf'd. from med. charge of D batty. 9th brig. R.A., to gen. duty, Presidency. Feb. 14.

EATON, Staff Asst. surg. R. C., on gen. duty, Poona div., is app. to med. charge of B batty. 9th brig. R.A. Feb. 10.

HARE, Staff Asst. surg. R. H., M.B., is app. to med. charge of detachment 88rd foot, at Asseerghur, v. Hannagan, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Deolalee, so as to be in readiness to embark with invalids on March 12.

MCDONOUGH, Surg. H. B., is app. to act as civil surg. at Kurrahee, v. Hopkins, on furlough. Feb. 22.

MACLACHLAN, Staff Asst. surg. H. K., on gen. duty, Presidency circle, is app. to med. charge of F batty. 9th brig. R.A. Feb. 10.

SHAW, Surg. G. E. is placed on special duty in Bombay, with effect from Feb. 1. Feb. 10.

SHARPE, Staff Asst. surg. D., M.D., is transf'd. from gen. duty, Poona circle, to gen. duty, Presidency circle. Feb. 17.

WATERS, Staff Asst. surg. J. M., performed gen. duty at the Presidency from Jan. 10 to Feb. 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Referring to G.O.C. No. 976 of 1869, the C. in C. is pleased to publish the following letter from the Horse Guards for information and guidance, and it is to be placed in future before all District Courts-martial.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having noticed the somewhat indiscriminate manner in which the power given to District Courts-martial to award discharge from the service with ignominy . . . has been exercised, I have received his Royal Highness's commands to call the

particular attention of confirming officers to the subject, with a view to the remission of such sentence, except in cases of disgraceful conduct, or confirmed and habitual drunkenness.

2. With regard to cases of the latter description, confirming officers should bear in mind the instructions laid down in the confidential letter from this Department of April 20, 1869:—

"The 117th Article of War gives power to the Court to sentence the prisoner . . . to be discharged from the service. This power is, however, one which must be used with much discretion, and care should be taken that only soldiers whose incorrigible habits of drunkenness are well ascertained, shall be brought to trial with a view to their discharge from the service."

Confirming officers are reminded that the directions issued through the Department of the Deputy Judge Advocate-general of the Army, in Circular letters No. 219 and No. 3, respectively dated April 8, 1870, and January 1, 1872, in respect of sentences of discharge with ignominy, continue in full force.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

(Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 10.)

With reference to G.O.C. No. 834 of Dec. 23 last, information has been received that H.M.'s Indian troopship *Scrapis* left Suez on Feb. 4, and may, in consequence, arrive in Bombay on Feb. 19, or two days before the programme date.

In continuation of G.O.C. No. 433 of July 15, 1871, the following additional movements have been ordered in relief:—

B batt. 9th brig. R.A., from Kirkee to Hyderabad.

F batt. 9th brig. R.A., from Ahmedabad to Kirkee.

It is hereby notified, for the information of all departments, with reference to G.O.C. No. 834 of 1871, that H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* left Suez at 10 P.M. on Sunday, Feb. 11, and will, therefore, probably arrive at Bombay on Feb. 26, the date laid down in the troopship programme.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Oapt. P. H. Page, 1st batt. 8th foot, will proceed to England for duty with the depot of his batt.

Capt. Page's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe:—Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A., barrister at law, master and registrar in equity, commissioner for taking accounts, and taxing officer of the High Court, has leave for twelve months, from Feb. 19. Capt. F. J. Wise, district superintendent of police, Canara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Lieut. col. G. E. Thomas, district superintendent of police, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. H. V. Carter, M.D., civil surg. at Sattara, for eighteen months, from date of departure in April next. Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp, Bombay Medical Establishment, professor of anatomy G.M.C., and asst. surg. Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, for six months. 1st class Apothecary T. Keefe, Bengal Medical Establishment, for two years. Capt. H. T. Harris, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Col. Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., staff corps, for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure, about March 1. Major G. J. Melliss, staff corps, executive engineer Poona and Kirkee, for two years, from date of departure in March. Lieut. col. E. W. Dunn, Madras staff corps, for two years. Col. S. J. K. Whitehill, staff corps, 23rd regt. N.L.I., for two years, from date of departure, about April 7 next. Col. W. W. Taylor, commanding 5th regt. N.I., for six months, in extension. Lieut. and Brevet capt. J. Fagan, general list, adjutant 2nd regt. L.C., for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure in April next. Lieut. col. C. T. Palin, staff corps, commandant 11th regt. N.I., for two years, from date of departure, about April 1 next. Surgeon major J. Gilbert, Bombay medical establishment, for two years, from date of departure, about the end of April or beginning of May next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 5.

3rd Hussars.—Gent. cadet S. J. Lea, from Royal Military College, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, ret.; March 6.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. col. E. C. Warner retires from the service upon a pension; March 6.

60th Foot.—M. C. B. F. Walker, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Sandford, dec.; March 6.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Asst. surg. E. B. Kearney retires upon tempy. h.p.; Jan. 29.

Staff Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange retires upon tempy. h.p.; Feb. 15.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. C. Warner, retired upon a pension, late 20th hussars, to have the hon. rank of col.; March 6.

March 8.

15th Hussars.—Major B. Burrell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 9.

16th Lancers.—Capt. C. C. Churchward retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. J. R. Beard retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 9.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. J. Stannus, c.b., from supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Warner, retired on pension; March 6.
21st Hussars.—Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce has been apptd. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 10.

Royal Engineers.—Gentlemen cadets to be lieuts., with tempy. rank; commissions to bear date Dec. 15, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay:—H. E. M'Allum, J. H. C. Harrison, J. Kellie, J. C. Baxter, T. P. Cather, J. T. Rice, P. G. Von Donop, W. L. C. Baddeley, H. D. Ollivier, E. S. Hill, H. W. Smith, J. E. Blackburn, H. d'A. Breton, J. H. Fox, B. Poulter, H. P. Knight, W. H. Goldney, F. S. Leslie, W. G. Bowyer, C. L. Young.

Royal Artillery.—Col. H. Lewis (late Bengal), from the Seceded List, to be col., v. W. H. Delamain, retired on a pension; Oct. 31, 1871.
Second Capt. A. Harness to be adj., v. G. B. B. Hobart, who resigns the adjcy. only; March 9. Lieut. A. S. Woolley resigns his commission; March. The prom. of Second capt. Chapman bears date Jan. 21, 1872, and not, as stated in *Gazette* of 23rd ult. Gentlemen cadets to be lieuts.; commissions to bear date Dec. 15, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay:—B. A. C. King, v. A. J. Rait, promd.; H. S. Ferguson, v. S. McK. Fulton, deceased; W. G. Phillimore, v. E. W. Cripps, resigned; J. F. Erakine, v. H. T. T. Sandes, placed on tempy. half-pay; G. R. Challenor, v. D. N. Allan, retired on an annuity; F. A. Bowles, v. C. Stewart, retired on an annuity; W. J. B. Bird, v. W. S. Bird, deceased; E. C. Wace, v. L. Gye, retired on an annuity; A. H. H. Sharland, v. L. H. Noyes, retired on an annuity; F. W. Campbell, v. C. E. Buller, deceased; M. J. Barlow, v. M. H. Hayes, transfd. to the Bengal staff corps; S. K. Mackenzie, v. H. A. Boyce, transfd. to the Bengal staff corps; H. N. Bunbury, v. G. J. Burgmann, promd.; E. M. Baker, v. H. L. Gwyn, promd.; W. S. Walford, v. H. M. Robertson, promd.; F. G. Slade, v. W. A. Roberts, promd.; A. T. Gehle, v. T. M. Hazlerigg, promd.; W. F. Graham, v. J. F. Sandeman, promd.; M. W. Saunders, v. F. G. Gyll, promd.; W. H. Stuart, v. S. H. Toogood, promd.; H. A. Campbell, v. H. M. Jones, promd.; E. M. T. Boddam, v. A. F. Pichard, promd.; C. E. Coffey, v. S. H. Desborough, promd.; R. J. Bevan, v. C. H. Hamilton, promd.; F. H. Hall, v. G. W. C. Rothe, promd.; C. R. W. Hervey, v. B. de B. Tupper, promd.; E. M. Flint, v. G. Best, promd.; P. F. P. Hamilton, v. C. W. Bellairs, promd.

1st Foot.—The commission as adj. of Lieut. W. D. Shaw to be antedated to Jan. 22.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Lawson to be capt., v. Stratford, ret.; Feb. 17.
24th Foot.—E. O. Anstey, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Wardell, prom.; March 9.

25th Foot.—Lieut. col. Rudell has been permitted to discontinue the surname of Todd, and in future will be described as J. A. Rudell only.

36th Foot.—F. S. Allen, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps; March 9.
49th Foot.—F. M. Rundall, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. J. Jackson, dec.; March 9.

58th Foot.—G. H. J. Alexander, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. G. Munro, app. to the control dept.; March 9.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Clibborn has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 9.

96th Foot.—B. R. N. Sturt, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. K. Ridgeway, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps; March 9.

105th Foot.—The transfer of Asst. surg. J. Fitzmaurice from the staff, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 28, 1871, has been cancelled; March 9.

BREVET.

Col. W. H. Delamain, royal (late Bengal) art., retired from the service on a pension, to have the honorary rank of major gen.; Oct. 31, 1871.

Lieut. col. J. Dwyer, 14th foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; March 3.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. C. R. W. Lane, c.b., Bengal inf., Feb. 18:—

Lieut. gen. G. Huyshe, c.b., Bengal inf., to be gen.; Feb. 19.

Major gen. W. C. Macleod, Madras inf., to be lieut. gen.; Feb. 19.

Col. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay inf., to be major gen.; Feb. 19.

March 15.

15th Hussars.—Capt. G. Walker retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 16.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. E. H. Wickham to be 2nd capt., v. F. M. Smith, placed upon the seconded list; March 1.

2nd Foot.—C. M. Macdonald, gent., to be sub lieut., in succ. to Lieut. Lawson, prom.; March 16.

5th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. T. White, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. J. J. M'Carthy, m.b., app. to the staff; March 16.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. the Hon. S. C. Glyn retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 16.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. D. S. Smith, having completed twenty-years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Feb. 27.

Staff asst. surg. B. A. Elliott rets. on tempy. h.p.; Feb. 5.

Asst. surg. J. J. M'Carthy, m.b., from the 5th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. T. White, m.b., app. to the 5th foot; March 16.

BREVET.

Dep. asst. comy. C. Owen, Bengal commissariat. dept., to have the hon. rank of ens.; Oct. 25, 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., under the provs. of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, viz:—

Lieut. col. G. Maister, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Feb. 26.

Lieut. col. W. C. Russell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; March 11.

MEMORANDUM.

Conductor B. D. Hayes, 1st class barrack master, Umballa, to have the rank of ens. on the unatt. list of the Bengal army, dated Feb. 24, and not the hon. rank of ens., as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23.

The exchange of Major Sheil, 66th foot, with Major Hogg, 16th foot, to bear date Oct. 30, instead of 31, 1871.

Dep. purveyor J. W. Sherman has been permitted to commute his h.p.; March 4.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARRATOON—At Calcutta, wife of S. K. Arratoon, daughter.

BAILEY—At Jubulpore, Feb. 17, wife of W. Bailey, E.I. Railway, son.

BAYLEY—At Palamcottah, Feb. 15, wife of Capt. W. C. Bayley, Madras staff corps, daughter.

BERTRAM—At Mercara, Feb. 18, wife of G. Bertram, son.

BROWN—Feb. 20, wife of W. T. H. Brown, son.

CRACROFT—At Ghazeepee, Feb. 17, wife of Capt. B. Cracroft, 3rd Bengal cav., daughter.

DACOSTA—At Purneah, Feb. 10, wife of W. DaCosta, daughter.

DADD—At Calcutta, Feb. 21, wife of E. J. Dadd, daughter.

DAVIDSON—At Meean Meer, Feb. 17, wife of Capt. T. B. Davidson, 18th Bengal cav., son.

DIBBLEE—At Madras, wife of F. L. Dibblee, chief engr. Carnatic Railway, son.

FOORD—At Chingleput, Feb. 17, wife of E. B. Foord, C.S., daughter.

GOSTLING—At Government-gate-road, Parell, Feb. 18, wife of D. E. Gostling, daughter.

M'GECHIE—At Lucknow, Feb. 10, wife of A. M'Gechie, daughter.

HENRY—At Almorah, Feb. 13, wife of J. Henry, daughter.

INNES—At Bangalore, Feb. 14, wife of Surgeon C. A. Innes, 16th lancers, son.

KOENEMAN—At Negapatam, Feb. 1, wife of F. W. Koeneman, daughter.

MAYER—At Allahabad, Feb. 11, wife of Rudolph Mayer, daughter.

MORAN—At Punjab, Feb. 5, wife of P. J. Moran, C.E., asst. engr., son.

ORCHARD—At Meerut, Feb. 5, wife of F. S. A. Orchard, district civil engineer, daughter.

PARSONS—At Allypore, Feb. 14, wife of Capt. B. J. Parsons, daughter.

PATTON—At Bangalore, Feb. 5, wife of T. G. C. Patton, daughter.

ROWLANDSON—At Madras, Feb. 20, wife of Capt. G. Rowlandson, Madras staff corps, son.

SCANLAN—At Agra, Feb. 11, wife of C. A. R. Scanlan, Topographical Survey of India, son.

SPARROW—At Cochin, Feb. 17, wife of C. B. Sparrow, son.

STODDON—At Rawl Pindie, Feb. 13, wife of A. W. Stoddon, C.S., asst. comr., Murree, daughter.

THOM—At Umballa, Feb. 20, wife of Brig. surg. major A. Thom, R.H.A., daughter.

WOOD—At Madras, Feb. 18, wife of S. T. Wood, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMSON—CREEKE.—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, Capt. D. Adamson, 4th Bengal cav., to Bessie, daughter of the late J. C. Creeke, Leven, Fifeshire.

BERESFORD—QUINTON.—At Meerut, Feb. 15, J. S. Beresford, C.E., to Lizzie, daughter of W. Quinton, Enniskillen, Ireland.

BIDDLE—MILLER.—At St. John's Church, Feb. 18, J. Biddle to Mary, widow of J. W. Miller, indigo planter.

DAWSON—INNES.—At Cuttack, Feb. 10, F. A. Dawson, Bengal police, to Eliza A., daughter of Col. H. D. Innes, Madras army.

FINDEN—ROBINSON.—At Allahabad, Feb. 10, W. Finden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 11th Bengal lancers, to Valence A., daughter of the Rev. J. Robinson.

HENRY—ROSKELL.—At Bombay, Feb. 24, G. F. Henry to Agnes M., daughter of N. Roskell, R.N.R.

GRIERSON—HOLTON.—At Byculla, Feb. 22, J. Grierson (capt. Bombay S.C.) to Ismena E., daughter of the late W. N. Holton, Woodberry-house, Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

McMAHON—ROBERTS.—At Yercaud, Feb. 12, C. F. McMahon, planter, to Mary A., widow of the late C. E. Roberts.

MAYER—SANDYS.—At the Roman Catholic Church, Feb. 12, J. Mayer to Ellen Z., daughter of J. U. Sandys.

MOODY—KELLY.—At Meean Meer, Feb. 8, C. J. Moody, asst. apoth., Bengal S.M.D., to Alice S., daughter of Serg. J. Kelly, of the pension estab.

DEATHS.

ACWORTH—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Feb. 19, Francis W. B. A., son of N. B. Acworth, The Hook, Northaw, Herts, England, aged 24.

CAMPBELL—At Belle Vue, Chinchpoogly Hill, Feb. 12, Jessie C., wife of John Campbell, aged 26.

CRAWFORD—At Madras, Feb. 8, Pensioned Sergeant John Crawford.

DILLON—At Lucknow, Feb. 20, Terence O. C., son of John Dillon, postal department, aged 2.

FERRIS—At Soorie, Feb. 13, George W., son of Dr. G. Ferris, late inspector general of hospitals, H.M.'s forces, Bengal, aged 25.

JOHNSON—At Madras, Feb. 5, Mary, widow of Lieut. L. F. Johnson, formerly of the 4th, or Bombay, rifle regiment.

McDERMOTT—At Lahore, Feb. 18, Ensign Patrick McDermott, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, aged 53.

SPEECHLY—At Vellore, Feb. 11, Mrs. Caroline Speechly, aged 75.

SWAINSTON—At Bombay, Feb. 18, John Swainston, engineer, Mofussil Company, aged 29.

WOOLDRIDGE—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, Adeline M., daughter of H. W. Wooldridge, aged 3.

Official Papers.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

From the Secretary of State for India to the Governor general of India in Council.

London, May, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Lordship's military letter, dated April 1, 1871, acknowledging the receipt of my military despatch No. 72 of March 2, and, pending your reply thereto, pointing out an error in para. 4 of that despatch, which you consider to require correction.

2. I observe, upon reference to the paragraph in question, that, in calling your attention to a statement made in a previous (financial) despatch, the figure 13 has been inserted in the printed despatch instead of 15.

3. Your Lordship will observe that the error does not appear in any original statement of an asserted fact, but in an allusion to, and recapitulation of, statements made in a former letter, and that a simple reference to that letter at once shows it to be a clerical error or misprint, not materially affecting the general sense of the despatch in which it occurs.

4. In para. 6 your Lordship observes that "the year 1862-63, which has been chosen for the purpose of comparison, was an exceptional year, for that few stores were purchased, the Native army had not been reorganised, and in Bengal, at least, was short of its establishment, while a regular system of home reliefs had not commenced."

5. Although no direct reply has been received from you to the financial despatch in which the comparison was made, the subject was, to some extent, dealt with by your Lordship, in a letter No. 358 of 1869, which was answered by my despatch in the Financial Department, No. 53 of 1870. I shall, therefore, only remark on the present occasion that, as the comparison was made upon the only safe ground, viz., that of the cost per man of effective soldiers in relation to certain departmental charges, it does not appear either that the fact of the Native army in Bengal having been short of its establishment, or the fact, not mentioned by your Lordship, of the European force having been larger in that year than in 1869-70, would affect the argument at all; while, with regard to the other two points noticed, I have no reason to suppose that the reorganisation of the Native army has led to increased expenditure, or that the new system of transport, the cost of which, so far as relates to sums paid in India, had been, until 1870-71, omitted altogether from the Indian accounts, has been more expensive than the old system which existed in 1862-63.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

From the Governor general in Council to the Secretary of State for India :—

Simla, June 23, 1871.

MY LORD DUKE,—We have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's despatch, No. 72, dated March 2, 1871, replying to our despatch, No. 285, of Oct. 3, 1870, and reviewing the circumstances under which discussion has arisen in respect to a reduction of the Native army.

2. We deeply regret the misapprehension which has existed on our part with regard to the wishes and intentions of her Majesty's Government as to the reduction of force in the Native army. Until we received in the despatch under reply the intimation that, in your Grace's opinion there was no word in your communication of Jan. 26, 1869, "which contemplated any reduction in the strength of the army, or placed the Government of India under any pressure to make such reduction in order to effect the contemplated saving," we were under the impression that you desired that such a reduction should be made.

3. We fully accept your Grace's assertion that we have mistaken the views of her Majesty's Government, but we hope that the following remarks will show that the misapprehension was not unnatural, and that, in the absence of any expression of opinion to the contrary in the several communications which we have received, we were, until the receipt of the despatch under reply, justified in supposing that a reduction in force formed part of the means by which the saving in military expenditure of one million and a-half suggested by your Grace was to be effected.

4. At the close of 1868, when your Grace entered upon office, H.M.'s Government had certainly no reason to believe that the then Government of India intended to recommend any immediate reduction in the force of the Native army.

5. The opinions held in 1867 by Lord Sandhurst, then Commander-in-Chief, and the late Sir H. Durand, may be thus stated, that, although the Bengal Native Army could not safely be diminished, yet that a certain number of Madras and Bombay regiments might be reduced, should it be thought that such a state would not be opposed to general policy, with reference to the numerous changes in those armies which had taken place within the two previous years. It was on the latter ground, apparently, that an opinion adverse to reduction was then given.

6. When, therefore, early in 1869, our attention was called by your Grace to the large cost of our army, and when you expressed the opinion that it might be possible to bring the whole military charge in India, including stores, to a million and a half below the present amount, it was not unnatural for us to conclude that, in your opinion, those reasons of general policy which alone appear to have prevented the Government of Lord Lawrence from recommending a reduction in the Madras and Bombay armies, could no longer be urged, and that the time had come when a reduction of force might be effected in the whole Native army in India, which would not be open to the objections stated in 1867.

7. We desire here to observe that the same high military authorities just referred to (Lord Sandhurst and the late Sir Henry Durand) arrived at the same opinion; for they cordially concurred in the necessity for, and the mode of, the reductions proposed in our despatch of Oct. 4, 1869.

8. Further, we were strengthened in this opinion from the observations made in the ninth paragraph of your despatch of January, 1869, wherein it was stated that, when the new police system was organised, an expectation was entertained that the increased charge on that account would, in some measure, be met by a reduction in military expenditure.

9. This appeared to us to point clearly to a diminution in the strength of the army, inasmuch as the increase of the numbers of the police could have no effect upon military charge, except by rendering possible the reduction of the numbers of the army consequent upon a portion of their duties being discharged by the newly-organised police force.

10. Moreover, in the twenty-seventh paragraph of your despatch of January, 1869, your Grace pressed upon us the necessity of a general and searching review of military expenditure in all its branches, "on the same principle as that adopted in 1859-60."

11. One of the leading features of that principle was a reduction in force, amounting to nineteen British regiments and fifty-seven Native infantry regiments, effecting thereby a saving of more than two millions sterling.

12. But, in truth, it would have been impossible to have attempted to fulfil your Grace's suggestion, that a saving of £1,500,000 should be effected in any other way; for, if every grant* for the effective services of India, excluding only the regimental pay, allowances, and charges, which were not to be touched, and the commissariat, which was already, when its receipts were taken into account, below the sum fixed in the despatch, had been reduced at once by one-half, the saving would still have fallen short of the sum named by your Grace.

13. With reference to the statement as to the increase of military expenditure since 1862-63, referred to in the fourth paragraph of your despatch, we have already pointed out the misapprehensions into which your Grace was led by the inclusion of the home charges in the latter year's estimates, and their exclusion from those of the former, which thereby caused an error in the calculation of two out of three millions sterling.

Note.—After this despatch was written, No. 138, dated India-office, May 24, 1871, was received. This will be separately replied to.

14. We are about to address your Grace in a separate despatch on the subject of that increase, and it will be sufficient, therefore, for the moment, to refer to the following summary of the statement on military expenditure which was made by our colleague, Major general Norman, in the Legislative Council in March last.

"It will be seen from the foregoing memorandum that the increased expenditure was either unavoidable, as occurring under fixed regulations, or owing to war or famine, except in various cases where efforts were made to improve the position of the officers or soldiers of nearly every branch of the service; notably in the great addition to the British soldiers' pay in 1867-68, which alone cost a third of a million sterling. To show how much variation there may be in charges of different years, I would mention that about a million sterling was added to the Home estimates in 1865-66, 1866-67, and 1867-68, for the construction of the five overland transports; while the sea transport charges, which were very small in India in the years 1861-62, 1863-64, owing to relief of British troops being for the most part suspended, rose to £354,000 in 1864-65, when a regular system of relief recommenced."

15. Although objecting to the mode in which we have proposed to effect an economical reduction in our native army expenditure, your Grace admits that a reduction of military expenditure, in so far as it can be effected with perfect safety, is much required by the financial condition of the country, and you authorise our making it by diminishing the rank and file in certain regiments, within a maximum limit of 9,000 men in all, a portion of the reduction being effected, should we desire it, by breaking up certain cadres in the Bengal army.

16. It is necessary that we should place on record our reasons for thinking this mode of reduction inexpedient.

17. Excluding the Punjab frontier force and Goorkha regiments, the strength of which we consider it most expedient to reduce, and two regiments of Madras Native infantry in the Straits and China paid for by her Majesty's Government, there are 113 regiments of Native infantry in the three presidencies. To reduce 9,000 men without touching the Goorkha or frontier regiments, and allowing the reduction of 600 men in Assam and the Cossyah Hills, a measure which recent events have shown to be very questionable, it would be necessary to strike off (in addition to thirty-six men from each Bombay cavalry regiment, or 252 in all), about seventy-two men from each infantry regiment, leaving an establishment of 528 sepoys. Cavalry reductions, beyond that proposed in the Bombay army, are not, we think, possible with the present weak establishment of 384 privates in Bengal, and 300 in Madras regiments. This would effect a reduction of 8,988 or 8,388 men, according to whether the Assam regiments were or were not specially reduced.

18. The financial result would be to effect a saving of about £96,000 in the first year, and eventually of £131,600, without the Assam reductions, or of about £100,000 in the first year, and £138,000 eventually, if the Assam reductions take effect. The proposals made by us in 1869, for reductions in native cavalry and infantry were calculated to effect a final saving of £284,000 per annum, and those made in October, 1870, would have caused the saving in the first year of £156,000, and eventually of £230,000.

19. With the present regimental strength of 600 men, the number actually available for service is very small, and to still further reduce the establishment by seventy-two men would, in our opinion, be absolutely fatal to efficiency. Much, therefore, as we regret to forego an appre-

* Army and Garrison Staff; Administrative Staff; Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Service; Clothing Establishment, &c.; Barrack Establishment, &c.; Administration of Martial Law; Medical Establishment, &c.; Ordnance Establishment, Stores, and Camp Equipage; Ecclesiastical; Education; Sea Transport; Miscellaneous Services; Volunteer Corps.

† Despatch No. 111, of April 1, 1871.

liable saving in our military expenditure, we cannot give our adhesion to a measure which, for no greater advantage than a saving of one per cent. on our army estimate, would render many of our Native regiments inefficient for service.

20. Your Grace has given us the option of reducing certain regiments in Bengal as part of the reduction of 9,000 men, but we think it would be most inexpedient to break up regiments in one Presidency only, and we have carefully avoided recommending any such course in our previous proposals.

21. Your Grace desires us to review the whole distribution of the native army in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay. This can be done at once; but we submit that such a question, which must vary from time to time according to the circumstances of the year, may safely be left to the judgment of the Government of India, who have the best means for forming an opinion on the subject, and who only can satisfactorily decide on the best local disposition of the Imperial forces.

22. Your Grace, in para. 26 of the despatch under reply, remarks that no data have been ever furnished as to the alleged cost of the Madras sepoy. Information on this point was, however, afforded in page 117 of the enclosures of our despatch No. 349 of Oct. 4, 1869, in which it is shown that the actual cost of the Madras sepoy considerably exceeds that of the sepoy of Bengal. This extra expense is, moreover, greatly increased when he serves out of his own Presidency, in illustration of which we attach a statement of the extra cost of Madras regiments in Saugor over Bengal regiments in the same district. In more detailed statements, which we shall hereafter send, it will be seen that the Madras sepoy also costs more than the sepoy of Bombay.

23. We forward a minute recorded by our honourable colleague, Major-general Norman, on the remarks made by your Grace personal to himself. We have in this despatch designedly avoided any reference to the question of the relative value of the Madras and the Bengal sepoy as being one which, in our opinion, no argument or discussion is likely to settle.

24. We desire now briefly to express our views upon the whole question, and our deep regret that those views have not hitherto been concurred in by her Majesty's Government.

25. Three plans have been carefully considered by us since our first proposal was made, and nothing has occurred to shake our opinion in the prudence and wisdom of that proposal.

26. The second plan, as your Grace justly observes, was suggested by us principally as a compromise, in the hopes of obtaining your Grace's acquiescence. As compared with the first recommendation, we consider it extremely defective.

27. For the reasons above stated, we think that the third plan, as now suggested in the last despatch, would, without any proportionate financial advantage, weaken the efficiency of the whole Indian Army.

28. We do not desire to continue this controversy further. We shall, as in duty bound, endeavour to carry into effect whatever orders your Grace may issue, but we cannot think that any decision, except one based upon the principle of our first proposal, can ever settle this important question.

29. We believe that a very large reduction in the number of regiments which form the Madras army is inevitable. On this very ground our colleague, Mr. Ellis, dissented from the second plan above, in so far as it did not reduce the Madras army sufficiently. It will be impossible to continue for any lengthened period to tax the people of India for the support of a force which has been declared by the highest authorities in the Presidency to be far beyond the wants of the province, and which, from its expense, and from the nature of the races from whom it is recruited, is known to this Government to be unsuitable as a reserve for the main army of India.

30. We say nothing on the question as to the formation of a reserve for our Native army; but, if the propriety of such a reserve were to be used as an argument against our view, then we would urge our belief that the materials for that reserve are not to be found among the races which form the elements of the army of the Southern Presidency.

31. It is true to a certain extent that the financial difficulties of last year brought the subject of army expenditure more immediately to our notice; but, were our finances in the most prosperous state, had surpluses been obtained equal to the deficits which have of late years occurred, our opinion would have been the same. We cannot think that it is right to compel the people of this country to contribute one farthing more to military expenditure than the safety and defence of the country absolutely demand.

32. We enclose a minute by H.E. the C. in C. in India, who does not concur in this despatch.—We are, &c.

MAYO.	J. F. STEPHEN.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.	B. H. ELLIS.
JOHN STRACHEY.	H. W. NORMAN.
R. TEMPLE.	

Minute by Major General Norman, C.B., on despatch from the Secretary of State, of March 2, 1871, regarding proposed reductions in the Native Army.

In this despatch, received as I was on the eve of starting for Burmah, the Secretary of State, I regret to find, takes exception to the style of my minute forwarded with the despatch from this Government of Oct. 3, 1870, and especially to certain expressions in it.

I have to apologise for having used expressions to which the Secretary of State so strongly objects; but I desire to point out certain circumstances which have placed me at a considerable disadvantage in this matter, and which, indeed, have probably led to these expressions ever coming on record at all, or reaching the Secretary of State in any shape.

As a matter of procedure, therefore, I must submit that I was compelled, without any real option on my part, to allow an informal note, circulated to my colleagues, to go to the Secretary of State as a minute;

and, secondly, to allow that minute to go accompanied by a second reply to it from the Commander in Chief, and without any observations of my own upon that second reply, in which I was somewhat pointedly referred to.

While, therefore, I am extremely sorry that my language has called forth the animadversion of the Duke of Argyll, I cannot but feel that I have been placed at a great disadvantage by the circumstances I have above related.

At the same time I do not wish to be understood that I recede from any opinion I have expressed, as to there being a very important difference among the native troops of the armies of India as to value as fighting troops, and I entirely and emphatically disavow any presidential feeling in the matter. I believe I am quite incapable of any such feeling, and the opinion I have formed has been arrived at from having served with troops of all presidencies, and from information received from all quarters, and especially when I had good opportunities of knowing what was going on during the long period I was in charge of the Adjutant general's department in the field, during the Mutiny, and saw reports of all kinds, official and confidential, and conversed with numerous officers of all presidencies.

All I desire now to say is, that I disclaim presidential feeling; that I think that whatever opinion I have expressed in this matter I could prove judicially by witnesses, not one of whom should be capable of being discredited by reason of presidential feeling; and that to me it seems a very solemn duty, entertaining the opinion I do, to represent that, when we reduce men in a very small Native army, from which any day we may require a good deal, we should make that reduction from those troops which are least capable of acting with effect against a powerful enemy, and which, as it so happens, are expensive and difficult to move.

Having said thus much, my responsibility seems to be at an end, and I shall say no more on a subject on which it would have been more pleasant to be silent.

I trust that this minute may be forwarded, at an early date, to the Secretary of State.

Simla, May 20, 1871.

H. W. NORMAN.

Minute by H.E. General Lord Napier of Magdala, C. in C. in India, dated Simla, June 22, 1871.

It would have been most satisfactory to me could I have signed the despatch to the Secretary of State regarding army reductions without remark, but, agreeing so far as I do with the views of the Government of India of 1867-68, so forcibly expressed by the late C. in C. through the Adjutant general's and Quartermaster general's letters, in the minutes of the lamented Sir Henry Durand, and in the memorandum of the Military Secretary, and, differing so widely as I have done from the views of the Government of 1869, I could not avoid noting my dissent from those parts of the despatch in which the views of 1869 are reasserted.

I must add that, since the date of my minute of September last, on the reduction of the Native army, I have inspected most of the districts garrisoned by the troops under my command, and have realised, practically, the vast extent of country which they have to protect, and of the duties which they have to perform.

I have become more fully acquainted with the resources of the Independent States than I was before, and I have had before me the reports of the rapid approach of the Russian outposts to the frontiers of our ally, the Ameer of Cabul, and the effect it has on the minds of our native subjects; and I am, if possible, still more deeply impressed than before with the danger of weakening our disciplined forces, and of keeping up in the minds of our native soldiers the anxiety and distrust which, I have reason to believe, exist with regard to their future.

My acquaintance with the Eastern Frontier has convinced me that reduction in that quarter would be very inexpedient.

The arguments, in short, presented in the extracts from the correspondence and minutes which I have annexed for convenience of reference, especially the concluding parts of the minute of Sir Henry Durand, of April 5, 1867, and the twenty-ninth and thirtieth paragraphs of the memorandum of the Military Secretary of March 18, 1868, appear to me to have very much greater force now than when they were written, since which serious reductions of British troops have taken place.

It is to be remembered that in case of any urgent demand for increase of our Native armies, we have no longer the veterans of the Sikh army, nor the numerous classes of men bred up in arms, whom we were able to rally round our standards previous to and during the Mutiny; more than twenty years of comparative peace have greatly exhausted these sources of supply.

For the border clans we may have a customer bidding against us who can offer greater advantages than we can. Our recruits will have, for the most part, to come from the plough and the police, and will take time to become soldiers.

I can only regret that my proceedings, in replying to the arguments of General Norman, should have given my honourable colleague reason to think himself placed at a disadvantage, or have prevented him from making such correction of his note as was, I believe, permissible on its being converted into a minute.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
June 22, 1870.

PAY OF MECHANICS IN ENGLAND.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to resolve that mechanics and people of a like class, engaged by the Secretary of State for service in India, shall be allowed the option of drawing a portion of their salaries in England; the rate of exchange being that fixed for the time being, for the adjustment of transactions between the English and Indian exchequers. To the several departments of the Government of India, the several local governments, the Comptroller general, the Mint Master, the several Accountants general, and Deputy accountants general in independent charge.

Home.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon.

The following were among the presentations :—

Capt. H. J. Alderson, R.A., by the Surveyor gen. of Ordnance.
 Capt. W. Battie, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. A. Becher, 16th Bengal cav., by his father, Lieut. gen. Becher, C.B.
 Capt. J. H. Broome, Bengal army, by the Secretary of State.
 Col. R. Biddulph, R.A., on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.
 Col. J. H. Champion, Bombay staff corps, on promotion, by Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, K.C.B.
 Lieut. H. Crofton, R.A., by the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. A. W. Cockburn, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. E. G. Clayton, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Major gen. E. Darvall, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Major F. G. Finch, by Brigadier gen. Aclie, C.B.
 Col. E. G. Fisher, R.A., on appointment as commandant of the School of Gunnery, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Col. G. T. Field, R.A., by the Surveyor gen. of Ordnance.
 Mr. H. J. Frew, Unconvenanted Civil Service, by Rev. T. H. Papillon.
 Major gen. Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B., by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. S. Grant, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. col. Greville, R.A., on appointment as Controller of Household to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 Mr. A. Hobhouse, D.C., on his appointment as Legal Member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.
 Major gen. C. Hagart, C.B., on appointment to the colonelcy of the 11th hussars, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. col. W. D. Harris, 104th Bengal fusiliers, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. col. W. W. A. Lukin, R.A., on promotion, by the Asst. Adjutant gen. R.A.
 Lieut. N. M. Lake, R.A., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. R. Lane, rifle brigade, by Sir H. Elphinstone.
 Lieut. gen. Sir A. Lawrence, on promotion, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. F. P. Leach, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Sir H. Maine, on appointment as a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. H. H. Muirhead, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Dr. McKenzie, C.B., C.S.I., Honorary Physician to the Queen, by Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B.
 Lieut. gen. G. F. Mann, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Dr. E. Makaffy, C.B., Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, by Major gen. Lucas.
 Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals W. C. Maclean, on being made a C.B., by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. C. Nugent, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Col. L. Nicholson, C.B., R.E., on promotion, by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Col. R. Onseley, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Major gen. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., on promotion and on appointment as Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by Gen. Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B.
 Major Parnell, 3rd foot, on promotion, by Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir J. Lindsay.
 Major gen. Sir T. T. Pears, on being made a K.C.B., by the Secretary of State.
 Major L. Pemberton, 60th rifles, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 Lieut. col. F. W. Peile, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. col. Stokes, R.E., on being made a C.B., by the Sec. of State.
 Lieut. B. Scott, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Major gen. C. Shute, C.B., on promotion, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. H. W. W. Spooner, by Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, K.C.B.
 Col. G. Shaw, C.B., R.A., on being made a C.B., by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., on promotion, by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Major gen. R. Taylor, C.B., on promotion, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. T. F. Todd, 62nd regt., by the Adjutant general.
 Capt. B. Yaldwyn, R.A., by the Asst. Adjutant general R.A.
 Col. J. A. Wood, V.C., on receiving Victoria Cross and promotion, by the Secretary of State.
 Major O. Williamson, 60th rifles, on promotion, by H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C.
 Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Gen. J. E. Williams, Madras army, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. H. F. L. Wells, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.
 Lieut. C. B. Walkieson, R.E., by the Inspector gen. of Fortifications.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Tuesday last Mr. T. L. Seccombe's examination was resumed, and the inquiry, as it did last year, dwelt a long time on questions

regarding the healthy condition or otherwise of the Indian Government Loans. The subject of India Stocks and Loans involved inquiry into the general state of the Indian Exchequer, and the cost of public works in later years. Accounts showing the charges on public works, ordinary and reproductive, had been prepared in India. These accounts would be produced before the committee.

Mr W. T. Thornton, Secretary Public Works Department, and Mr Juland Danvers, the Secretary of the Railway Department, were next examined together on charges arising from Indian railways and other guaranteed companies. The charges were on account of guaranteed interest on the capital of railways :—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, £215,882. 4s. 9d.; Eastern Bengal, £16,243. 4s.; East Indian, £2,446,156. 3s. 3d.; G.I. Peninsula, £920,106; G.S. of India, £222,593 11s. 10d.; Madras, £258,321. 17s. 11d.; Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, £591,177 11s. 3d.; Oude and Rohilkund, £542,126. 5s. 2d.; Carnatic, £10,197. 1s. 6d.; Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, £85,000; total charges incurred for railways, £5,343,804. 5s. 8d. The witnesses explained the system of guaranteeing railway interests. The India Office guaranteed on receiving the amount of the net receipts of the railway. In case the cost of working a railway exceeded its receipts, the company, and not the Government, would have to make up the deficit.

As the evidence continued on railways, it was explanatory of similar evidence given last year. It appeared, however that while Mr. Thornton held opinions opposed to the principle of guaranteeing the interests, Mr. Danvers did not participate in his coadjutors' views; but Mr. Danvers considered that the Government had now no occasion to guarantee, and that future railway constructions might be on a more open principle. On further evidence being taken on the solvency of certain companies, it was repeated that there had been one or two non-paying lines—instance the Mutlah line—a short railway running between Calcutta and the suburb of Canning-town, to which the Government had been indulgent in their financial difficulties—(a laugh). Only one trunk line of railway was now entirely completed; this was the East India Railway recently completed to Delhi. Mr. Thornton stated that the lines must all be completed before they would become quite independent. A plan of Lord Halifax's for subsidising Indian railways was discussed.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, a meeting of this Association was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, 18, John-street, Adelphi, when Mr. I. T. Prichard read a paper on "The Representation of India in Parliament." Mr. John Dickinson, formerly chairman of the Indian Reform Association, was in the chair, and, prior to opening the proceedings, paid an affectionate and eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Goldstücker, one of the members of council of the East India Association, who had been buried that afternoon.

Mr. Prichard premised his paper by some very appropriate remarks on the lamentable fate that had befallen the late Governor-General of India, and the detailed graphic reports that had come to hand that day. Mr. Prichard began his lecture by alluding to a paper of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee on "Representative and Responsible Government for India," reported in the *East India Association's Journal* for 1867, but with which the present lecture had nothing but the name in common. Mr. Prichard treated his subject under three heads. The right of India to representation in Parliament was first advocated; secondly, the way in which it was proposed such representation should take place; thirdly, the lecturer recommended that India should be represented in the English Parliament by a deputation of at least five members elected in India to represent her in the Imperial Parliament. The plan to be carried out properly would necessitate the addition of five new seats in the House of Commons. One of the arguments used in behalf of Parliamentary representation for India upon the above principle was that as Great Britain had granted a large share in her legislation to Ireland and Scotland, viz, forty seats given to Scotland and one hundred to Ireland, that was a precedent for granting a few seats to the Dependency of India. As it was, India was only indirectly and most inadequately represented in Parliament by the two or three members who chose to take an interest in Indian politics. Mr. Prichard proceeded to say that he deemed the present merely municipal and local legislative institutions of India utterly inadequate to the wants and requirements of the people of that vast and immensely populated country. What was actually wanted had often been set forth and expressed by the voice of public opinion. The popular sentiment and feeling appealed for a share in home legislation. He (Mr. Prichard) advocated direct representation in Parliament in opposition to those who favour a local parliament in India, as by the latter course the tendency would be towards separation; whilst by his (Mr. Prichard's) plan it would be towards the unification and the permanency of the British supremacy in India.

In the discussion which followed Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P. (the chairman of the Council of the East India Association), S. J.

Dickinson, M.P. for Stroud, and other gentlemen spoke; but rather against Mr. Prichard's leading proposal of direct Parliamentary representation for India. The speakers appeared to be for limiting rather than extending the Parliamentary sphere of labour, which already exceeded its working capacity.

The meeting was adjourned to the 9th of April next, to allow of the lecture and discussion being printed and circulated, and to allow members of the association expressing their views and opinions further upon so vital a question.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

The Marquis of Westminster, in proposing the health of the new Viceroy, at the banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday, dwelt upon the many good qualities which had made the early friends of Lord Northbrook feel assured that he would some day arrive at great distinction. The Duke of Cambridge also made some very flattering remarks, expressive of his high esteem for Lord Northbrook, and his confidence that he would so discharge the duties of his high position as to reflect honour upon his country and himself.

Lord Northbrook, who was evidently affected by the genuine cordiality of his reception, spoke gratefully of the kind feeling which had been evinced by so large a gathering, and one which represented all shades of politics. He complimented the Duke of Cambridge on the very able manner in which his Royal Highness had transacted business with the War-office during the time that he (Lord Northbrook) was Under-Secretary. He added that such a great meeting as that assembled would give him courage to do his duty, feeling, as he should, that he had so many friends at home who would charitably interpret his acts. Lord Northbrook did not avail himself of the opportunity to make any declaration respecting his Indian policy. In addition to the names of guests already published, there were also present the Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., Colonel Napier Sturt, M.P., and the Hon. Frank Baring.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Lord Northbrook on Tuesday, at the War-office. Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Dalglish, M.P., and other members of Parliament were present. Speeches were made by Sir T. Bazley, who explained that the deputation, notwithstanding its Lancashire character, represented the commercial interests of the whole country, and who urged that the railway and canal communications in India should be extended; by Mr. Hugh Mason, President of the Chamber, who presented a memorial congratulating the Viceroy upon his appointment, urging the development of the canals, roads, and rivers, and asking for a survey of the route to Western China, which had been already begun; by Mr. Pender, M.P., who asked that the submarine telegraph companies might have fair play; and by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., who hoped his lordship would encourage experiments that tended to improve the cultivation of cotton.

Lord Northbrook, in reply, said: Nothing could be more flattering to me personally than the memorial which has been presented, and the observations offered by the various speakers who have supported its claims. I can only say I feel most sincerely the great responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to undertake, and that it can only be by the kind support of those who believe I shall act according to the best of my ability that I can expect in any way to fulfil the expectations which have been so kindly expressed. It is quite clear not only from the contents of the memorial, but from your remarks upon it, that the views upon Indian questions which the great cotton manufacturing county of England hold are by no means selfish in their nature. In fact, your propositions are intended to produce benefit, both moral and material, to India equally as to this country. There is not a word of yours which can draw forth a remark in the nature of criticising the Manchester views as selfish. You lay down broad principles of Indian administration, and it is quite clear that any course which, with justice to the people of India, encourages a very profitable trade between them and this country, can be no other than a beneficial course. The gentlemen present know so much about India that it would be impertinent in me to make any observations as to details. In fact, I may say at once that I have not yet had time to make myself acquainted with the present condition of the cotton trade between India and England, and I know there is much that is new. Changes are made very rapidly in India, and I am quite convinced that the little knowledge I possess of India, from my connection with the India-office some years ago, will require to be modified very much by what has taken place since that time. I am sure that the gentlemen connected with the Manchester trade are quite aware that India is a country where all the feelings of the natives must be most carefully considered. None of you would advise any course which would be inconsistent with the true interests, and even to some extent with the prejudices, of that people. I am very glad to hear that the quality of the cotton imported from India has improved of late years. That is a point to which great attention has been paid, not only in Manchester, but by the Government both here and in India, and it always appeared to me to be a vital point of the whole question of cotton exportation from India. It is very difficult to effect improvement, and it is very cheering that

some, however trifling it may be, has taken place. I was speaking a day or two ago to Dr. Forbes Watson, who has paid great attention to the subject, and he gave me a very favourable view of the progress that has been made in the quality of the cotton grown in India, and the mode of its preparation for the home market. If any great improvement should be effected in this respect, it would be of immense value both to the people and Government, because a great increase in the production of cotton per acre would be at once taken up by the cultivators of India, who are a race by no means unable to appreciate the value of that sort of improvement. It would be an immense commercial advantage to both countries. As regards these various questions, I must ask you to be allowed simply to say they shall receive my most careful consideration, and that it will always be most agreeable to me to receive any suggestions or any expressions of opinion which those who are really conversant with the subject can give; more especially any suggestions relative to the information to be given to the native cultivator of cotton, as to the best manner in which cotton can be grown and prepared for the English market. I certainly hope that a successful, although friendly, competition may be established between the East and West with regard to the supply of cotton to England. I can give no opinion upon the question of a survey of the route to China, but when it comes before me I will recall the interest you express. I am afraid I must say very much the same of the telegraphs. That is a very complicated subject, and I understand a convention at Rome has been promoted on the subject. Of course, efficient telegraphic communication is now almost essential to the Government of India. I shall take care to look into the various telegraph lines with a desire to do what is right between them. All that has been said of the lamented nobleman, my predecessor, who lost his life while in the service of her Majesty, is true. Lord Mayo paid the greatest attention to every branch of his administration, and had what I have not—a personal knowledge of agricultural questions. In this I can only hope to follow in his steps, and I again repeat that your kind support, and the expression of your confidence, many of you having known me in the House of Commons, will be a great support to me, and it will be my endeavour, as far as I can, to justify your confidence. (Cheers.)

Miscellaneous.

APPOINTMENTS—INDIA OFFICE, (MARCH 14).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Northbrook to be Governor-General of India; Lord Hobart to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras; and Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., to be an Ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—An intimation has been issued from the India-office that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of officers' Indian pay and allowances, and of retrenchments, family remittances, and messing-money claims (which is fixed annually in communication with the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury), will be as follows for the official year, commencing the 1st of April, 1872, and ending the 31st March, 1873:—For Indian pay and allowances when issued together, one shilling and elevenpence halfpenny the rupee; for family remittances, retrenchments, and deductions, on account of messing-money, one shilling and elevenpence halfpenny the rupee. The adjustment of British pay without Indian allowances will be made as heretofore, at the fixed rate of two shillings and one halfpenny the rupee.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 11.—**THE COST OF RETURNS.**—Mr. BAXTER stated, in reply to Mr. RYLANDS, that the cost of printing the volumes of the East India Forests Conservancy Return of 1871, and the cost of the plans and paper, was £2,165. 2s. 6d. The volumes were prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, and there were three officers employed on it at the salaries of £1,000, £580, and £180 respectively; but he was informed that the preparation of the returns caused no extra expense beyond the employment of an additional clerk at a cost of £25. Eight volumes had been sold, for which £13. 6s. had been received. The Treasury had given directions to the Stationery-office to put on all returns the cost of the paper, of the preparation, and of the printing; and it was hoped by-and-by that that system would be extended to all returns ordered by Parliament to be printed.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—When the House went into Committee of Supply the discussion of Mr. Holmes's proposal to reduce the army by 20,000 men was resumed.—Lord ELCHO led off with an account of the "ghastly" appearance which the militia presented in the course of the autumn manoeuvres, their feeble frames, and ill-made and over-worn uniforms; and then, passing to the Volunteers, complained that the Artillery branch of the service had not been properly encouraged, and accused the Government of having yielded

to the blatant nonsense of a man who had made himself an ugly customer.—Lord BURY so far differed from his noble friend as to represent his speech as having the character of a party attack; while Mr. JACOB BRIGHT described this as a spendthrift Government, and expressed his hope that if the Conservatives should come into office they would prove more economical.—During the dinner hour the debate was conducted by Colonel ARBUTHNOT, who looked upon the matter from the view of an artilleryman—Mr. EASTWICK—Mr. O'REILLY, who carefully distinguished between "disaffection" and "discontent" in Ireland—Mr. SCOURFIELD, who, as usual, had a story to tell, and Mr. PEASE.—Sir J. PAKINGTON generally approved of the Ministerial proposals, especially that part of them which referred to the localisation of regiments.—Mr. V. HARCOURT made a severe attack upon our treaties of guarantee, and, relying upon our naval force, ridiculed the idea of our being exposed to invasion. His speech lasted nearly an hour; and there was a general laugh when Colonel L. LINDSAY said that all the matter that it contained might be put upon a sheet of note paper.—It was with far more than usual animation that Mr. CARDWELL entered into the defence of the abolition of purchase in the Army, and the arrangements now proposed to be carried out.—An accusation suggested by Sir J. PAKINGTON, that he had introduced the system of confidential reports, the right hon. gentleman rebutted by tossing over the table a form of report which was in use when the member for Droitwich was himself Secretary for War, but Sir John did not admit that this paper exactly answered to the character ascribed to it. The SECRETARY for WAR denounced in, for him, extraordinarily strong language, the suggestion of compulsory service in the Army as a thing that the House would never enact, and which could hardly be carried if it was imposed upon the people by Act of Parliament.—After Mr. HENLEY had denounced the impropriety of maintaining a peace establishment at an expenditure of nearly fifteen millions a year, the committee went to a division, and after several gentleman who had got into the wrong lobby had been directed to the right one, the majority for the Government was announced as 171—234 to 63. Then the committee was asked to vote upon Mr. Muntz's proposal to reduce the number of infantry of the line by 10,000 men. This time no mistakes were made, but the amendment was rejected by a majority of 149—216 to 67.—Mr. LEA challenged the decision of the committee upon the question whether a charge of £15,000 for army agents be retained in the estimates, and when he had been defeated by 87 to 43 the vote was agreed to.—Progress was reported, and soon after the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 12.—THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS.—Major ARBUTHNOT asked the Under-Secretary for India to state the reason of the delay in appointing a successor to Sir George Jameson, late auditor of Indian accounts, who died on the 24th of October, 1871; and whether it was intended to fill up the post, and, if so, when.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: The delay has arisen from some doubts as to the best method of giving effect to the provisions of the statute under which the auditor is appointed. These are now at an end, and I hope that the vacancy will be filled up in the next few days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 15.—ROYAL ENGINEERS AND ROYAL ARTILLERY.—In answer to Captain BEAUMONT, Mr. CARDWELL said,—It is intended to make all the first captains of the Royal Artillery majors, and to revise the establishment of the Royal Engineers, so as to place them upon as good a footing in respect of promotion as the Royal Artillery. I do not agree with the argument suggested in the question, for by the proposed arrangements promotion in both corps will be brought up to about the standard periods.—Lord EUSTACE CECIL asked the Secretary of State for War whether there was any truth in the report which had appeared in the newspapers that "no steps have yet been taken to form a new advanced class of officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, although the class now under instruction had nearly completed its studies."—Mr. CARDWELL: It has been represented to me by the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery that the advanced class for officers had so few candidates that it was difficult to justify its maintenance, the expense being out of proportion to the utility. I have, therefore, appointed a committee, of which the Director-General of Military Education is the head, to consider what steps it is desirable to take on the subject.

RAILWAY FROM KHUNDWA TO INDORE.—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that contracts had been entered into by the Government of India for the construction of a railway on the narrow gauge (3 ft. 3½ in.) from Khundwa to Indore; whether such railway would not ultimately form part of a through communication between the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula systems; and whether the consequence would not be to establish a double break of gauge (viz., at Khundwa and Agra) on the future direct route from Bombay to the North-West Provinces.—Mr. GRANT-DUFF: In reply to my hon. friend I have to say—first, that such a line has been contracted for; secondly, that it may be extended so as to form a link between the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula systems; thirdly, that

in that event there will be a break of gauge both at Khundwa and at Agra, but these breaks of gauge will be on a line, not on the line from Bombay to the North-West Provinces. Passengers going direct from Bombay to the North-West Provinces will, of course, prefer the broad gauge line which runs straight to Allahabad, the capital of those Provinces, instead of the one about which my hon. friend asks, which is laid out for local purposes.

India Office.

March 16, 1872.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brevet col. B. P. Lloyd, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. R. Goode, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. E. Ruddock; Vet. surg. E. J. Batt; Capt. A. F. Davis; Capt. Wigram Battye, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. St. George, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. St. G. Caulfield, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Middlecoat, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—The wife of J. C. Russell, Captain 10th Bengal Hussars, of a daughter, at Anglesey-house, Aldershot, March 8.
WATSON—The wife of Major C. E. Watson, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, of a son, at Leamington, March 12.
WILSON—The wife of W. Wilson, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Aberdeen, March 10.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—JAMESON.—Capt. Cardew, son of C. Cardew, late H.E.I.C.S., to Isabella M., daughter of Henry Jameson, at Dublin, March 6.
COLES—BANNERMAN.—John W. Coles to Mary, daughter of C. Bannerman, late Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery H.M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, at Kennington, March 7.

DEATHS.

ECKFORD—Lieut. col. John J. Eckford, Bengal staff Corps, March 7.
GIBSON—Lieut. col. George Washington Gibson, Retired List, Bombay Artillery, at 21, Blomfield-terrace, March 10.
GOLDSTUCKER—Dr. Theodor Goldstucker, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of London, at St. George's-square, Primrose-hill, aged 51, March 6.
HOLMES—Captain Henry Holmes, Madras Army, at Arundel, aged 85, March 7.
THOMAS—Lewis S. Thomas, of Bombay, at Tulse-hill, aged 50, March 11.
WILSON—Jane L. E., widow of the late Benjamin Wilson, Lieut. Madras Army, at 15, Upper Porchester-street, Hyde-park, March 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 7. British Envoy, Calcutta.—9. Chalmers, Rangoon.—9. Alnwick Castle, Cocanana.—10. Shackamaxon, Rangoon.—11. Eleanor, Rangoon; Bowfell, Calcutta; Canada, Calcutta; Siberia, Calcutta; Marsala, Calcutta; Scotland, Moulmein.—12. Str. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Calcutta; Glaslyn, Kurrachee; Calirrhoo, Bombay.—13. Gosforth, Madras; Bahamah, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 8. The Bruce, Bombay; Union, Aden.—9. Woodburn, Calcutta; str. Durrey, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Rooparell, Calcutta.—10. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Justitia, Rangoon.—11. China, Bombay.—12. Noranside, Bombay; City of Lucknow, Calcutta; str. Ravensworth Castle, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Queen Victoria, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—13. Geraldine Paget, Calcutta; General Caulfield, Madras; Jesse Gilbert, Galle; Bacchus, Galle; Wm. Lindsay, Calcutta; Henry Miller, Mauritius.—14. Str. Canton, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal; Altcar, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Singapore, via Suez Canal, March 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Messrs. J. Milligan, J. E. Blaire, R. C. Bowie, J. Fraser, E. Layard, J. T. McLennan, H. A. Dove, C. S. Stuart, and Jno. Gardner, Mrs. Stock, Miss Inart, Miss Dewar. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wilson, Mr. C. A. Paterson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roepstorf, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mrs. De Smidt, Rev. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and family.
Per screw str. Petersburg, via Suez Canal, March 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Murray Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Cockell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.
Per Overland Route.
Per str. Malta, March 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. F. Turner, Capt. G. L. Willock, Mr. A. Chaplin, Rev. O. Dene, Dr. R. B. Davidson, Mrs. T. W. Tesdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyle, Sub lieut. Heresford, Capt. Gardyne, Lieut. Jackson, Major gen. Montgomery, Mr. E. J. Spiers, Mr. E. Price. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. J. K. MacFarlane. For MADRAS.—Mr. Wright. For Ceylon.—Mrs. H. Craven and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Tippet, Mr. J. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. Paritt.
Per str. Candia, March 18.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Marcel, Major P. A. Elphinstone, Mr. H. Purvis, Capt. E. Markham, Capt. Limond, Major gen. R. Taylor, C.B., C.S., Mr. T. H. Thomas, Lieut. P. Powell, Mr. E. Mangies. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. W. Tetley and son.

Captain Abbott, of the screw steamer Rollo (one of the Wilson line), has received most flattering testimonials from his passengers on the last voyage from Bombay to Liverpool, speaking in the highest terms of the general arrangements on board, and strongly recommending the Wilson line to intending passengers to India.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Lady Rowena, Rangoon to Liverpool, Feb. 6, 3 S., 19 W.
Serampore, for Calcutta, March 6.
Warwick Castle, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 4, 29 S., 49 E.
Gosforth, Madras to London, Jan. 24, 21 S., 1 E.
Blackwall, Samarang to Falmouth, Feb. 6, 72 (P) S., 11 W.
Mystic Belle, Rangoon to Liverpool, Dec. 11, 9 S., 87 E.
Accrington, Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 4, 3 N., 24 W.
Great Victoria, Calcutta to Dundee, Nov. 8, 1 S., 87 E.
Arizona, London to Rangoon, Jan. 29, 6 N., 19 W.
Star of Albion, Calcutta to London, Jan. 14, 11 S., 83 E.
Paola, Swansea to Bombay, Jan. 18, 38 S., 35 E.
Madras, Rangoon to Clyde, Nov. 29, 3 N., 84 E.
Alice Wilson, Maulmain to Queenstown, Dec. 7, 5 S., 86 E.
British Envoy, Calcutta to London, Dec. 24, 24 S., 59 E.
King Oscar, Calcutta to London, Jan. 6, 34 S., 27 E.
Knighton, Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 16, 6 N., 33 W.
Sydney Dacres, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 11, 38 S., 26 W.
Pensacola, Calcutta to Hull, Feb. 18, 10 N., 42 W.
Henry Winch (?), Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 10, 31 S., 38 E.
Sultana, Rangoon to Falmouth, Jan. 11, 31 S., 33 E.
Invershie, London to Madras, Feb. 8, 47 N., 23 W.
Sealkote, Calcutta to Dundee, March 9, 47 N., 13 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Woodburn, which capsize in harbour at Glasgow on Jan. 29, sailed on March 8 for India, after being re-masted and re-rigged.

The str. Ispanan, from the Persian Gulf, which sailed from Malta on Feb. 14, has been reported lost.

The ship Baby Castle, from Newcastle to Bombay, stranded off Pantellaria March 13, rocks through the vessel's bottom; vessel full of water to engine-room; cargo discharging, and it is not expected she can get off.

The str. Ionis, from Sunderland to Bombay, with coals, put into Ferrol on March 13, leaky.

The Canada, Cooper, which arrived at Dundee on March 11 from Calcutta, experienced very severe weather when making the land, and was boarded by a heavy sea, which washed away poop rail on starboard quarter and some bulwarks on starboard side, and filled the cabin; several of the crew were injured in trying to secure the wheel, the man at which had been washed away.

The ship Kingston, from Cardiff to Bombay, arrived at Gravesend March 14, with machinery out of order.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Horsley, Major and Mrs. Kettlewell, Capt. and Mrs. S. Rivett-Carnac, Mrs. Creagh, Mr. D. Cromartie, Lieut. and Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. Crespiigny, and Mrs. Tapp.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major F. C. and Mrs. Davidson, Dr. N. Baillie, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbhouse.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mr. T. Prentiss.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. H. Leck, Mr. Bell, Mr. Macine, and Capt. Boileau.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Batchelor, Mr. Potgeiter, and Mr. A. White.

MARCH 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Duke.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Tuson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hole.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. F. Arathorn, and Lord and Lady Hobart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Rev. J. Darling, Major G. N. Stevens, Mr. Drake, and Capt. and Mrs. E. Stewart.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. E. W. Trevor, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor, and Mr. Upperton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. C. Leys, and Mr. J. Anderson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Glover, and Mr. R. Bourke.

BRINDISI TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Peters.

BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weyergang.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and Mr. Devenny.

BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Leyburn, and Mr. H. S. Handcock.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Burney.

APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Baynes.

APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Fitzgibbon, and Miss Pullen.

BRINDISI TO SHANGHAI.—Two Messrs. Skeggs.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. B. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. St. John, and Mr. G. De Robek.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Rev. W. Gore.

GALLE TO SYDNEY.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Miss Robinson.

BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowie, Mrs. Howard Fellowes, and Miss Fellowes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Comdr. Robinson.

APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Rev. L. Phillips.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major M. R. Haig.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Col. Dickens.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 28.

VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96½ 97	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96½ 97	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	
6th 4 per Cent. 1864-55 ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1864-55 ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		101½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...		100½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		97½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		108½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0 13-16 d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	...	...	204 to 206
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	109½ to 110
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	102½ to 103
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	97
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	108½ to 108½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	100½
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	100½
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103½
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	100½ to 101
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888 ...	...	...	22s. to 27s. pm.
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½	
Stock Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	104½ to 105½	
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	3 to 4 pm.	
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109	
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	108½ to 109½	
Stock East Indian ...	100	107 to 108	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	1 to 1½ pm.	
Do. Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1½ pm.	
Do. Ditto ...	6	91 to 93	
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	104½ to 105½	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	97	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	99 to 101	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	1½ to 2 pm.	
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	4	104½ to 105½	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100		
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15 to 16	
35 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26½ to 27½	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	84 to 87	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	46 to 47	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	170 to 175	
British Australian ...	all	9½ to 9½	
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11½ to 12½	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 11½	
10 China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	9½	
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 11½	
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½ to 13½	
25 Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	11 to 13	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	4 to 5 x.d.	
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11½ to 12½	
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9 to 9½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	1 to 1½ pm	
50 Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	8 to 8½	
5 Do. New ...	4	5½ to 5½	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	14 to 16	
30 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	19 to 23	
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.	
20 Jorahat Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	101 to 104	
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	1 dis. to par	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	5½ to 5½	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 dis. to par.	
10 Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	10	

Advertisements.

ABYSSINIAN DONATION BATTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That ROLLS of the SHARES, UNCLAIMED IN INDIA, of DONATION BATTA for Service in Abyssinia, due to Officers and Men of the undermentioned Vessels of the Bombay Marine, have been received, viz.:—

Her Majesty's Steamers *Coromandel*, *Dalhousie*, *Sir John Lawrence*, *Earl Canning*, *Lord Elphinstone*, *May Frere*, *Scind*, and *Semiramis*; steam tugs *Ruston*, *Spitfire*, and *Pehlwan*; steam barge *Clare*; schooner *Constance*; and ship *Hydrabad*.

Payment of these Shares will now commence at the Military Department of this Office. Applications from Officers and Men who served on board these Vessels must be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office Westminster, S.W.

The production of Service Papers, or other Documents to establish identity, will be required.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 6th March, 1872.

11, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, STRAND.

—Messrs. THORN and LAWRENCE beg to call the attention of the Civil and Military Officers of H.M.'s Indian Service to their Subscription Agency, which they have established for the following purposes:—To act as Confidential Agents in all matters; to supply Goods of every description, and transact Shipping business; to make Advances at a moderate rate of Interest; to receive and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., without any charge to clients.

Full particulars on application.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HEAD OFFICE.

65, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
In INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
" Ceylon ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Malala.
" THE STRAITS ... Singapore, Penang.
" CHINA ... Hong Kong, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow.
" JAPAN ... Yokohama.

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Summary and Review.

Now that the Indian mails appear to arrive regularly on Monday mornings, the publication of *Allen's Mail* will in future take place, as in fact it has generally done for some time past, on Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 4; Agra and Madras, March 2; Calcutta, March 1.

LORD NAPIER of Merchistoun, the acting Viceroy, arrived at Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd February. After going through the usual form of taking his seat in Council, his Lordship in few but fit words engaged the sympathy of his new colleagues in discharging "the saddest duty of his life;" touched on the merits of the statesman and friend whose counsels he would strive to follow, and by whose example he hoped to benefit; and besought from his hearers the same cordial but independent support which they had always given his predecessor.

ONE of the acting Viceroy's first public movements was to preside at a meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, February 28, when a number of Bills, including one for defining the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court over Sindh, were introduced respectively by Sir R. Temple, Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, and Stewart. For want of time the Report of one Committee on the Bill declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab, and that of another on the Bill to regulate the Courts in British Burmah, had to lie over until the next meeting.

THANKSGIVING Day appears to have been loyally observed in all the great Anglo-Indian cities. Owing to the gloom caused by the death of Lord Mayo, the ceremonies were everywhere marked by a staid solemnity best suited to the occasion. Prayers and thanksgivings were offered with visible earnestness in all the churches, mosques, and temples, by numerous worshippers of every creed. In Calcutta the Viceroy, in Bombay and Madras their respective Governors, went in state to the Cathedral. No class of natives appears to have entered into the day's solemnities with greater enthusiasm than the Mohammedans. At Baroda the Gaikwar held a Durbar in honour of the day, and begged the assembled chiefs and ministers to

proclaim far and wide the good tidings of the Prince's recovery. His Highness then launched into courtly praises of the Prince's excellent mother, and the training which both she and her husband must have given to their like-minded son. After dwelling on the happiness secured to India by the British rule, he ended by announcing his intention to expend a lakh of rupees on some work of public usefulness, to be chosen by the Governor of Bombay and named after his Royal Highness. Another loyal gentleman, Mr. A. D. Sassoon, of Bombay, a member of the Legislative Council, has presented the Governor with £5,000, to be laid out in the Prince's honour on the buildings of the new Elphinstone High School, to which he had already contributed £10,000.

LORD MAYO's death still formed the central topic of general discussion in India. What were the murderer's real motives and what sort of punishment would be most deterrent of similar offenders, are questions which still exercise the public mind. According to one journal, the *Bengal Times*, Sher Ali's knife forestalled a yet more fearful tragedy of which Mount Harriet was destined to be the scene. We are gravely assured that a plot was laid by some of the Port Blair convicts to rise upon the guards and slaughter every Christian who was to have gone up Mount Harriet on the day after that of Lord Mayo's death. As for simply hanging Sher Ali, there seems to be a general demur to such a punishment as useless to prevent the recurrence of such a crime. Mere hanging, it is argued, will deter no zealous Mussulman from deeds of sudden violence. One writer accordingly would hang the murderer in a pigskin; another would doom him to a life of hard labour, varied by periodical floggings; while a third proposes to shave his head clean before hanging him. If a single scalp-lock is left, he can still be pulled up, it seems, to heaven; but shave his head and chin, and you cut him off irretrievably from eternal bliss. After shaving him, you can add fresh tortures to his lot by "anointing him with pig's-lard" and hanging him by the hands of a common sweeper. Still more humanely ingenious are the suggestions of a writer in the *Delhi Gazette*, who would brand the murderer on the forehead with a large M, lop off both his arms at the elbow, send him round the Cape to England in an iron cage, have him whipped once a month for twenty years, and exhibit him daily among the wild beasts in the Tower of London. Happily for the wretched cause of all these christian-like proposals, he has already gone where nothing earthly can hurt him any more.

LORD NAPIER of Merchistoun has ordered a careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the late tragedy at Port Blair. We need hardly say that nothing short of the strongest evidence will overcome the tendency of most people in India, to look on Sher Ali as the tool of a Wahabi plot. The story of two men setting upon Lord Mayo is explained by the evidence of Lieutenant Hawkins of the *Glasgow*, who, at the moment of Sher Ali's capture, saw some one, dressed in white, rush past, "as if endeavouring to escape off the pier." In his opinion there were "two assailants, the man who rushed past him landwards being the second." No other witness, however, corroborates this part of the Lieutenant's statement.

THE HON. J. D. MAYNE, who has filled the post of Acting Advocate General since the retirement of Mr. Norton, has resigned his appointment. He has also resigned his Assistant Secretaryship to the Legislative Council. The Government of

Madras will thus lose the services of one of the most able of the practising barristers at the Madras bar. It is understood that a slight misunderstanding between the present Government and Mr. Mayne is the cause of the latter's retirement from the Advocate Generalship.

THE retributive movement planned by Brigadier Keyes against the refractory border-tribes in the Daur Valley seems to have been carried out with great spirit. The tribes in question having refused to pay a fine for abetting the revolt of the Mohammed Khels, a force of 1,800 rifles, 350 sabres, and two 24-pounder howitzers, was despatched from Edwardesabad, *alias* Bunnoo, on the 6th February, to bring the culprits to their senses. Leaving 270 men to guard their camp, the rest of the force advanced the next morning from the Tochi Pass by the rough and steep road which leads over the Shiaki Kotal into the Daur Valley. Over the steepest parts of the road the guns had to be dragged up by the soldiers themselves. On reaching the head of the valley, the Dauries were found drawn up in front of their chief village, Haidarkhel. Major Munro, the Commissioner, began to treat with some of their leading men, but meanwhile the troops continued their advance, ready either for peace or war. As they neared the village, the enemy opened fire on them, which they returned with interest. Carrying the village with a sudden rush, the Sikhs drove the enemy out at the other end under the sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who had hastened round to cut off their retreat. After the village had been set on fire, the neighbouring villages of Haisi and Sokhel at once sent messengers to beg for peace on the Commissioner's own terms. Their prayer being granted, and security taken for the fines imposed on them, the troops returned homewards, reaching camp at 10 P.M., after a long day's work, with a loss of seven men wounded. Of the enemy forty-three were killed; but the number of wounded is unknown.

ON the 13th March General Brownlow reported to Calcutta that the whole of the Southern Howlong tribes had submitted to his column, the task confided to which had thus been fully accomplished. Summing up the results of the campaign on his side, he says that two powerful hostile tribes have been completely subdued, and twenty resisting villages destroyed; fifteen chiefs have sealed their submission by formal pledges, and a great many captives have been released. So far all is satisfactory; but we must wait to see how long these gentry keep their word.

GENERAL NUTHALL'S Contingent of Manipoories, who were the first to exchange blows with the Loshais, seem, after a long spell of forced inaction, to have once more proved their prowess on the same foe. According to a Calcutta telegram of the 19th the General retired from his advanced post at Seeboo on the 6th. On the following day his troops intercepted a hundred Kamhows engaged in carrying off nearly a thousand captives from the neighbouring villages, to some securer retreat. A short fight ended in the capture of the Kamhow chief and fifty-six of his followers, and the rescue of all their prisoners. Fifty-two muskets formed part of the victors' trophies. This little triumph will have doubtless cheered the heart of the Manipore Rajah, who had long been chafing at the little share his own troops had been allowed to take in the movement against their hereditary foes.

Whatever doubts Englishmen may feel as to the need of the severities inflicted on the Kuka insurgents, the Sikh Chiefs of Sirhind appear thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Cowan's proceedings. In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Punjab Government, but now at home on leave, quotes the following passage from a letter written to him by the Maharajah of Patiala, whose father played a part so eminently loyal during the Indian Mutiny. The present Rajah is described as "a young man of enlightened views and generous disposition," who would be "the last person in the world" to advocate any needless destruction of human life:—

You will have heard of the sudden attack on Malod and Kotla by the fanatics of the Kuka creed, and the prompt measures taken, which extinguished the disturbance immediately. I am sure, had not the men been captured and dealt with at once as they have been, the consequences would have been disastrous.

It appears from a recent telegram that a fund has been started in Calcutta for a memorial in honour of the late Viceroy. A considerable sum has already been subscribed.

WE are glad to see that a pension of five hundred a-year has at length been granted by the India Office to the widow of the late Chief-Justice Norman, "in consideration of his having been murdered, and of his services of nine and a-half years on the Bench in India." The laying of an apparent stress on the fact of Mr. Norman's having been murdered might lead some people to think that the amount of pension in such cases depended on the manner of a man's death. We presume, however, that the pension granted to Mrs. Norman would have been just the same had her husband died prematurely of ill-health contracted in the regular discharge of his duties. It could not have been the manner of his death, but the extent of his previous services, coupled with the fact of their having been brought through no fault of his to a sudden and untimely close, which entitled his widow to the pension now bestowed upon her.

MR. GRANT DUFF's reply to a question put by Sir James Elphinstone, touching the claims of Indian officers to bonus compensation, was an admirable piece of official strategy. It was all very well of his questioner to try and drive him into a corner, by contrasting the justice withheld from the officers of the old Indian army with the liberal terms conceded to their comrades in the new Line Regiments under Clause IV. of the Army Act. But the Under-Secretary for India was equal to the occasion. The courage he displayed in denying the manifest analogy between the two cases would have been worthy of a much better cause. Her Majesty's Ministers, he said, could "see no reason why a settlement made by their predecessors so long ago" as August, 1866, "should be now disturbed because under different circumstances a different arrangement was made last year with the officers of a different army." Just so; for the speaker's purpose there was no need to enlarge on the difference between an army whose Parliamentary influence ensured it fair and generous treatment at the hands of the Executive, and an army whose remote connection with the body politic entitled it only to the stray crumbs of cold comfort that might fall from the table of a Secretary of State for a distant dependency. Nor was it to be expected that Mr. Grant Duff would refer to the amendments made, with Mr. Cardwell's consent, in that clause of the Army Bill which originally placed the new line regiments on exactly the same footing of sham compensation as their former comrades in the Indian Army. It may also in a certain sense be true that the claims of Indian officers were "disposed of" in the Despatch of August 1866; but the vote of the Commons in 1870 and the recorded opinions of Lord Napier and the Governments of Bombay and Madras suggest at any rate some very strong reasons for revising a settlement, which the aggrieved officers, as soon as they understood its true nature, condemned with one voice as settling nothing. They were willing at one time from utter weariness to accept full compensation for actual outlay, had such been offered them; but now that the officers of "a different army" are receiving an equivalent for their expected bonuses, they too are asking in common justice for an exactly similar boon, to which in law and equity they were entitled long before the passing of the Army Regulation Act. The whole cost of such a concession would hardly amount, we believe, to half a million, or about a fifth part of the surplus which Sir R. Temple will probably have to announce in his next budget statement.

SOME of our readers will be glad to hear that the two committees which have lately differed in their mode of agitating the Indian Bonus question, have at length agreed to work harmoniously for the common end. With a view to unite the largest number of voters on their side in Parliament, they have resolved to ask for Bonus compensation on the terms contained in Clause 4 of the Army Act, so far as these involve the principle of a fair equivalent for the customary sum which each officer would have received from his juniors had he retired before a certain date. That date they now propose to fix at 1861, when the last stage in the amalgamating process was attained by the formation of the Staff Corps. Few officers, we think, will object to an arrangement which sacrifices a little to gain much, and promises from its reasonable nature materially to strengthen their cause in both Houses.

One attempt to remedy the slow promotion which has long prevailed in the Indian Artillery has at length been made in

the Horse-Guards Circular, which we have reprinted elsewhere. With the sanction of the Indian Office it has been resolved to offer additional pensions to thirty-six field-officers and twenty-eight captains and second-captains of the late Indian Artilleries; the officers being taken in fair proportions from each of the three Presidencies. These annuities, which are to be exclusive of the usual retiring-pensions, range, at an increase of ten pounds for each year of service, from £150 a-year for an officer of twenty years' service, to £350 for one who has served forty years. Thus an officer entitled to a retiring pension of £191 a-year will, if he is lucky, receive an aggregate pension of £341 a-year; while he who might demur to retiring on £365 a-year after twenty-eight years' service, may now hope to receive as much as £585 a-year. The pension of £600 a-year after thirty-five years' service would in like manner be increased to £900. In no case however will the aggregate retiring allowance exceed £1,000 a-year. It is also proposed to give special annuities to officers of fifteen years' service and upwards, who may not be entitled to any other pension, beginning with £150 for fifteen years, and £20 more for each succeeding year of service. Promotions will only be made to one in two of the vacancies that may thus be caused. Not a few officers of the old Indian Artillery will doubtless hasten to profit by these new offers. May we venture to hope that they foreshadow the offering of similar boons to the surplus officers in the Staff Corps, whose case, according to Mr. Grant Duff, is once more "under consideration?" It is something gained to know that a new scheme for inducing field officers of the Indian Army to retire has actually been laid before the Indian Council. In due time we may even expect to hear that a scheme of bonus-compensation has found its way to the same august presence. Will anything be done, by the way, for those officers of Artillery who have lately retired in despair of the more favourable terms now offered to their old comrades?

THE report to which we lately referred, that Dr. Goldstücker had left in his will directions for the destruction of his many valuable papers in manuscript, appears from the *Academy* to have been altogether a mistake. We may therefore hope that some good use will yet be made of the literary treasures he had thus been accumulating for so many years past. Many of these papers are necessarily incomplete, but Dr. Goldstücker's Sanskrit Grammar, a work whose high value may be guessed from his pre-eminence as a Sanskrit scholar, is said to be quite ready for going to the press. In that case let us hope that the India Office will itself undertake the publication of a volume which must throw a great deal of fresh light on the study of India's classical tongue. The task of completing his revised and enlarged edition of Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary will be one of Herculean dimensions, for the first six parts, containing 480 pages, do not bring the work to the end of the first letter. Still it is one which somebody, we trust, will be found able and willing to undertake. Of another of the Professors' works, a photolithographic edition of the *Mahābhāṣya*, which he was engaged in editing for the Indian Government, three hundred pages remain unfinished. In his readings of doubtful passages in Sanskrit, Dr. Goldstücker was wont to follow the traditions of the Pandits, in preference to Dr. Max Muller's principle of interpreting them by the light of comparative philology.

LORD NORTHBROOK started for India on the 21st, *via* Marseilles, whence he was to embark in the *Antelope* for Alexandria.

OFFICERS REMOVED BY COURT-MARTIAL.—In supersession of G.G.O. No. 185 of 1869, it is notified, under orders of the Government of India, that an officer removed from the service by sentence of a court-martial, or who may be permitted to resign to avoid trial, shall be paid passage money up to the amount of P. and O. rates, but only on the production of a certificate from the captain or shipping agent that the passage has been actually secured.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Sub-lieut. E. H. Goss, at Calcutta, Feb. 20. Capt. C. Burbank, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at Bayswater, March 20. Lieut. W. G. Craig, Bengal Army, at Riccarton, aged 29, March 17.

MADRAS.—Mr. E. Elliot, late Madras C. S., at Belgravia, aged 61, March 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

For Str. *Wyand*, March 22.—From Bombay.—Capt. Quinn, Col. Fitzwygram, Mr. S. Hogg, Major and Mrs. Graham, Capt. Tempest, Mr. Sawers, Mr. Knox, Mr. Greenhead, Mr. Russell, Mrs. and Miss Decesta, Col. McNeill, Captain Cook, Col. Calmesac, Capt. and Mrs. Darrack, Mr. and Mrs. D'Ogley, Hon. Mr. Fortesque, Mr. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Scooble, Mr. Patterson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Earl and Countess of Carysfoot, Capt. J. Jones, Mr. Easton, Mr. Ogston, Mr. Wagner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

LADY MAYO'S PENSION.

A GOOD deal of adverse criticism has been aimed at the India Office for what is said to be its niggardly treatment of Lord Mayo's widow and children, bereft of their natural protector under circumstances which would justify any amount of practical sympathy with the bereaved survivors. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, reminded his hearers that a pension of £1,000 a-year for Lady Mayo, accompanied with a grant of £20,000 down for the benefit of her children, was more than equal to the £2,000 a-year bestowed on Lady Elgin. It is also worth noting that one-half of Lady Elgin's pension was paid out of the Imperial revenues, whereas the whole amount awarded to Lady Mayo will be defrayed from the Indian Exchequer. So far therefore as the Indian Government is concerned, it can hardly be pleaded with any fairness that the debt which India owes to Lord Mayo has not been adequately repaid to his family. To judge however from the comments of the daily papers, a good many people remain dissatisfied. One journal points a contrast between the money lavished on balls and banquets at Westminster and the money begrudged to the widow of a munificent Viceroy, who died a violent death in the discharge of his public duty. Another argues that a people accustomed to see immense revenues squandered in "sloth, debauchery, and vice," by the princely pensioners of the Indian Government, would never begrudge a handsome pension to the relict of the most popular Governor whose loss they ever had to mourn. The case of a Viceroy who dies, like Lord Elgin, from "natural causes," is declared to be very different from that of one who dies by assassination "in the immediate discharge of a public duty." Where the difference lies we are quite unable to see, inasmuch as Lord Elgin also died in the discharge of his public duties. If Sir H. Durand had been murdered instead of accidentally breaking his neck, would the amount of his widow's pension have been proportionately higher? As for the pensions lavished on native princes, we had always looked on them as the price paid for sundry excellent bargains secured to ourselves. If Indian money has been sometimes squandered on improper objects, that is surely no reason for repeating the extravagance under more plausible pretences. Two wrongs will never make a right. Were Lord Mayo's services never so splendid, his widow would not have been entitled to more than she has got from India. The complainants in this case would have more reason on their side, if they appealed to Mr. Gladstone to supplement from the English Treasury the sums awarded out of Indian revenue by the head of the Indian Government.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE ARMIES.

THE correspondence interchanged last year between the India Office and the Indian Government on the question of reducing the native Indian Army, discloses a grave difference of opinion between the two parties touching the way in which reduction should be carried out. The Indian Government would bring the proposed retrenchments to bear chiefly against the Madras Army, which is held to be too large for local purposes, as compared with that of Bengal, and to be of all the three armies the one least fitted, either financially or professionally, for employment in future wars. Whatever it may once have been, the native army of Madras, according to General Norman and most of his colleagues, now lags far behind those of Bengal and Bombay in true fighting-power, while its greater costliness, owing to the care taken of the Sepoys' families by the Government, considerably outweighs its apparent merits. If any reduction therefore is needed in the native army, let it fall chiefly, they urge, on that part of it which can most easily and safely be cut down, with the largest consequent saving on each man reduced. The alternative plan of weakening Indian regiments, now only six hundred strong, by seventy men each, they regard as "absolutely fatal to efficiency." They hold themselves ready to carry out any scheme of reduction ordered by the Secretary of State, but take leave in the meantime to protest against his tenderness towards an army whose usefulness, even as a reserve, is not unreasonably called in question.

The Secretary of State on the other hand flatly refuses to let the Madras Army bear the brunt of the desired reductions. General Norman had significantly declared that if a regiment of Madras sepoy were to be pitted against one of Sikhs or Goorkhas, "the results would be disastrous." But the Duke of Argyll can see no reason for admitting any decline in the fighting qualities of the Madras troops since the day when Sir John Malcolm owned that he had "hardly a choice" between the troops of the three Presidencies; each army having different excellences, but all being equally effective. General Norman claims to have formed his own opinion from actual service with troops of all three Presidencies, and from minute information gathered in all quarters during his career as Adjutant-General. But a more modern authority than Sir J. Malcolm, even Lord Napier of Magdala, can find no warrant for the sweeping judgment pronounced by General Norman, and declares his firm belief that with like opportunities the men of Assaye and Seringapatam "will still be found represented" in the ranks of the Madras Army. He might have added that half a century ago and even later the Sikhs themselves were held in light esteem for soldiery by their neighbours. The secret of their subsequent renown was discipline, with the aid of which, as Lord Napier observes, "we have conquered successively the strongest races in India by means of weaker ones." It was not till the same officer had become personally acquainted with the Bombay Army, that he learned, as he frankly tells us, to feel ashamed of the local prejudices into which, like most of his Bengal comrades, he had once fallen. The argument from one Presidency does not, of course, infer the necessary groundlessness of similar prejudices with regard to another; but the Duke of Argyll has some reason for denying that "races cease to be available for effective military service, under European training and discipline, by ceasing to be habituated to predatory warfare among themselves." Even if the sepoy of the Southern Army were in some respects inferior to their comrades of Upper India, they are excellently fitted to keep the peace of their own provinces against all likely assailants.

With regard to the comparative costliness of the Madras regiments, his Grace appears to make light of it in comparison with the advantages of an organisation which tends to bind them closer, and so keep them more faithful to their present masters. "The family life led by the Madras sepoy, and the care taken of the families by the Government, had established ties between the Government and the sepoy which have not existed in the same strength in any other portion of the Native

army of India." The Bengal sepoy, be it remembered, carries no incumbrances about with him in the shape of those "hosiages to fortune" which may often likewise serve as guarantees of good behaviour. For a reserve army such an arrangement seems the best that could be made. So long as the Madras troops are employed in keeping the peace of Southern India, it must be a good thing for all concerned that they should carry their homes about with them from one station to another. It is only when they are sent outside the Presidency that the inconvenience of the system happens for a time to outweigh its general advantages. But, as the normal condition of the Madras Army is that of service within its own frontiers, the advantages on the whole may be said to preponderate.

But the Madras Army is too large, says the Indian Government, for existing requirements. Be it so, admits his Grace. Still, as Sir W. Mansfield and others have pointed out, it is the only army of reserve in India; and to it, moreover, as the Duke of Argyll reminds us, is entrusted the duty of keeping guard over the large tract of country ruled by the Nizam. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, admits that half a dozen of the Madras Regiments might perhaps be spared, so far as local wants are concerned. But instead of wiping them off the rolls, he pleads with much force the wisdom of employing them in stations outside the actual frontier, which are now garrisoned wholly or in part by troops from Bombay or Bengal. Why for instance should any station in the Central Province be still garrisoned from Bengal? It would surely be a fair division of forces, if Bombay and Madras were allowed to garrison the whole of the country lying to the south of the Vindhyan Range. Whether Madras should garrison the Central Provinces, or exchange stations with the Bombay troops now holding the Southern Maratha Country, would then be a question of mere detail, to be handled in accordance with the local and political relations of either presidency.

So easy a method of utilising the surplus regiments of an army, which at any rate held fast to its colours in the day of our sharpest trials in India, demands the closer consideration in view of the arguments used by Lord Napier of Magdala against reducing the Native Army of Bengal. His recent experience as Commander-in-Chief has impressed him more deeply than ever with "the danger of weakening our disciplined forces" and keeping up anxiety among the sepoy with regard to their future, by our habitual "meddling with the Native Army on every temporary financial pressure." Looking at the vast extent of country protected by the Bengal troops, at the duties entrusted to them, at the position of the independent States on our frontiers, of the great feudatories who pay us tribute, at the swift advance of Russian outposts to the borders of Afghanistan, and at the decaying supply of Sikh veterans and of men bred up in arms, his Lordship adheres more firmly than ever to his old views regarding the impolicy of further reductions in Bengal. Upper India to his thinking needs more soldiers instead of fewer, and in this view he is certainly strengthened by the evidence taken before a Parliamentary Committee some years ago. It was then shown that the native army in Bengal had quite as much work of all kinds as it could well perform, and since then its burdens have not been lightened by the reductions ordered in the European garrison. This being so, what is to prevent the armies of Bombay and Madras from relieving, so far as they safely can, their over-worked comrades in Bengal? The Madras troops, if they are fit for anything, are surely equal to the task of garrisoning Orissa, while those of Bombay might even be ordered as far east as Gwalior.

Correspondence.

NATIVE PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A great pressure upon my time has hitherto prevented me from replying to the letter of Mr. F. W. Chesson, which appeared in your impression of the 30th of January last.

My assertion that without an intimate knowledge of the natives of India no one is qualified to take part in Indian affairs, he endeavours to reduce to an absurdity by saying that according to my theory "the Duke of Argyll is wholly unfit to be Secretary of State for India." I should be content to accept this conclusion if his Grace or any other high official attempted to administer Indian affairs by himself without any knowledge or experience of the country; but I would beg leave to remind Mr. Chesson that the Secretary of State for India is associated with many gentlemen of life-long experience, and as the Board at which his Grace the Duke of Argyll presides is a body of exceptionally experienced Anglo-Indians, Mr. Chesson himself can hardly fail to see that his objection is an absolute fallacy. The same remarks apply to members of Parliament who would have, according to Mr. Chesson's interpretation of my dictum, no right to take part in the discussion of Indian affairs.

As a matter of fact, when an Indian question is brought before the House, only those statesmen who are themselves conversant with Indian topics, or are assisted by the counsels of those who have resided in the country, venture to speak upon the subject. There are always persons ready enough to act as mouthpieces and pamphleteers to rich Nawabs with chimerical grievances, but they are happily rare in the British Parliament. I cannot help thinking that the sooner the occupation of such gentry is gone, and the sooner the natives of India are made to understand that their appeal lies only to the Governor-General, and the Secretary of State for India, the better it will be for them, and the more creditable for us. With regard to Mr. Chesson's denunciation of Lord Dalhousie's policy in Oudh I will only remark that that policy was not the arbitrary conception of Lord Dalhousie himself, but was in reality the carrying into effect of a policy which had been earnestly recommended to the Home Authorities by every Governor-General of India since the year 1775.

Did I not fear that I should take up too much of your valuable space I would quote the despatches of the successive Viceroys relative to this matter; however, I recommend Mr. Chesson to peruse the Oudh papers between the time of Asoph ood Dowlah and Wajid ali Shah.

In 1856 a sanguinary feud broke out in Faizabad, Oudh, between Hindoos and Mussulmans about Hano Man Garhi, when, but for the interposition of the British authority, the king would have been murdered and the whole dynasty annihilated.

The Marquis of Dalhousie then urged upon the Home Government the necessity either of withdrawing all support from the native government of Oudh, or of adopting some measures by which the dignity of the puppet King might be upheld and the lives and property of his subjects preserved.

The result of the first policy would have been to foster anarchy and encourage bloodshed. A month after the withdrawal of the British troops the Province of Oudh would have been desolate and its population decimated. We had a just right by treaty to interfere. The matter was seriously and deliberately considered by the Cabinet Council at home, and finally Lord Dalhousie was ordered to annex.

I can hardly glance with patience at the history of Oudh while under the rule of an effeminate tyrant supported by the powerful protection of the British arms; the disgusting profligacy of the Court, and the extortion and oppression to which the people were exposed, reflect disgrace on us as a Christian nation; for by maintaining a mad debauchee upon the throne, we made ourselves parties to the miseries that were inflicted on a harmless race.

In my former letter I glanced at the career of the wretched prince, and will not offend your readers by a recurrence to so melancholy a topic. Why should we or our Indian fellow-subjects be any longer pestered with this hollow grievance about the annexation of Oudh? Except curtailing the facilities of a madman for committing folly no hardship has been dealt. The people of Oudh are not dissatisfied with their change of rulers, and the change is one which the Oudh Princes themselves had contemplated long before. The then Governor General in a despatch to the Secret Committee, dated 28th Nov., 1799, says:—

His Excellency Saadat Ali appears to have adopted the resolution of abdicating the Government upon the maturest deliberation.

It was only the advice of interested councillors who persuaded Saadat Ali to abandon his design and retain charge of the Government.

Mr. Chesson lays great stress upon the fact that the Princes of Oudh have never been wanting in good faith to the British Government. I again call attention to the fact that the Princes of Oudh were wholly dependent upon the British Government, and without the British Government they could not have continued in power for a single day; under such circumstances their loyalty may reasonably have been expected to continue unimpaired.

Mr. Chesson quotes the report of Sir Frederick Halliday upon the Corrupt Police of Bengal. Well, what does this prove? It proves that when mismanagement is discovered in a province administered by British Government, the very officers themselves come boldly forward and expose it. Far different was it in Oudh; the dirt that had for centuries accumulated in those Augean stables was carefully kept out of sight.

The late General Sir William H. Sleeman, in his Diary, says:—"The Talookdars keep the country in a perpetual state of disturbance, and render life, property, and industry everywhere insecure. No road, town, village, or hamlet is secure from their merciless attacks; robbery and murder become their diversion, their sport, and they think no more of taking the lives of men, women, and children, than those of deer and wild dogs. They not only rob and murder, but seize, confine, and torture all whom they suppose to have money or credit, till they ransom themselves with all they have, or can beg, or borrow." The Oudh Talookdars, in an address to the Governor-general on the 17th of April, 1861, and signed by thousands of their number, express themselves as follows:—"The land of Oudh was once like a fresh, fair garden, but, being overrun by ravening beasts, it had become a desert waste. Now, thanks to your Excellency's kind exertions, it has become a Paradise once more." From 1711 to 1859, Oudh was indeed a desolate waste; whole towns and villages lay in ruins, deserted by their inhabitants, and if, at rare intervals, a populous village could be found, its inhabitants were armed to the teeth, in daily fear of depredators. Travellers who ventured on the highway were robbed and murdered, marriage parties were attacked and the bride borne off to servitude or worse—in short, Oudh under its native rulers suffered all the evils which a selfish and careless government must inevitably impose upon its subjects. Such, however, is the Government which Mr. Chesson has come forward to defend. The fact is, we annexed Oudh not because we wanted territory, but because we desired peace, because we preferred orderly citizens to disorderly neighbours. We annexed that we might free a peaceful and industrious people from the yoke of a licentious tyrant, who was ruining their estate and corrupting their morals.

The State of Oudh under Wajid Ali Shah was very similar to that of Khorassan after the invasion of the Ghuz Tribe in the reign of Sultan Sanjer, as described by the Poet Anvari:—

All trace of good from Iran they destroy,
Good men to bad men are compelled to stoop,
The noble are subjected to the vile,
The priest is pressed to fill the drunkard's stoup,
No man therein is ever seen to smile,
Save at the blow that brings release—and doom!
No maiden lives that they do not defile,
Except the maid within her mother's womb.
In every town the mosque and house of prayer—
To give their horses and their cattle room—
Is left all roofless, desolate, and bare.
"Prayer for our Tartar rulers" there is none
In all Khorassan it is true—for where
Where are the preachers and the pulpits gone?
Their mothers, when by the assassin's steel
They see their children murdered one by one,
Dare not give utterance to the grief they feel.
The freeman kidnapped by the Tartar chief,
And sold again, rejoices in the deal,
For change—a change of masters—brings relief.

I will, however, do his ex-Majesty the justice to say that, had it not been for his greedy and interested advisers he would long before the annexation have exchanged his unpopular position for the comfortable obscurity to which he has been relegated. I say this on the authority of the ex-King himself, who, in a poetical work published by him in Calcutta in 1865, and entitled "Hazan Akhtar," says:—

Every moment my conscience suggested to me that what was to be has come to pass, why then grieve?

Affix the seal to the deed of consent at once—the kingdom has gone, then let it go.

The entire household, however, combined to prevent me from doing this; they pressed me, frightened me, worried me out of it.

When the Secretary of State for India, in his despatch dated

13th October, 1855 (paragraph 32), decided "that the titular sovereignty and the lac of rupees per mensem pension should cease for ever with the life of the present nominal king," the king, on being informed of this decision, wrote a letter in Persian, dated 5th of October, 1859, in which he cheerfully accepted the conditions. Had Wajid Ali Shah remained upon the throne he would in all probability have been poisoned long ago, as his predecessors were; personally then the ex-King of Oudh has little cause to quarrel with the English Government.

In my letter I advocated the claims of the Nawab of Tonk, not to the restitution of his kingdom, but to the justice of receiving a fair trial. I still think that it is a pity this privilege was not accorded him, as another distinguished grievance-monger, under much more auspicious circumstances, was not refused it. Two short extracts from Government despatches will tell the tale to which I allude.

Mr. C. Beadon, on Nov. 15, 1853, wrote as follows to the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad:—

The Nawab Nazim, in whose camp and under whose very eyes this monstrous outrage upon humanity has been perpetrated, should be required to give an explanation of his conduct in the matter.

Lord Dalhousie in his minute, page 11, Feb. 28, 1856, also (paragraph 42) speaks of—

The Nawab Nazim of Bengal having permitted a cruel murder, by the infliction of bastinado, to be committed within his jurisdiction, and almost at the door of his tent.

The cases of the two Nawabs were thus far alike, and I cannot quite understand why any difference should have been made between them, especially as the Nawab of Tonk, during the whole of his administration at Benares, does not appear to have had the slightest charge of misrule brought against him. With regard to the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, I need say little, as it has already been fully discussed and happily disposed of by Parliament. Those, however, who are interested in the case may read Orme's "History of India," Vol. 2, p. 183, and Stuart's "History of Bengal," p. 532; and if, after doing so, they can still believe in the Royal descent or family claims of the present Nawab Nazim, they must have a more than usual amount of credulity in their composition. It is all very well to talk in Quixotic terms of the inviolability of treaties between our Government and the independent native Princes of a few generations ago; but no principle of international law can call upon us to adhere strictly to the letter of those treaties when those Princes' descendants have, by their own folly, supineness, debauchery and tyranny, wilfully forfeited the independence which entitled their ancestors to become contracting parties to a treaty at all; and, when such adherence on our part to the letter of the treaty involves the ruin and misery of millions of human beings, on whose behalf common humanity compels us to interfere.

Wheaton puts the case very clearly.

"Treaties," he writes, "properly so called, or *faedera*, are those of friendship and alliance, commerce and navigation, which, even if perpetual in terms, expire, of course, in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent State." The treaty between Mir Jafir and Lord Clive was a mere personal one, although not precisely so defined in terms. Even had it been otherwise, such a treaty could never bind us now to maintain upon the throne an idle, dissolute ruler, whose avarice and lusts were gratified at the expense of an industrious population.

Such agitations as those which have lately been got up in favour of deposed princes may or may not be generally due to interested motives; upon this point I do not even venture to form an opinion, much less to insinuate the existence of such motives in individual cases. But I do say again and again that such agitations are futile and dangerous. The people of India must not be taught that our hold upon the Peninsula is so loose that any dissatisfied pensioner of our Government may count upon the support of agitators at home, and beginning with a prayer for the continuance of his pension end by dictating the cession of a Province.

We should not teach the natives of India that people at home have no confidence in the administration there, but believe the local Indian Government to be pursuing a career of despotism and iniquity. Such agitations in favour of deposed tyrants resting, as they do, their claims to popular sympathy solely upon their denunciations of Government acts, are both insulting and disloyal.

Let there be a tribunal by all means before which native princes may plead their rights, but let it be a judicial tribunal composed of those whose experience entitles them to judge such questions. "The Princes of India, their rights and duties," can never be satisfactorily discussed in popular lectures before a mixed London audience of whom not one in fifty knows the difference between a Nawab and a Nautchee.—I am, Sir, yours &c.,

E. H. PALMER.

18, Brookside, Cambridge, March 12, 1872.

A MILITIA FOR INDIA.—IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In Lord Napier of Magdala's minute published in page 281 of your issue of the 18th inst., that experienced soldier invites attention to the vast extent of country in India which we have to protect, the difficulty of obtaining good recruits, and the danger of having other recruiting agents bidding against us, who can offer greater advantages than we can.

That the Sikhs have not lost their wonted dash and contempt of death, may be inferred from the recent insurrection of 300 men badly armed against the British power. That they may hereafter be found invaluable in crushing Mohammedan rebels can be easily shown. The question is, how to attach them to our cause, and to make them eager to enter our ranks.

An officer of much experience in the Punjab lately expressed his opinion, that under the Punjab land-tenure system the Sikh warriors prefer to stay at home, free, cultivating their fields, to service as soldiers under our Articles of War. The same causes which check recruiting in England, check it among the Sikhs.

But in England we have a Militia and a Volunteer Force, which preserve the martial spirit of the nation in sufficient activity. What I advocate is a Militia in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Behar, which will combine economy with efficiency, and loyalty with self-respect; which will enable our Reserves to spend eleven months at home in time of peace, and educate them in a martial desire to join the Regular Army during a time of war.

In para. 13 of the Duke of Argyll's Despatch, published in Page 281 of your paper, the Home Government appears to have forgotten two chief causes, which enabled a few hundred wicked sepoys of the Bengal Army to drag their childish comrades with them into rebellion.

1st. The policy of Government in depriving of power the officers commanding regiments, and in centralising power in the hands of the Head Quarter's Staff, who knew not the individual sepoys, and could not sympathise with them. This fatal error of policy was boldly denounced by General Jacob.

2nd. The enlisting of great numbers of Brahmins (priest caste) who, however personally brave, ruined the discipline of our regiments.

In comparing the Bengal with the Madras Army it is necessary to bear in mind that the widespread mutiny of the former was owing to the errors of our Government; those sepoys who were saved from the crime of mutiny owed their escape to the heroic devotion of their *Regimental Officers*.

I think that it will be admitted by the most ardent admirers of the Madras Native army that the best regiment in that Presidency would not have relished an encounter with the Boussire warriors in the Umbeyla Pass.

We must bear in mind Lord Napier's warning that other agents for recruiting may appear, who would offer greater inducements than we can; they might offer the plunder of the rich cities of India.

We have constituted ourselves the guardians of India, and cannot, therefore, permit plundering, which native soldiers so much enjoy. We cannot, as in the Mutiny, allow our mercenaries to plunder Delhi and Lucknow. We cannot wink at our own soldiers plundering Allahabad a second time. We must be ready to offer many millions in cash in lieu of prize-money; we must be ready promptly to confiscate the lands of all proprietors who fail to assist us heartily, and to divide such lands among our native soldiers.—Yours faithfully, T.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.—The Acting gov. gen. in council is pleased to direct that the following be added at the end of Rule 1, Sec. 66, Civil Pension Code:—And gratuities are to be calculated on "average emoluments" (as defined in this Rule) instead of on "emoluments."

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Times of India* admits that India is a poor, comparatively a very poor, country, but maintains that it were it even poorer than it is, when taking together its revenues from land and opium, which are not taxation, its Government has a royal estate yielding £30,000,000 a year, and the balance to be made up by direct and indirect taxation does not reach over two shillings and sixpence a head of the population, that in these circumstances any financier worthy of the name ought not to find it difficult to provide for its distribution in such a manner as to create the minimum instead of the maximum of discontent, which we have been accustomed to in this country of late years. Setting principles altogether aside, we are wholly and entirely at a loss to understand why the Government of India insist—apparently obstinately insist—in the face of overwhelming proof of its unsuitableness to this country, and its extreme unpopularity, upon imposing an income-tax for the purpose of raising a paltry million of money which could be obtained in a dozen other ways without causing any very great amount of discontent. They must be aware of the opinion lately expressed of this tax by President Grant in regard to America. If they have not read the able article on this subject in the December number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, they cannot be ignorant of the opinion which the President of the French Republic holds on the subject in regard to France; and yet it has been determined, we are told, to re-levy this tax at the rate of one per cent. for next year, and down to a very low figure of income, in a country two centuries behind France and possibly four behind America. It has been stated that the Government of India are not responsible in this matter; that they merely register and carry out the decrees of her Majesty's Secretary of State; but we hardly think the Duke of Argyll would issue orders on such a subject opposed to the views of the Government of India. Be that as it may, however, the responsibility, with whomsoever it rests, is grave and serious, and the public ought to know upon whose shoulders it should be placed. It may be thought that the removal of the tax at the present moment might politically have an evil effect. We regret to be compelled to admit that the subject from this stand-point is worthy of very thoughtful consideration; but whatever be the conclusion arrived at on this point, we trust that some promise will be held out that this irritating impost will be removed or largely modified at an early date, and that that promise, when made, will not be broken. The Government ought not to forget that when this tax was first imposed, namely, after the Mutiny, all estates of the community, native as well as European, acquiesced, if not in its justice, at least in the necessity which existed for its imposition. It was the solemn promise made by Mr. Wilson, which the people think was broken, when, after the brief interval of a year, it was re-imposed without any apparent necessity for it, and thus they consider a breach of faith. Can it be said that they have not reason on their side? We pause for a reply.

THE CRIMINAL'S PARADISE.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that if, as has been stated and is generally believed, Lord Mayo visited Port Blair in order to accomplish a great work, it is more than ever necessary, now that his Lordship has been arrested in his purpose, that that work should not be left undone. The discipline maintained at the Andamans has long since passed into a by-word; and whether the shortcomings of that discipline are referable to imperfect supervision on the part of the officers appointed to enforce it or to inherent defects in the rules which they are required to enforce, it is time that a careful inquiry should be instituted into the working of the whole system, and that its ascertained defects should once and for ever be removed. The trial of the convict Divine, for the murder of a fellow-convict at Port Blair, showed us not long ago that, under the prison discipline of the chief penal settlement of India, it was possible for a scoundrel, who had only a few months previously brutally murdered a woman who had been living under his protection and had borne him children, to live in freedom and luxury, and to indulge by night in drunken debauches. Later and more painful experiences have taught us that, under this same prison discipline, it was easy for a ruffian, convicted only a few years ago for the murder of a tribal enemy, to lie in wait after dark for the Viceroy of India. It is not only because Lord Mayo has been foully assassinated, but because a prison discipline under which such things are possible is a disgrace to any civilised country, that public opinion demands a careful investigation into, and an immediate suppression of, the frightful license which obtains in this penal settlement. It is true that the law, as it stands, draws a broad distinction between penal servitude and mere transportation to the Andamans; but if the object of the law is to make all its punishments deterrent, is no one responsible for the fact that the Andamans have been converted into a pleasant paradise for criminals? When the exposures which attended the trial of the convict Divine left no shred of doubt regarding the real state of affairs at the And-

man Islands, we know that the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal absolutely refused to send any more convicts to that settlement until admitted defects in the discipline which obtained in it had been removed. We also know that very shortly before the late Viceroy started on his recent tour for Burmah, Mr. Campbell again pressed on the attention of the Supreme Government the urgent necessity that existed for early action in the matter. Mr. Campbell was told in reply to communicate with Gen. Stewart—with what result? It is not only intolerable that valuable lives should be sacrificed, but it is scandalous that the discipline of the chief penal settlement of India should be such as the discipline maintained at the Andamans is admitted on all hands to be. It is not from any desire to attribute blame to Gen. Stewart that we desire to be informed precisely what, if any, measures were adopted after the disclosures made at Divine's trial to remove the scandal to which we have referred. Gen. Stewart may have done all that any superintendent could do to remedy the evil with which he was called on to cope, but we wish to know what he has done.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The *Friend of India* points out one somewhat painful circumstance in connection with the expedition. When the two columns were decided upon, a third force, which the Rajah of Manipore was expected to provide, was invited to co-operate, and a force was raised, amounting to rather more than 2,000 men, who were provisioned by relays of coolies from the Manipore State. The force was entrusted by the Rajah to two officers, who were accompanied by General Nuthall, the Political Agent at Manipore. We stated at the time of the appointment that the evident intention was to give General Nuthall an opportunity of taking the field against his old enemies. He had the misfortune in a former expedition to have thrown upon him the virtual exploration of an unknown country and the testing of a climate which, taken at the wrong time, would prove too much for any force we could send. It is a fact, however, in spite of all the disadvantages of that first trial, made, too, as it turned out, at the wrong time of the year, that General Nuthall, without engineering or roadmaking parties, advanced even farther than General Bouchier since did in the same time; no discredit to General Bouchier, but necessary to be mentioned that justice may be done to General Nuthall. On this late occasion there seemed to be a chance of the Manipore contingent proving of some value to General Bouchier. Unhappily, however, it was deemed necessary to order the Rajah of Manipore not to advance beyond Tsekapi, and a roadmaking party which had been ordered in advance a little beyond this was attacked, as our readers will remember, at the very outset of the expedition. We believe that General Bouchier held the advance beyond Tsekapi to be disobedience of orders, but whether that was so or not, certain it is that the Manipore contingent was kept for upwards of forty days in one position, and that position an unhealthy jungle. The men expected they were to fight their traditional enemies, instead of which they were kept in a position of guard, which no uncivilised men could be expected to understand, and eventually the coolies fell away, and could not be induced to carry the supplies. Next the force itself followed, and in the end, the Rajah declared that come what might he would retire from Sebo, the most advanced post, but by that time without provisions. The retirement was made early in February in spite of General Nuthall's protests, and the Manipore contingent returned to its own country, without in reality having struck a blow. It is the one force, however, that has had the honour of having received a large number of people who had been held in captivity by the Loshai, and who escaped owing to the onward progress of the invading columns. It is General Nuthall's misfortune to have been associated with this contingent, and in spite of the fact that he had no control there cannot be a doubt that his position must be unpleasant, not from any fault, for we do not see that any fault could by possibility be imputed to him so far as the retirement of the force is concerned. Indeed, we do not know yet whether it was possible for the Rajah himself to keep his contingent in the field, though we believe that General Nuthall thinks it was, but, at any rate, the Political Agent would not have withdrawn under any ordinary circumstances.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC, MAIN LINE.—Earnings week ending 10th February, 1872, £57,932 11s.; corresponding week last year, £55,913 7s. 3d.; increase, £2,019 3s. 9d. From 1st January, 1872 to 10th February, 1872, £339,703 19s. 8d.; from 1st January, 1871 to 11th February, 1871, £298,297 16s. 3d.; increase, £41,406 3s. 5d. Miles open week ending 10th February, 1872, 1,280; corresponding week last year, 1,179½; increase, ½. Per mile open, week ending 10th February, 1872, £45 5s. 2d.; corresponding week last year, £43 14s.; increase, £1 11s. 2d. Jubulpore Line.—Earnings, week ending 10th February, 1872, £3,175 4s. 6d.; corresponding week last year, £3,641 2s. 5d.; decrease £465 17s. 11d. From 1st January, 1872 to 10th February, 1872, £19,971 16s. 2d.; from 1st January, 1871 to 11th February, 1871, £16,059 6s. 10d.; increase, £3,912 9s. 4d. Miles open week ending 10th February, 1872, 223; corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open, week ending 10th February, 1872, £14 4s. 9d.; corresponding week last year, £16 6s. 7d.; decrease, £2 1s. 10d.

Bengal.

LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEI COLUMN; STATION NO. 14, VILLAGE OF SALEM, Feb. 11.—We are all very busy, and the camp is all astir making preparations for the forward march to-morrow towards Lall-Burha. All the baggage has been reduced to the lowest limit possible, all the weak and sickly men have been weeded out, all extra camp followers and ponies sent back to No. 10 station, and all the sick of the different corps will be left here, also the reserve ammunition, only sixty rounds per man being taken. The force is of the following strength:—400 infantry and the half battery M.T., the regiments going are the head quarters 22nd P.I., and a wing of the 44th regiment S.S.I., 200 of each. All deficiencies in these corps caused by sickness, and reducing them below the strength of 200 each, will be made up from the 42nd regiment N.I., the head-quarters of which, under Colonel Rattray, marched in this morning. The 42nd will hold this post during the advance on Lall-Burha. A stockade has been built here, which will contain the Commissariat stores, being sent up from the rear, spare baggage, &c., left behind by the advancing column, and will save generally a temporary depot. There is also a stockaded position on a neighbouring ridge to hold a small picket. Poiboy does not seem inclined to come in, so intimation has been sent him that unless he appears his villages will be burnt. Large stores of rice have been brought in from caves and other hiding places in the adjacent jungle. The villagers, although they visit our camp freely and bring in various articles of food for sale, have not returned to the villages, but are still living out in the jungles. From many places amongst the trees smoke can be seen rising. They live low down at the foot of the slopes, evidently to be near a good water supply. The Loshais seen daily in camp are of different races, large numbers of them being "Poes" from the frontier of Burmah, or they are, perhaps, more properly speaking, a large intermediate tribe between the Loshais and the tribes of independent Burmah. Lall-Burha and the other Loshai chiefs pay tribute to the "Poes," so they are evidently of some importance, and may prove of some trouble to us in the event of Lall-Burha making a stand, and being aided by them. We have had some rain lately, but that seems to have cleared off, and at present we are having splendid weather—very cold at night; and in the morning—the ground all round being covered with hoar frost at dawn. We are quite free, I am happy to say, from sickness; only a few cases of fever in camp. We expect to be away from this in eighteen or twenty days, by the end of which time the matter ought to be settled, as we are getting rapidly to the end of our good weather. I believe after to-morrow we shall be away from our dawn communication for some days, so I shall be unable to write, but I will keep up a daily account of what is going on, and send it you by the first opportunity. Endeavours have been made to let General Brownlow know where we are, and a possible rendezvous has been fixed by the Survey, and the lat. and lon. telegraphed to him. We hope to signal the other column before our return. Rockets are being taken on for the purpose. General Bouchier's wound is progressing favourably.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

MEDICAL.—The British medical officers of the Meerut Circle are about to lose their medical chief, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Gordon, who goes home on relief by Dr. Innes.

CIVIL.—The *Indian Daily News* informs us that the question of distributing the cost of the annuities of the civil servants in Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, between these provinces and the Imperial revenues of India, is at present under consideration.

MILITARY.—It is reported that Sir H. Tombs will shortly be transferred from Allahabad to the Oudh division, and that Major Schmid, his present Assistant Adjutant-General, will join him in the same appointment in August.

ALLAHABAD.—The Mahomedan community of Allahabad have held a public meeting in the Khooshree Baugh, to express their abhorrence of, and grief at, the assassination of the Viceroy. They were to hold another meeting to return thanks for the preservation of the Prince of Wales.

NATIVE LOYALTY.—The Talookdars of Oudh have, it is said, resolved to present a congratulatory address to her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.—The Maharajah of Jallawar has presented Rs. 1,000, and the Rajah of Nagode Rs. 250 to the Lawrence School at Aboe as thank offerings on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

KATMANDOO.—We (*Pioneer*) believe the announcement that Colonel James was to succeed Colonel Lawrence as Resident at Katmandoo was premature, and indeed erroneous. We hear that Mr. C. Girdlestone, formerly Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, more lately Resident in Cashmere, and last, Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is to obtain the appointment.

UMBALLA.—The Hindoos of Umballa have, according to the *Mofussilite*, complained of the conduct of the Mahomedan butchers in carrying beef slaughtered at the cantonment shambles through the Sadr Bazaar on their way to the shous, and Mr. Forsyth has been called on by the Punjab Government for an explanation.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE HOME COUNCIL.—Sir Louis Mallet will command as much of the confidence of Manchester as a merely commercial statesman, not also a merchant, can. His warm sympathy with Mr. Cobden is well known in Lancashire, and Mr. Cobden's name is still good to conjure by there. The appointment, satisfy or annoy whom it may, is one of the best that could have been made.—*Friend of India.*

DECLINE OF COTTON CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.—The *Bengal Times* laments the decline of cotton cultivation in Bengal, and the decay of the art which in years gone by produced that miracle of manufacture—Dacca muslin. A "piece" of this *mulmul* weighs between nine and ten *tolahs*, is ten yards in length, and valued at thirty rupees the yard. But nowadays it does not pay the Dacca weavers to produce such an exquisite fabric, and the *abrowan* or *khas mulmul* of Dacca has become almost a thing of the past. The peculiar cotton, *photee*, employed in the manufacture, is therefore hardly now cultivated at all.

PRUDENT COUNSEL.—A late number of the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*, under the heading "Fikah," says that one of the causes why the Mahomedans of India do not avail themselves of English education, is the belief entertained by most of them that education is religiously prohibited. The editor, however, shows that the belief is a mistaken one. He says:—"God commands in the Koran:—'Verily he who is acquainted with philosophy shall be endowed with incalculable blessings;' and in another place:—'Worldly riches are of no duration.' No language spoken in India can teach us philosophy in all its various branches and minute details better than the language of the reigning Government, and, therefore, it behoves all Mahomedans to learn that language, and fully avail themselves of the advantages offered by English education."

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.—The *Hindoo Patriot* in his last issue writes very worthily. Our contemporary notices "the deep consternation" which prevails among the native community, especially the Mahomedan section, lest the English in India should be provoked to interference by the late assassinations, and it tells them that they have no cause to fear, that the English in India cannot stoop to injustice. There was a time, the *Patriot* reminds its countrymen, when the Empire was shaken to its centre by a great military revolt, when Englishmen, women and children were daily slaughtered, when, in short, the British power trembled in the balance; but "even in that crisis English statesmen did not swerve from the path of justice." "Let," says the *Hindoo Patriot*, "our countrymen remember that the acts of wretches like Abdulla and Shere Ali will not in the slightest degree disturb the majestic march of British statesmanship in India." As for the Government of India, if it will pardon our presumption, urge it—*Be just and fear not.*—*Pioneer*, Feb. 29.

INSPECTION OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were inspected on Saturday morning, Feb. 24, by Brigadier-General Ingall, C.B. The corps fell in about half-past six A.M. on their usual drill ground on the Maidan, the number present being about 350. At the conclusion of the manoeuvres, General Ingall expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the corps, the steadiness of the men, and the knowledge which officers and men had shown of their drill. He praised especially the marching past in column, and declared that on the whole there had been a marked improvement in the corps since he last inspected it. The general and staff then rode off, and line was formed and ranks opened for the inspection of the Sniders by Captain Mackinnon, the inspector of musketry of the division. The annual distribution of prizes will most likely take place about the 9th March, on which occasion it is probable that the regiment will be inspected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE KING OF SIAM.—A gentleman who has seen a good deal of the King of Siam during his Majesty's stay in India describes him as being singularly observant and sensible. In the course of his travels in India he made several very shrewd remarks, showing the practical and utilitarian turn of his mind. Thus, on looking at the Taj, he said it was very pretty, but a great waste of money; and when, at Bombay, some splendid diamonds were offered to him at a very high price, he said, "I would rather spend that money on making roads in my country." He more than once noticed the great display of jewellery made by the Native Rajahs, and expressed his wonder that they should wear such valuable ornaments. His own dress was handsome but very simple, and he wore very little jewellery. He enjoyed travelling very much, and was anxious to see as much of the country as possible. At Bombay he was to have spent a week of great gaiety; but, of his own motion, he stopped everything on account of Lord Mayo's assassination, which he felt most keenly. On the evening on which the sad news reached him, he could neither eat nor sleep, and he gave orders that all the usual ceremonies were to be dispensed with. The King's visit to India ought to have done good both to himself and to the Native Princes with whom he came in contact.—*Englishman*, Feb. 27.

THE ACTING VICEROY.—His Excellency Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Acting Governor-General of India, on taking his seat, made the following short speech, which we read was spoken in a touching way that added very much to the effect of the words:—"Gentlemen,—I have to claim your sympathy in the performance of the saddest duty of my life. The seat which I have the honour to occupy for a moment has been opened to me by a cruel crime perpetrated against the most just and compassionate of men! It would be superfluous for me now to expatiate on the merits of the Statesman and the friend whom we have lost, though no one knew those merits better than myself, and no one felt them more. Other voices more eloquent and authoritative have done full justice to the dead, but during the brief period of my presence in your deliberations it will be my study to honour his memory, to follow his counsels, and to benefit by his example. Gentlemen, if I find myself surrounded by friends, and not by strangers, it is still to his goodness that I owe this consolation and advantage. You gave your cordial, zealous, independent support to the Earl of Mayo in the labours and responsibilities of his beneficent and successful Government. I need not express my confidence that you will grant me the same assistance, of which I shall stand in far greater need."

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.—The Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab lately presented a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor bringing to his notice the slowness of promotion in that province for a considerable time past as having injuriously affected their prospects, and stating that they had reason to fear the stagnation would continue for some time longer unless some steps were taken by Government to remedy it. The *Pioneer* has published both the memorial and the answer of the Lieutenant-Governor in full. His Honour admits the slowness of promotion, but at the same time points out that "all the first-class and almost all the second-class assistants have, during the past year, been in charge of districts—a position which, he understands, is better than that held by civilians of the same standing in the North-West Provinces." He further points out that the position of several officers who left the Punjab Commission some years ago for the North-West Provinces is not better than that of their contemporaries in the Punjab, and at the same time rather ironically adds that he will be prepared to submit for favourable consideration the application of any Civilian who desires to leave the Punjab for the North-West. He informs them that a scheme for the reorganisation of the Executive and Judicial Services in the Punjab has been submitted, and recommends the memorialists to await patiently its result, for at present he can do nothing for them.

PUBLIC SORROW FOR LORD MAYO.—Throughout all India the melancholy news of the Viceroy's death has been received with the utmost sorrow and sympathy. The Maharajahs Jeypore and Sindia immediately ordered all the usual tokens of mourning. The King of Siam, at present in Bombay, declared, of course, against all festivities. The consular bodies, the trades associations, and all the religious bodies have either offered condolence to Lady Mayo, or, where that did not seem proper, made public references to her great grief. On Sunday evening Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen preached in the Brahma Mandir, and private prayers were offered up, the *Mirror* tells us, "for the peace of the soul of the departed nobleman, and for divine protection and care of his bereaved family. Total abstinence from all amusements was also observed, and simple, vegetable food only partaken. Telegrams had been sent previously to the Somajes at Bombay, Madras, and Lahore respectively, and letters by post to all other Mofussil Somajes requesting them to hold similar Divine Service on Sunday night." In nearly all the churches, also, references were made to the subject, and in a way far beyond what mere conventionalism demanded or could have obtained. It has indeed been a great national grief, common to all the vast and motley community of this Indian Empire, and at this moment the cloud rests as heavily as ever, upon Calcutta at all events, banishing all thought of amusement from most minds; and even business, which exacts so much, has been neglected.—*Friend of India*.

PATIALA GOVERNMENT ORDER.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab directs the publication of the following translation of an order of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, dated 14th February, 1872:—"Notification of the Office of Munshikhana, dated 14th February, 1872.—"His Highness the Maharaja has learned, from a telegram received from Jagahdri, on the night of the 13th, from the Private Secretary to the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, and from a private letter from his Honour received this morning, that the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was assassinated at Port Blair (in the Island where convicts from India are sent) on the 8th instant, at seven in the evening. The assassin was a life convict on whom sentence of transportation had been passed, and who broke through the guard and stabbed his Excellency with a knife. His Highness announces with the deepest sorrow, the sad event, for general information in his territory; and directs all his employes and subjects to join him in mourning for the loss sustained by our Sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in the death of her most able, enlightened, and benevolent Viceroy, who has been untimely removed from us by the cruel hand of death, and who has left all those who had the honour of his

friendship to remember how gracious, considerate, merciful, and just he was. The Maharajah feels extreme sorrow at the sad event, not alone that his Excellency was the Viceroy and the Representative of our Sovereign the Queen, but also that his Excellency was the friend of his Highness and the Patiala State; and to show the respect due to his memory, his Highness directs that on receipt of this order in every office, Nazamat, &c., all the usages which in this State are prescribed for the most mournful occasion be observed, that all the Government Offices in the State and the Bazzars of the Sudr Stations be closed for three days, that the hour-bells be not struck, nor the usual day and night guns fired.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT CALCUTTA.—The interior of the Cathedral yesterday forenoon presented a splendid appearance. His Excellency the Acting Governor-General and Lady Napier, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the members of the Supreme Council, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and a large assembly of members of the Services, Civil, Military, and Naval, attended the Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a great many ladies were also present. Many of these had, in accordance with the desire of the Acting Governor-General, laid aside mourning for this occasion, while others retained it; and the contrast of colours and the brilliant array of uniforms made the scene one of great display.—*Englishman*, Feb. 28. We understand that the Thanksgiving day was observed in the northern part of the town in right loyal spirit. There was a large gathering of Hindu gentlemen at the Bazar Bazaar Ghaut, where the *Gunja* was worshipped, and offerings were presented to the goddess for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Hymns in Bengalee, composed for the occasion, were also sung, for which, however, we are sorry we can make no room. The procession then, preceded by native music, visited other places of worship in that part of the town, and after going through the same ceremonies as at the ghaut, broke up at about one o'clock P.M. Our informant says that up to that late hour the Baboos had religiously abstained from all kind of food and drink—a fact which, we admit, is not wanting in significance. The members of the Parsee community of Calcutta assembled on Tuesday at the Fire temple of Rustomjee Cawasjee, Esq., and offered up special prayers of thanksgiving for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A subscription list was then circulated among those present, at the instance of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, and about Rs. 1,200 was subscribed in aid of the suffering Zoroastrians who had arrived at Bombay from Persia.—*Indian Daily News*.

LORD MAYO'S LAST MOMENTS.—All the circumstances of this mournful event are extraordinary and appalling. The guard appears to have been throughout the day most attentive—officially attentive. All apprehensions, if there ever were such apprehensions, seen, so far as we know, to have been at an end when the party reached Mount Harriet. All danger, if there ever was any danger, which could have been foreseen was, apparently, at an end when the fearful tragedy occurred. At no other moment during the day had his Excellency's person been unprotected; at that particular moment, dressed as he was in a white tussar-silk coat, and lighted by torches, he was the prominent central figure of a group, the remaining members of which were comparatively hidden in gloom. Fate—circumstance—everything—appeared to favour the assassin. So far as we have yet heard, no blame seems to be justly attachable to either the guard or the person responsible for the arrangements for the Viceroy's safety—arrangements which, we believe, received his sanction and approval, although had he had his own way entirely he would probably have dispensed with a formal guard altogether. Some of the last words of the Viceroy will interest his many personal friends and the much larger number of those who, though they knew him only by sight, admired the genial face and open, honest expression of the man. Up to the end he was always thoughtful of others and considerate of their feelings. Before ascending the hill, a little more than an hour before his death, noticing that the aide-de-camp, who was then in attendance upon him, was tired, as were most of the party, he turned to him and told him he had better stay at the foot of the hill until the party returned. Again, while going up on the only available pony, he evidently did not like riding while every one else was walking, so he got off, saying in a pleasant manner, "I'll walk now—one of you get on the pony." We are not surprised to hear that at the trial on board the *Glasgow* more than one statesman was unable to give evidence without almost breaking down with emotion. It must have been a severe trial to those who had known him so intimately, and been so much in his company, to see the manly form laid low, and to know too bitterly that they had had no power to raise a timely hand to avert "the deep damnation of his taking off."—*Englishman*.

A CRUEL JOKE.—Surely the following slipped into the *Delhi Gazette* unseen by any one except the P. D.:—"The unprovoked and brutal murder, within a few months, of the Viceroy of India and the Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, will compel a reconsideration of the kind of punishment to be meted out to the murderer of a European. The wretch who struck down with his knife the lamented Peer whose corpse has now left Government House for England, preferred death to transportation. At Port Blair he asked the guard to shoot him, and at Peshawur requested that he might be hanged rather than

sent to the Andamans. By hanging this man, we shall fulfil his desire. He committed the murder with a view to notoriety, to fancied merit, and to a sort of martyrdom. Other cases of the sort will certainly follow, if we meet his views by sending him, as he fondly hopes, to Paradise. The Government, we believe, is at a loss how to act. We venture to offer a suggestion, which some would-be philanthropists will undoubtedly oppose, but which, if carried out, will assuredly put a stop to the class of crimes referred to. Let it be enacted that any native of India who murders a European, shall, upon conviction, be dealt with as follows:—1. He shall be branded in the forehead with a large M, to denote his crime. 2. Both his arms shall be amputated above the elbow. 3. He shall be transported to England for twenty-one years—sent round the Cape confined in an iron cage—whipped once a month, on the same day of the month and at the hour of the day on which he committed the murder, exhibited with the wild beasts in the Tower of London during the whole period of his transportation; then, if he survive, put to death by decapitation, his body given for dissection, and burnt, if the felon be a Mussulman, or buried, if a Hindoo. Such an enactment, if widely circulated in the vernaculars, will have the effect of preventing such deeds of blood as have recently laid a Viceroy and a Chief Justice low. The life of the *civis Romanus* will be held sacred, under the strongest motives that can actuate those most likely to violate it. In short, the primary end of criminal legislation will be answered: the most desperate characters will be deterred from crime by the prospect of a doom from which the boldest must shrink. Great severity is, in such cases, the truest mercy to all concerned, excepting the wretch to whom mercy cannot be extended without endangering the State. The magistrate is “the minister of God,” and is commanded “not to bear the sword in vain.”

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23. Str. Patna, Beyts, Bombay; str. Scotia, Lewis, Port Blair; str. Penang, Ewart, Sandoway; Akbar, Lawson, Boston; Forfarshire, Doughty, Liverpool; British Empire, Mather, London; Mary Emma, Thompson, Linga.—24. Hooghly, Morley, Newcastle.—25. Str. Maulmain, Smith, Singapore; str. Zeno, Owen, London; str. Golconda, Suez; Livorno, Daneri, Genoa; Jeanne Douglas, Walker, London.—26. Fathe Salem, Halliday, Mauritius.—27. Royal Alexandra, Browning, London; City of Brussels, Hamilton, Glasgow.—28. Str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; Jorawur, Shiell, Liverpool.—29. Str. Hindoostin, Miller, Hong Kong; Buckinghamshire, Pain, Bombay; Duclair, Finlay, port not mentioned; British Nation, Arnell, London; Prince Waldemar, Covelong, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23. Strs. Daphne and Glasgow; Jeypore, Poonah.—24. Str. Agra; Janet Cowan, Pandora.—25. Lallah Rookh.—26. Str. J. C. Stephenson; Shelomith, Arundel.—27. Strs. Regent, Bankok, and Siam Supporter.—28. Strs. Penang, Scotia, Dacca, and Australia; Bernice, Belpore.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 1, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Su. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 99 14 to 99 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	99 2 to 99 6
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	99 2 to 99 6
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	109 12 to 110 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	101 12 to 102 0

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Bills with Duties. ... at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3-16d. to 2s. 0 4d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	88 to 88
Assam Tea Company ...	200	340 to 342
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1430 to 1440
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	120 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	88 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	87 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	40 to 41
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	246 to 247
East India Tea Company ...	100	63 to 64
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	246 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	155 to 157
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	155 to 165
Irida General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	350 to 355
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	90 to 91
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	330 to 335
Punjab Bank ...	100	82 to 85
Simla Bank ...	500	540 to 545
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	78 to 79
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Salt-stre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0	£2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

Rice ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 Nominal.
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 4 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 5 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 1.—Nothing of interest has transpired during the past week, and business remains in the same position as we last reported it. Grey Twist: For the higher numbers there has been a rather better feeling during the past few days, and prices are firm.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 1.—Jute: There has been a good amount of business done; inferior qualities have fallen in price, whilst the best descriptions have maintained their previous rates. Sulphate: The market closes firm, with a slight rise in prices. Linseed: There has been a small business done in old seed. Raw Silk: The business has been chiefly confined to native Cossimbazar, Gonates, and Jungypore, at from 13 to 17 per seer. There is hardly any stock in the market. Corns: Offers at lower rates continue to be refused by holders, and no business is reported.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, March 1.—Money remains tolerably easy in the bazaar. EXCHANGE: There has been a further decline in the sterling rate this week of ¼ to ½ per cent.

Madras.

MADRAS BANK.—It is stated as a fact that the cashier of the Madras Bank at Cochin has offered to recover a lac and a half of bad debts for the directors if they will withdraw a criminal prosecution instituted against him. The total losses to this bank by his alleged dishonesty are set down at three lacs.

MILITARY.—The wing of the gallant 21st from Thyetmyo, which arrived here on Friday last from the Frontier Station, embarked on board the s.s. *Arco* for Madras, and sailed yesterday for the same port. The 21st bear away with them the best wishes of the population of Burmah for their future welfare and prosperity.—*Rangoon Times*, Feb. 12.

CINCHONA.—From an analysis by Mr. J. Broughton, Government, quinologist, of cinchona bark, grown on the Biligiri Rungum Hills—Mysore, it appears that the bark was of good appearance, and consisted entirely of *C. Succirubra*. Its analysis gave in per centages of dry bark, total alkaloids, 7.50 per cent.; quinine, 2.01 per cent.; cinchonidine and cinchonine, 5.49 per cent.; pure sulphate quinine obtained crystallised, 1.09 per cent.; other sulphates do., 4.84 per cent.

REWARD FOR SERVICES.—After an honourable service under Government of over fifty-two years, Mr. M. R. S. Edwards, the late Collector of Customs at Rangoon, was allowed to retire on a pension of five hundred pounds sterling. The Chief Commissioner however, under whom the Collector had served, considered Mr. Edwards's services entitled him to a distinguishing and superior rate of pension from that to which he was entitled by mere length of service. The Chief Commissioner's recommendation to the Government of India was submitted in due form to the Secretary of State for India, and a reply has been just received from the India Office, announcing the fact that the Secretary of State had been pleased to approve of six hundred pounds sterling being granted to Mr. Edwards from the date of his retirement.—*Rangoon Times*.

ATTACK ON AN ENGLISH OFFICER.—A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Secunderabad on the 12th of February, says that Colonel Hackett, of the 76th Regiment, whilst returning to that station during the night, was attacked by about twelve natives, armed with stones and sticks, his gari knocked off the road, and himself stunned by a blow on the head from a stone. He had several boxes with him, containing valuable silver plate belonging to the 2-24th Regiment, and these were at once taken off by the thieves. After recovering his senses the Colonel proceeded to a thannah about five hundred yards distant, and persuaded some policemen to accompany him back to the spot; but though, on arriving there, they could hear the thieves breaking open the boxes, they refused to attempt to take them, and the robbers got off undiscovered with their booty.

A SQUABBLE ABOUT THE BURIAL OF COMMANDER ADAMS, OF THE "DAPHNE."—When H.M.S. *Daphne*, with the dead body of Commander Adams on board, arrived in the roads on Monday, the officer in command at once sent ashore for a coffin, and for permission to land and bury the body. The coffin was procured and the necessary permission obtained. Meanwhile, it dawned upon the authorities that it was a very improper thing to allow a vessel with cholera on board to anchor in the port and have free communication with the shore. The officer commanding was therefore informed that he ought to have hoisted the yellow flag and waited for orders, and that he was instructed to proceed at once to sea and there bury his dead. The officer replied that, having placed his deceased commander in a coffin for burial on shore (according to his wish) with the permission of the authorities, he could not uncoffin the remains and prepare them for burial at sea. The Government insisted that the body should not come on shore. The commanding officer equally insisted upon taking it on shore, and, ultimately, the Government gave way on something very like an intimation that the body would be sent ashore with or without permission. The body was therefore, landed late on Monday night, and buried in St. Mary's Cemetery on Tuesday morning. There was no military funeral, but the Governor and some members of his staff attended at the interment.—*Madras Times*.

PAPER CURRENCY.—Paper currency agencies have been opened in the Madras Presidency at Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, and Cocanada.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT MONEY-KYRLE, 21ST FUSILIERS.—The *Madras Athenæum* gives the following record of the court-martial held on Lieutenant W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, of the 2-21st Fusiliers, who has been released from arrest, and had his sword and sash returned to him by the Adjutant of the regiment on the 19th Feb. The following were the charges preferred against him:—1st Charge: For having made false statements, respecting Assistant Surgeon Walsh's having visited him, when sick (in a letter to the Adjutant of the left wing 2-21st Fusiliers, 27th November, 1871), and respecting the circumstance of his removal from his quarters to the Regimental hospital. 2nd Charge: For having feigned sickness and ill-health, thereby avoiding his military duties. 3rd Charge: For having made false statements to Assistant Surgeon Walsh and to the commanding officer of the wing, respecting his being or not being on duty, when he applied to be placed upon the sick report on Nov. 16, 1871. It has not been thought necessary to have either a Court of Inquiry or a court-martial on this young officer. And after being under arrest for more than ten weeks, he is released without having had a chance of refuting these grave charges. We are extremely surprised at the conduct of the military authorities in thus treating Lieutenant Money-Kyrle. A charge of malingering brought against a poor respectable private would undoubtedly be felt keenly by him. But the idea of bringing such a charge against an officer of eight years' standing! It is simply preposterous.

THE SHWEGHYEEN ROW.—Our readers will remember that we mentioned some time ago that there had been a row at the station of Shweghyeen between the civil officers and a resident missionary. The two young civil officers who were the cause of the lark very nearly came to grief by losing their appointments. However, in consideration of their youth and inexperience, they lost five steps in the list of assistant commissioners. The lark, we understood, consisted of these young gentlemen buying or getting a packet of crackers on a Chinese feast-day, when the Courts and public offices were all shut, and setting fire to them, and, while in a state of ignition and popping away, the packet was flung into the verandah of the house occupied by the missionary. This act itself was nothing more than a mere boyish lark on the part of the young gentlemen who were guilty of perpetrating it, and a reprimand, with removal to another station, would have been ample punishment for the offence. But General Fytche took a serious view of the case, and had the young men reduced five steps in the list on which their names stood. This was equal to denying them any promotion for a period of two or three years. Their case was appealed, and it came before the Hon. Ashley Eden, who preferred a more lenient course to that recommended by General Fytche. We now find that the original punishment has been by an act of clemency cancelled. The names of Mr. H. Buckle and Mr. A. Hough are now to be replaced to their original position, under an order published in the *British Burmah Gazette*, and with the authority of his Excellency the Viceroy. As the circumstance will now soon be forgotten, we trust young gentlemen in the Commission will remember to keep their sportive tendencies within bounds, and not attempt to frighten ladies, for their cause is sure to be taken up seriously, and may entail heavy penalties on the larkers.—*Rangoon Times*, Feb. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Southern Queen, —, Colombo.—23. Str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.—24. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—27. Str. Burmah, —, Bombay.—28. Str. Oriental, —, Calcutta.—29. Str. J. O. Stevenson, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For str. Burmah.—From BOMBAY.—For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. Hurston.

For str. Oriental.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hammet, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. W. Page, Apoth. Tynal, Mr. J. Bake, Mr. Broom, Capt. Franklin, Mr. B. Gomperts, Mr. Menikins, Mr. and Mrs. Gillam and child, Mr. E. de Lennax, Mr. E. Shaw.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Str. Golconda, —, Calcutta.—27. H.M.S. Daphne, —, Trincomalle.—27. Saco, —, Penang.—28. Str. Himalaya, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Pondicherry.—29. Burmah, —, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, March 2, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	2 0-16 to 2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 30 to 31 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33
5 per cent.	...	...	1835-36
5 per cent.	...	...	1842-43
5 per cent.	...	...	1854-55

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	8½ to 9 prem.
6 per cent. ditto	...	...	1858-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	5 to 6½

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

MILITARY.—The strength of H.M.'s 8th Regiment N.I., which arrived in Poonah on the evening of the 24th ult., is as follows:—292 men, 155 women, 155 children, 73 followers.—*Deccan Herald*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The post of Superintending Engineer N.D., just vacated by Col. J. W. Playfair, R.E., going on leave, will be taken by Col. Jenkin Jones, now at the Mint. Col. Ballard is expected shortly, and will resume his post as Mint Master.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald having been requested by the Supreme Government to choose a competent and able officer to take a seat on the Commission which is coming from Calcutta to inquire into the mode and expense of educating soldiers' children, his Excellency has selected Captain Prendergast Walsh for that duty. This officer has no doubt been chosen on account of the great interest he has always taken in the details of army matters.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The post of Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College became vacant two or three weeks since by reason of Dr. Knapp's absence on sick leave. We are glad to learn that his Excellency has appointed Dr. Holmsted to fill the chair for the present. This is a selection of the kind which will strengthen the College. Dr. Holmsted occupied the same post once before for a few months, and with very marked advantage to the students.

POLITICAL.—One of our daily contemporaries says, "It is rumoured that Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, Political Agent at Kolapore, will be the successor at Baroda of Colonel Barr; " and the other deprecates in strong terms the proposed appointment of Col. W. W. Anderson, of Kattiawar, to the Guicowar's capital. We have ground to believe that both these guesses are beside the mark. The post of British resident at Baroda was offered two or three weeks since to another political officer, and we know of no reason likely to cause him to decline the coveted appointment. We stop short of naming him, because it has not yet transpired that he has accepted the offer.—*Times of India*.

NEEMUCH.—A letter from Neemuch, dated the 13th instant, stated that Captain Bryant, Commissariat officer at that station, who was en route to Bombay, had been ordered back from Mhow after having been relieved by Captain VanHeythuyzen. Indeed, it was said that several petitions against Captain Bryant and his head clerk were laid before Colonel Lucas, and the impression may have been left on some minds that it was these petitions that led to Captain Bryant's recall. That impression, however, is erroneous. No petitions have been sent in to Colonel Lucas regarding Captain Bryant. It is true that petitions have been sent in regarding the conduct of his late head clerk; and these are being inquired into. We believe Captain Bryant's presence at Neemuch was called for, as he was the only officer who could supply Colonel Lucas with the information he was in quest of.—*Times of India*, March 4.

HANDSOME DONATION BY THE HON. MR. SASSOON.—To commemorate the happy restoration to health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., on Tuesday made a formal offer to the Governor of Bombay of half a lac of rupees in addition to a lac previously given, for building a new Elphinstone High School. Mr. Sassoon's first contribution for this purpose was given on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay; and it was at that time understood that Government would supply the rest of the money required for the School. There has been some difficulty, however, in getting any grant of public money for the school; and, rather than that there should be any further delay, Mr. Sassoon has now increased his gift to a lac and a half, a sum which it is believed will be sufficient to pay for the construction of a commodious and handsome school. It is hoped that Sir S. Fitzgerald will be able to lay the foundation stone before leaving Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BOMBAY.—The day was kept as a close holiday. Most of the native shops were closed, and our native citizens of all creeds and classes attended their mosques and temples, where special thanks were offered. The Government offices were closed, and, by spontaneous action as well as through circulars issued by the Trades' Association, every European establishment was shut. Special services were conducted in all the churches. In the Cathedral a very imposing ceremonial was witnessed. Possibly at the same hour when the officiating Viceroy and his staff were entering the Cathedral in Calcutta to take part in rejoicing, the Governor of Bombay and his suite entered the Cathedral in Churchgate-street. While the organ was pealing forth a theme of gladness, two aides-

de-camp walked slowly up the nave; his Excellency followed, in the Civil Service uniform, and wearing the decoration of the Order of the Star of India; then came the Chief Justice in full robes; then his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, followed by the Judges of the High Court in their full robes; after them came the Secretaries to Government; and then came a number of military and naval officers in full uniform. The greater part of the nave was set apart for his Excellency the Governor and those accompanying him, and the aisles were well filled by the general congregation. The sight of so many scarlet and blue uniforms among the dresses of the civilians was very pretty. After the organ had ceased playing, the service commenced. On its conclusion, his Excellency and suite left in the order they arrived, the congregation standing as they did when his Excellency entered the Cathedral, and the organist sending forth the well-known "Hallelujah Chorus." We may remark that we understand the collections in the Cathedral were miserably low considering the quality of the congregation. The royal ensign was flying on the Cathedral flag-staff, and fireworks were let off in numerous parts of the native town.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—H.M.'s iron troopship *Crocodile*, 4173 tons, 700-horse power, Commander Parkin, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 26th Feb., with troops from England, via the Suez Canal. There being a few cases of scarletina and measles on board (which is the case generally on troopships), it has been deemed advisable, as a precautionary measure, to put the ship in a sort of quarantine for two or three days.—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,414 tons, 700-horse power, 3 guns, Commander Sholto Douglas, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6.30 A.M. on the 2nd Feb., with troops from England, via the Suez Canal. She left Portsmouth on the 25th January last, arriving at Queenstown on the 27th, and sailing from thence on the 28th. She reached Malta on the 8th Feb., leaving the same on the 9th, arriving at Port Said on the 13th, and Suez on the 16th. She left Suez on the 17th, and arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 2nd March. She encountered fine weather throughout, with light breeze from north-east across the Indian Ocean. This is the final voyage of the *Malabar* to Bombay this season. She brought 55 officers, 14 ladies, 15 children, 1,067 men, 100 women and 122 children. The following are the names of officers, together with their ladies and children:—

Capt. and Mrs. O. F. Le Mottee, 8th brigade, R.A.; Lieut. H. T. S. Yates, 8th brigade, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Stockley and Child, 18th brigade, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Roberts and two children, 18th brigade, R.A.; Lieut. A. K. Lloyd, 19th brigade, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wake, 21st hussars; Capt. E. W. Saunders, 1-14th foot; Lieut. B. W. C. Firman, 1-14th foot; Lieut. F. M. E. Vibart, 8th brigade, R.A.; Lieut. T. P. Lloyd, 2-60th foot; Capt. D. Papellon, 92nd foot; Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Walseley, 1-6th foot; Lieut. J. B. Hopkins, 1-6th foot; Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Smith and child, 85th foot; Capt. and Mrs. C. D. James, 36th foot; Lieut. J. S. Rose, 36th foot; Lieut. C. H. Wade, 55th foot; Capt. A. McD. Beamish, 37th foot; Lieut. W. B. Moore, 37th foot; Capt. and Mrs. N. C. Ramsay, 2-25th foot; Lieut. O. S. Bailey, 1-11th foot; Capt. H. Houghton, 96th foot; Lieut. C. L. S. Branson, 96th foot; Major S. C. G. Hogge, 66th foot; Capt. T. Murphy, 66th foot; Lieut. F. B. Dillon, 66th foot; Lieut. col. (commanding) and Mrs. H. F. Brooke and three children, 109th foot; Major and Mrs. J. O. Chichester and five children, 39th foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. T. Murphy, and two daughters, 2-19th foot; Surg. J. Tulloch, 1-11th foot; Staff Asst. Surg. W. J. Charlton; Staff asst. surg. D. Leckie; Staff asst. surg. and Mrs. W. T. Martin; Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot; Deputy insp. gen. of hospitals and Mrs. H. Massey, and two children, staff; Capt. A. Austin, 1-6th foot; Lieut. F. Langford, 85th foot; Lieut. H. H. Burland, 85th foot; Capt. M. P. Blake, 5th lancers; 2nd Captain W. H. Montgomery, R.H.A.; Capt. G. H. Harrison, 55th foot; Lieut. C. A. Cathcart, 109th foot; Capt. E. F. Ouchterlony, R.A.; Capt. W. H. McCausland, R.A.; Brevet major F. R. Butt, R.A.; 2nd Capt. J. Leishman, R.A.; Lieut. F. F. Ditmas, R.A.; Lieut. T. Perrott, R.A.; Capt. O. H. P. Ducat, 109 foot; Lieut. H. F. Williams, 1-5th foot; Lieut. H. Houlditch, 2-25th foot; Capt. H. S. G. Knight, 2-19th foot; Lieut. C. M. Le Breton, 1-5th foot; Asst. surg. E. Drew, R.A.; Apothary and Mrs. T. Lyon, Indian Medical Department.—*Times of India*, March 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Parkin, Suez; str. India, Turner, Bussorah.—27. Str. Richmond, McNabb, Cardiff; Keerata, Nacoda, Cochín.—28. Str. Dilston Castle, Hunter, London; str. Harold, Mossey, Venice; str. Pekin, Woolcott, Shanghai; Mindora, Moddock, Liverpool; Exonia, Reid, Adelaide.—29. H.M.S. Briton, Jago, Aden; Mozuffer, Nacoda, Singapore.—March 1. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez; Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, Calcutta.—2. H.M.S. *Malabar*, Douglas, Portsmouth; str. Atholl, Asplet, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Major R. S. Graves, Major Steward, Mrs. Ashby, Lieut. col. Sellon, Mr. J. Stewart, Miss Michael, Mr. B. Fitch, Mr. G. E. O. Elliott, Mrs. Twist and two children, Mr. Dwyer, and Mr. James Martin. For Brindist.—Col. Agnew, Mr. Agnew, Miss Agnew, Mr. C. Elias, Mr. Rothney, Mr. Broyth, Major Orchard, Mr. Gonne, Lieut. col. Stafford, Mr. Bowden, Mrs. Combe, Capt. Beddy, Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Capt. Jopp, Mr. Von Rualbe, Mr. and Mrs. Malby, Mr. and Mrs. Ryall, Mr. Debnam, Mr. E. Walker, Col. MacLagan, Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Reid. From Suez.—Mr. Briggs. From Aden.—Mr. Menyah Abbas.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Str. Columbian, Angove, China, &c.; str. Derby, Newman, Liverpool; str. Ada, Tatchell, London, via Havre; Kate Davenport, Duncan, Calcutta; Backia

Letchmy, Walker, Kurrachee; Sam Mendel, Hills, Liverpool; Louisa, Lever, Amherst; Cora, Coombs, Calcutta.—29. Str. Euphrates, Hutcheson, Malabar Coast.—March 1. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Tagus, Glover, Liverpool; Middlesex, Massey, Colombo.—4. Mail str. Hindostan, Roskell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Capt. Hume, Mr. Hume, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Willman, Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, Mr. W. Robson, Mrs. Carter and three children, and Mr. W. J. Lewis. For Brindist.—Mr. Joshua, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Wills, Mr. Mrs., and Miss D'Acosta, Col. D. McNeill, Mr. J. J. Cranage, Capt. Cook, Col. Cahusac, Mr. E. Gay, Dr. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. Darrook and infant, Hon. F. Fortescue, Capt. Quinn, Col. FitzWygram, Mr. S. Hogg, Lieut. col. G. de Lane, Major—Mrs. Graham and infant, Capt. Tempest, Mr. G. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyley, Col. A. T. Armstrong, Col. W. H. Greathead, Col. Jervois, Mr. Russel, Mr. J. T. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. Sowers, Mr. F. Duck, v.s. R.A., and Mr. Carliff. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Oldham and child, and Mr. W. G. Hall. For Suez.—Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mr. H. W. Conduct, Mr. Wagner, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Dr. F. Sibbald, Mr. Roskell, Mr. Fifenback and Mr. W. Fuchs.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 4, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 3-16d. Docta.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	98 12 to 98 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	...	99½
" " " 1854-55	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	101½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	108½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 21½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	...	100
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-4-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-9-6 to 16-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 4.—The Grey Goods market opened with a moderate inquiry, but the absence of any improvement in the demand produced a very dull feeling in the market at the close. Twist continues very steady, and Metals generally are firm.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 4.—Cotton: The market closes at a decline generally of about Rs. 12 per candy in nearly all descriptions, except machine-ginned Broach, for which dealers are heavily under contract. The total purchasers for export during the week is about 10,000 bales. In other articles of Export there is no change worthy of note.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, March 4.—EXCHANGE: Although the amount of paper offering has been by no means large, rates close the turn against seller. SHARES: A fair business has been done, chiefly in Press and Spinning Companies' Shares, at improved values.

EDUCATIONAL.—Under Sec. 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Acting gov. gen. in council authorises the affiliation in arts, up to the standard of the first arts examination, of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st ult.

REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS.—The *Calcutta Gazette* notifies that the G.O. numbered 66 of 1871 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—The C. in C. is pleased to rule that, whenever an appointment in a regiment of Bengal cavalry or infantry falls vacant temporarily, officiating promotions, except in the case of the gazetted commandant and 2nd in command, shall be regulated according to army rank of the officers serving with the corps, attached officers being considered as belonging to the regiment. Should the commanding officer consider that there are any special reasons why the senior officer in army rank should not be appointed to the temporary vacancy, he will submit the same for the orders of the C. in C.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON, H. Mc., asst. engr., irrigation dept., is transfd. from the Special Survey div., Lower Bari Doab Circle, to the Special Survey div., Derajat Circle. Feb. 22.

BAYLEY, S. C., offic. comr. of Chittagong, to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Patna div. during abs., on leave, of Mr. R. P. Jenkins. Feb. 24.

BERNARD, C. E., to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of Bengal. Feb. 28.

BIGSBY, Capt. G. G. C., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, services replaced at disp. of the military dept.

BLOOD, Lieut. B., R.E., is transfd. from the Bombay to the Bengal Presy., and his services are placed at the disp. of the military dept., with effect from Sept. 13, 1871.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. col. H. A., R.E., is app. to offic. as chief engr. and joint secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., public works dept., Irrigation Branch, during the abs., on furl., of Col. W. H. Greathed. Feb. 28.

CHARLES, T. G., to be a municipal comr. for Durbhungah. Feb. 26.

CRAWFORD, H., app. to the P.W.D., Central Provs., is posted to the Kanhan div., *pro tem*. Feb. 28.

D'O'LY, W. H., to offic. in the 2nd grade, as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, as a temp. arrangement. Feb. 26.

DRUMMOND, E., to be district and sessions judge of Purneah from Feb. 1, but to continue to offic. as district and sessions judge of Tirhoot. Feb. 28.

FALCON, A. B., to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Bogra. Feb. 1.

FALCONNET, Capt. G. P. de P., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Central India, is transfd. to Hyderabad. Feb. 28.

FIRTH, H. A., 2nd sub agent of immigration in British Guiana, to be emigration agent for that colony at Calcutta, v. W. J. Jeffrey, deceased. Feb. 28.

GREY, E., offic. district and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, to be district and sessions judge of that district, with effect from Feb. 1.

HUBBARD, I. S., is app. asst. compiler of telegraph accounts. Feb. 28.

KELLY, F., asst. superint. of police, is transfd. from Gurgaon to the Multan district. Feb. 22.

LEVINE, A., to offic. as additional judge of Chittagong and Dacca, during absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Simson. Feb. 26.

LOBB, T., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawar road to the Rawalpindi div. Feb. 22.

LOGIN, T., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is app. to offic. as superint. engr. of the 2nd circle, P.W.D., Punjab, as a temporary arrangement. Feb. 24.

LOWIS, J. M., to offic. as additional judge of Hooghly, as a temporary arrangement, in consequence of the departure of Mr. S. Wauchope, c.b. Feb. 24.

MACMILLAN, A., asst. mag. and coll. of Futehpore, to be an asst. settlement officer in the Futehpore dist. Feb. 24.

MAINE—CHENNEL.—Messrs. A. B. Maine and J. Chennel, supervisors, 1st and 2nd grades respectively, are transfd. from the Indore State Railway to the Indus Valley Railway. Feb. 26.

MORRIS, T. B., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Hazara to the 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawar road. Feb. 2.

MUSPRATT, H., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Rungpore, during the absence on duty of Mr. H. C. Richardson. Feb. 28.

NICHOLETT, Lieut. R. C., is posted to the Jalandhar dist. Feb. 22.

NISBET, Capt. R. P., asst. comr., is posted to the Hushiarpur dist. Feb. 22.

PEARSON—LEITNER.—The exchange of appointments between Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., inspr. of Schools, Rawalpindi Circle, and Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., principal of the Govt. College, Lahore, is sanctioned as a temp. arrangement. Feb. 22.

LUARD, Capt. C. H., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, and dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, is app. to offic. as supt. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 6.

PRINSEP, H. T., to be mag. and coll. of Pooree, but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Hooghly, until further orders. Feb. 22.

READ, H., dep. comr. of the 4th class in the Central Provs., and offic. in the 3rd class, reverted to his substantive appt. from Jan. 25, the date on which Mr. J. H. Fisher, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, assumed charge of the Wardha dist.

RICHARDSON, H. C., to offic. temp. as dist. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore. Feb. 28.

ROBERTS, T., asst. comr. Ambala, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Rohtak. Feb. 22.

SAMPSON, A. B., B.A., under secy. to the Govt. of India, in the P.W.D., returned from the priv. leave granted him in P.W.D. notification No. 415 of Nov. 1 last, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of that day.

SAUNDERS, R. F., to be magis. and coll. of Ghazee pore. Feb. 24.

SEWELL, Major R. M., district superint. of police, is transferred from the Jalandhar to the Ambala district. Feb. 22.

SMEATON, R., asst. magis. and coll., Bustee, to be an assistant settlement officer in the Allypore district. Feb. 24.

SMITH, A., on furl., to be senior superint. of survey in Bengal.

STACE, W. G. T., exec. eng., 4th grade, Mysore, is transfd. to the Indus Valley Railway. Feb. 22.

SWINTON, Capt. G., R.E., exec. eng., irrigation dept., is transfd. from the special survey div., Lower Bari Doab Circle to the Swat River Canal Project div. Feb. 22.

TALBORT, T. W. H., asst. comr. in the Punjab, is transfd. from the Montgomery to the Bannu dist. Mr. Talbort is placed in charge of the sub div. of Mianwali. Feb. 22.

TUCKER, W. R., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Jhansie div. Feb. 24.

WAVELL, Capt. L., Bengal S.C., prob. asst. supt. of revenue survey, is confd. as an asst. supt., 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 27.

RETIREMENTS IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 24.)

The Acting Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. S. Paterson to resign H. H.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 9th proximo.

Sir C. P. Hobhouse, Bart., is also permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S., from Dec. 27 last.

The Lieut. gov. of Bengal is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. A. R. Thompson of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William; dated Feb. 28.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

Mr. S. Wauchope, c.b., is app. to offic. as comr. of police for the town of Calcutta and its suburbs as a special and tempy. arrangement, the commissioner being relieved of his police duties, except so far as concerns the conservancy of the town and any other arrangements necessarily connected with the office of chairman of the justices held by him. Mr. Wauchope is vested with the powers of a mag. of police, Calcutta, and also with the powers of a mag. under the Criminal Procedure Code in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be exercised within the limits of the suburbs of Calcutta. Feb. 28.

Lord H. U. Browne is app. to offic. as chairman of the justices for the town of Calcutta, and commissioner of police for that town and its suburbs, subject to the tempy. appt. of Mr. S. Wauchope, c.b., to perform most of the duties of the latter office, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. St. S. Hogg. Lord U. Browne is also app. to be a municipal comr. for the suburbs of Calcutta. Feb. 28.

MILITARY.

ANGELO, Lieut. col. J. A., R.A., to be comdt. Landour depot. Feb. 22.

CURTIS, Lieut. W. A., 19th regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Dated Feb. 7.

DARLEY, Capt. F. A., to retain the app. of qrmr. 3rd N.I., on promotion. [from Feb. 17.]

DRAYNER, Lieut. col. A. W., Madras inf., to be col., by brevet, with effect FLETCHER, Lieut. H. A., offic. adjt. 6th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt., and to continue to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties. Feb. 22.

HAWKINS, Capt. H. L., to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th Bengal cav. Feb. 22.

LEMESURIER, Capt. A. A., 1st batt. 14th regt., to be station staff officer, v. Pemberton, whose tour of service has expired. Dated Feb. 7.

LEWIS, Col. H., dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and offic. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, to offic. as agent for gun carriages during the abs. on leave of Col. C. V. Bowie. The above appt. will have effect from the date of return from Europe of Major gen. Turner, c.b., insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

MCLAIR, Capt. E. J., attached to 17th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 24th N.I. during abs. of Major C. MacFarlane, on furl. Dated Feb. 7.

PACKE—ELLIOTT.—3rd Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Feb. 8, making the following tempy. arrangements, with effect from March 3, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. B. W. Ryall to join the 17th Bengal cav., and Lieut. G. T. Morris, on sick leave:—Major C. F. Paoko, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., in add. to his other duties. Lieut. G. H. Elliott, offic. adjt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

PAGE, Capt. P. H., 1st batt. 8th foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regt., doing duty with troops on the voyage. Feb. 22.

SAWYER, Lieut. H. A., 1st wing sub. and offic. adjt. 19th N.I., to be adjt., v. Bergman, vacated. Dated Feb. 7.

SCOTT—Erratum.—In G.O.C.C. of Nov. 28, perm. Brevet major C. H. S. Scott to proceed to the Thomason College, Roorkhee, after "29th Nov., 1871," read "to study therein till 1st May 1872."

STEWART.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Jan. 27, app. Capt. H. Stewart, 37th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Lahore div., v. Capt. F. G. Hore, proc. on furl.

VALLINGS, Capt. A., of the Bengal staff corps, to be adjt. Feb. 22.

WORSLEY—HOLLAND.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to app. Capt. R. Worsley, att. to 45th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Eliot, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of Govt.; dated Feb. 11. Lieut. col. T. W. Holland, staff corps, recently ret. from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa for gen. duty. Feb. 22.

1ST GOORKHA REGIMENT.

Major P. Story, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. C. Mercer, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer.

Capt. W. R. Martin, late 43rd N.I., is att. to the 3rd N.I., for duty.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. the Hon. J. H. Fraser and Capt. F. H. Inglefield, Feb. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col., by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2:—

Lieut. cols. A. F. Baird, Bengal S.C., J. Marquis, Bengal S.C.; and Lieut. E. A. B. Travers, Madras S.C.; Feb. 17.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—
Majors W. C. McDougall and I. F. MacAndrew; Feb. 20.

EXCHANGES.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified:—

Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbill, 2nd batt. 12th foot.

Lieut. W. W. R. Onslow, 1st batt. 12th foot.

1ST PUNJAB RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 22.)

Capt. L. Conway-Gordon is appointed commandant of the corps.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following proms., v. Lieut. R. Bocquet, who resigned his commission on Dec. 2, 1871:—Ensign Ward, to be lieut. Colour sergeant W. R. Birney, to be ensign, v. Ward.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Bengal S.C., G.G.O. No. 1028 of 1871, per *Sumatra*, Nov., 1871.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. M. Ryan, Bengal S.C., G.G.O. No. 1102 of 1871, per *Deccan*, Feb. 2, 1872.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. C. Ransford, gen. list, inf.; Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D., medical dept., in med. charge 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; and Lieut. col. Hyde, R.E., Mint master, Calcutta, date of arrival at Bombay Feb. 8, 1872.

Capt. H. Wylie, gen. list, inf., date of arrival at Fort William Feb. 15, 1872.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Feb. 20.—The undermtd. officers of the royal engrs. who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified:—

Date of arrival in India, Nov. 4, 1871.—Lieuts. J. C. Barker and C. A. Crompton.—Date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 1, 1871.

The services of the undermtd. officers of the royal engrs. are placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept., with effect from Nov. 4, 1871:—

Lieuts. J. C. Barker and Charles A. Crompton.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—1ST CAVALRY.

The following appointments are made:—

Capt. F. Weiden, of the Madras staff corps, to offic. as squad. subalt. during the period Lieut. Hamilton may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

36th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 24, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, during the abs. on sick leave of Paymaster J. Campbell:—

Major R. B. Lloyd, president.

Cpts. M. C. Morris and F. Rance, members.

Captain Rance to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MEDICAL.

COSAN.—Camp of Exercise div. order confd., dated Feb. 4, directing Staff asst. surg. T. S. Cogan to take med. charge of the 32nd Pioneers, on their march from the Camp of Exercise to Umballa, whence he will *proc.* at the public expense to Meerut for duty in the Lahore circle.

COOKSON.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated Feb. 13, apptg. Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 20th N.I., tempy. to the med. charge of the staff at Delhi, with effect from date of order.

EEZER.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 30, nominating Staff asst. surg. W. Elgee for duty with the 105th foot, as a tempy. measure.

EWART, Surg. J., M.D., to offic. in med. charge of the Mysore Princes, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Surg. major J. Fayer, M.D., C.S.I.

HALL.—FALWASSER.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 15, directing Asst. surg. A. R. Hall, A batt. 16th brig. R.A., and F. Falwasser, E batt. 16th brig. R.A., to *proc.* to Lucknow for duty.

INKSON.—Nynece Tal depot order confd., apptg. Staff asst. surg. J. Inkson, M.D., to the med. charge of the depot.

LETHBRIDGE.—The services of Asst. surg. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., officg. supt. of the Lahore Central Jail, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Feb. 22.

LYDD.—DAVIS.—Rawulpiudee brig. order confd., dated Jan. 30, directing Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., to *proc.* to Tullagung and relieve Asst. surg. G. McB. Davis, M.D., of the med. charge of the 19th Punjab N.I., and placing the latter officer, when relieved, at the disp. of the Brig. gen. comdg. the Punjab Frontier Force.

ROSE, Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals J. Rose, who vacated his staff appt. in the med. dept. under the provs. of G. G. O. No. 345, dated April 18, 1871, is re-app. permanently to the administrative medical staff of this Presidency, with effect from Jan. 18, v. Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals G. E. Morton, M.D., who vacated on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

SHEKLETON, Surg. major J. F., received charge of the office of assay master of the Calcutta Mint from Surg. H. E. Basteed on the forenoon of Feb. 10.

WARRBURTON, Asst. surz. W. P., M.B., civil surg. of Jalandhar, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Lahore Central Jail, the Thaggi School of Industry and the Female Penitentiary. Feb. 22.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Meerut division order, dated Feb. 5, making the following arrangements:—Staff surg. major W. A. Thomson, M.B., to proceed to Umballa for duty in the Sirhind Circle.

Staff asst. surg. J. Fleming, M.D., on relief by Staff asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley, to proceed to Meerut for duty in the Lahore Circle.

Staff asst. surg. H. Scott, M.B., to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

POLITICAL.—The foot note attached to Clause 2 of the Rules relating to the employment of military officers in the civil and political departments, published in the notification of this department, No. 3101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, is hereby cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee on Jan. 10, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 731 of 1864, and G.O. May 20, 1870:—

Cornet E. V. P. Monteith, 5th lancers; Private J. O'Brien, 36th foot; Private J. Smith, 36th foot; Ens. J. M. Jackson, 55th foot; Private E. Hotchkiss, 55th foot. The following is notified in the *Central Province Gazette*, Feb. 24:—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, asst. engr., is reported to have passed the examination by the first or lower standard in Hindustani. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee:—Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill, chief inspector of musketry; Lieut. H. H. Young, 1st bat. 14th foot; Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1st bat. 21st foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Lieut. H. E. Gaultier, 37th foot; Asst. apoth. J. Hickie, 37th foot; Lieut. R. Whitley, 39th foot; Lieut. H. Chevers, 39th foot; Bt. major J. W. Hughes, 55th foot; Capt. W. Jones, 3rd N.I.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (February):—The privilege leave of absence granted to Capt. J. Herschel, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in Notification No. 18, dated the 10th ult., is hereby cancelled. Mr. H. R. Madocks, judge of Bhaugulpore, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st prox., preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. H. B. Simson, additional judge of Chittagong and Dacca, for three months, from the 1st prox. Capt. C. E. Corbyn officiating deputy commissioner, Shahpur, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 1, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with the view of appearing before a medical board preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Col. W. R. Elliott, officiating commissioner, Lahore division, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 1, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe via Bombay. Mr. P. H. Egerton, commissioner and superintendent, Rawalpindi division, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence, from March 30, preparatory to resigning H.M.'s Indian Civil Service. Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, 4th Punjab infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from Feb. 20, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Mr. R. C. Oldfield, officiating district and sessions judge of Mysore, is granted three months' leave, from April 20. Mr. J. White, assistant magistrate and collector, Bijnour, is granted three months' leave, from April 25 next. Leave for fourteen months is granted to Mr. P. Caffery, executive engineer, Public Works Department, Grand Trunk Road, from March 18. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhaugulpore, is allowed furlough for two years, from Feb. 21. Mr. H. F. Campbell, Sub deputy opium agent of Futtehpore, is allowed leave of absence for one year, together with fourteen days' preparatory leave, from April 17 next. Mr. R. D. Hare, extra assistant commissioner, Mauuboom, for two months, from Feb. 26.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in February) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—2nd Capt. (brevet major) D. Macfarlan, adjutant F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. 2nd Capt. C. S. S. Taylor, C battery F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, from Jan. 12. Lieut. H. H. Hardinge, C battery D brigade R.H.A., to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. P. Garnett, 11th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. J. Boulton, H battery 8th brigade R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. B. E. Mitford, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for six months, preparatory to his retirement from the service. Major G. T. Osborn, 1st battalion 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adj. G. V. Meredith, 1st battalion 11th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of embarkation. Ensign B. L. P. Reilly, 1st battalion 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of embarkation. Ensign

R. J. Pike, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of quitting regiment, to study the native languages. Major **F. D. Walters**, 44th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major **H. J. Bell**, 105th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. **G. L. Smith**, 107th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. **S. D. White**, S.C. (doing duty at Jullundur) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. **W. H. Smith**, station staff officer, Dinapore, to Kussowlie and Simla, for six months, from Feb. 15. Capt. **D. T. H. Sampson**, adjutant 9th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major **R. S. Simmonds**, Bengal S.C., to the Cape of Good Hope and England, for two years, on private affairs. Vet. surg. **J. Quaillet**, vet. dept., for two years, from Oct. 11, 1869, on private affairs. Capt. **W. H. Unwin**, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 5th Goorkha regiment (the Hazara Goorkha battalion), for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. **E. Temple**, Bengal staff corps, assistant political agent in Bundelcund, and cantonment magistrate, Nowgong, for nineteen months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. **C. F. Moore**, Madras staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 37th regiment Madras N.I., for two years. Capt. **P. H. Page**, 8th foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage. The leave to England on private affairs granted to **G. Bromhead**, 24th foot, is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, W. T., to be civil and sess. judge of Mangalore. Feb. 28.
BURNELL, A. C., to act as civil and sess. judge of Mangalore. Feb. 22.
CARR, F. C., to be civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely. Feb. 28.
DALYELL, R. A., acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam dept. Feb. 28.
EDGECOME, Capt. A. R., R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Tanjore dist. Feb. 28.
GRIGG, H. B., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist. Feb. 28.
LIS, Rev. G., M.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore. Feb. 28.
MAYNE, Hon. J. D., is permitted to resign his app. as acting advocate gen. of this presy., and as asst. sec. to Govt. in the Legislative Dept. Feb. 28.
O'SULLIVAN, P., barrister-at-law, to be asst. sec. to Govt. in the Legislative Dept., in succ. to Mr. Mayne. Feb. 28.
WEBSTER, A. McC., to act. as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly. Feb. 28.

REMOVALS, &c.

The following removals are ordered (Feb. 12) :—
 Capt. **E. L. Armstrong**, S.C., to att. 38th N.I.
 Capt. **H. C. Davies**, S.C., to att. 9th N.I.
 Capt. **A. Cook**, S.C., offic. Qrmr. 14th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 14th N.I., v. Budd, removed. (This cancels G.O.C. of Feb. 8, nominating Capt. Thomas).

MILITARY.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made :—
 Capt. **T. H. May**, staff corps, to be major by brevet, from Dec. 12.
 Surg. **F. Day**, to be surg. major, from Feb. 26, having completed twenty years' service.
 To be lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service :—
 Majors **C. V. Gordon**, **J. H. Warden**, **T. Austin**, **K. W. Daunt**, and **H. L. Grove**, from Feb. 24.
 To be major, having completed twenty years' service :—Capt. **E. H. R. Chambers**, from Feb. 26.

CONSULAR.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. **W. W. Arbuthnot** as Consul for Madras and the Presidency thereof for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe :—Mr. **J. A. Davis**, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore, for three months, on privilege leave. Major **A. D. Clay**, S.C., executive engineer, for three months, on privilege leave, from April 17, 1872. Rev. **S. T. Pettigrew**, M.A., joint chaplain of Bangalore, for two years. Rev. **R. Murphy**, LL.D., joint chaplain of Bangalore, for three months, on privilege leave. Lieut. Col. **W. H. Hessey**, deputy superintendent revenue survey, Coimbatore, for two months and eighteen days, on privilege leave. Mr. **H. Doyle**, inspector of police, Godavery district, for nine months. Major **W. G. Ward**, S.C., assistant to the general superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department Hyderabad, for two years.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during February, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major **R. V. Handyside**, staff corps, 38th regiment N.I., for two years. Capt. **J. P. Warlow**, S.C., superintendent of police, Salem, for two years. Capt. **A. S. Grove**, S.C., adjutant 15th regiment N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. **F. D. Horne**, 20th brigade R.A., Ootacamund, private affairs, from March 1 to Sept. 1. Lieut. **W. H. McMath**, 66th foot, for three months, from Feb. 6—Neilgherries. Capt. **H. L. Harvest**, 89th foot, from March 1 to Aug. 31—Neilgherries, private affairs. Capt. (local major) **F. Knatchbull**, 89th foot, from March 1 to Aug. 31—Neilgherries, private affairs. Major **G. L. Pereira**, S.O., from Feb. 15, or date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.G.O. Jan. 23.

Lieut. **T. T. Irvine**, 44th foot, from March 10 to June 9—Ellichpore, private affairs. Surg. major **H. T. W. Harper**, garrison surg., Bellary, from Feb. 1 or date of departure—Bombay, under 1854 far. rules. Col. **G. Shakespear**, S.C., deputy judge advocate Southern district and officiating Ceded and Northern districts, privilege leave for sixty days from April 1, or date of departure. Major **C. V. Gordon**, wing officer 12th N.I., from Jan. 26, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Capt. **H. T. de Lousada**, 2nd wing ambalt. 11th N.I., from 18th to 24th Jan., inclusive, to enable him to join. Capt. **J. Stevenson**, 1st bat. 21st foot, from Feb. 16 to June 16, to Neilgherries, private affairs. Lieut. **W. P. Kennedy**, 44th regt., from April 6, for six months, Bombay, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 482 of 1866. Lieut. col. **A. Drury**, wing officer 31th L.I., from Feb. 26, or date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G. Jan. 23. Lieut. **W. B. Warner**, adjutant 4th L.C., from Feb. 13, or date of departure, Bombay. Sub conductor **J. Dolan**, from Jan. 30, or date of departure, for six months, Neilgherries.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

MURPHY, J. E., to act as supernum. asst. coll. of Poona on his being relieved of his present app. of acting asst. judge of Poona by **Satyendranath Tagore**. Feb. 28.
WALFORD, the Rev. C., M.A., is app. to act as chaplain of Surat, when relieved from his present duties at the Cathedral. Feb. 28.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 23.—Capt. **T. J. Wise** to be dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist., v. Lieut. col. Marston.
 Capt. **S. F. McGillivray** to be dist. supt. of police in the Canara dist., v. Capt. Wise.
 Mr. **McIver** to be dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpoor dist., v. Capt. McGillivray.
 Mr. **H. Kennedy** to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist., and to be confd. in that appt. as a temp. measure, v. Mr. McIver.
 Capt. **G. F. Birdwood** to be dist. supt. of police in the Broach dist., v. Lieut. Drummond, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist. until further orders.
 Lieut. **C. Hay** to be 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Capt. Birdwood, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Sholapoor dist. until further orders.
 Mr. **H. Scannell** to be 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Lieut. Hay, and to act as dist. supt. of police in the Punch Mahals dist. until further orders.
 Mr. **H. V. S. FitzGerald** to act as 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Mr. Scannell, or until further orders.
 Capt. **G. F. Birdwood** to be 4th grade dist. supt. of police, v. Lieut. Drummond.
 Capt. **W. F. Brown** to be 1st grade assist. dist. supt. of police, v. Capt. Birdwood.
 Mr. **H. Scannell** to be 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Capt. Brown.
 Capt. **S. F. McGillivray** to be 3rd grade dist. supt. of police, v. Capt. Wise.
 Lieut. **C. Hay** to act as 3rd grade dist. supt. of police, v. Lieut. Drummond, or until further orders.
 Mr. **H. Scannell** to act as 4th grade dist. supt. of police, v. Lieut. Hay, or until further orders.
 Lieut. **C. F. Baugh** to act as 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Scannell, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

BATES, Lieut. col. **J.**, staff corps, offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 8th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 23rd N.I., during the abs. of Col. Whitehill on furlough, or until further orders. Feb. 20.
FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. **G. McB. B.**, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 20th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 16th regt. N.I., during the abs. of Col. Cahusac on furlough, or until further orders. Feb. 20.
FELLOWS, Major **S.**, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, in succession to Major Wahab. Feb. 20.
HUMFREY, Lieut. (brev. capt.) **F. T. Humfrey**, 30th regt. N.I., staff corps, to be qrmr. Feb. 20.
MALLABY, Major **R.**, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, in succession to Lieut. col. Thatcher. Feb. 20.
RADCLIFFE, Lieut. **G. B. E.**, 108th foot, 1st wing subalt. and offic. adj. 24th N.I., is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from Feb. 8, subject to confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India. Lieut. Radcliffe, 1st wing subalt. and offic. adj., to be adj. 24th N.I. Feb. 20.
THATCHER, Lieut. col. **T.**, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 11th N.I., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Lieut. col. Palin on furlough, or until further orders. Feb. 20.
WAHAB, Major **C. W.**, wing officer, 8th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, during the absence of Lieut. col. Becher, or until further orders. Feb. 20.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 22.)

Consequent on the return of Col. **T. T. Haggard**, agent for gunpowder, from furlough in England, the following arrangements in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Major **A. A. Bayly**, acting agent for gunpowder, to revert to the charge of the grand arsenal as a 1st class comy. of ordnance.

Major F. Swanson, acting 1st class comy. of ordnance, to resume charge of the arsenal at Hyderabad.

Lieut. E. A. Johnson, acting 3rd class comy. of ordnance, to rejoin the grand arsenal, continuing in charge of the Hyderabad Arsenal until relieved by Major Swanson.

Major G. Napier, acting 1st class comy., to revert to acting 2nd class comy. of ordnance.

Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, acting 2nd class comy., to revert to acting 3rd class comy. of ordnance.

Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., acting 3rd class comy., to revert to regtl. duty.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, 108th foot, 1st wing subaltern and offic. adjt. 24th regt. N.I.—Feb. 8, 1871.

MEDICAL.

McDOUGALL, Surg. H. R., is app. to act as civil surg. at Kurrachee, v. Surg. Hopkins, who has obtained furlough, until further orders.

CONSULAR.—The acting gov. gen. in council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. E. Serrys as consul general for Belgium in India. Feb. 28.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to lower standard test:—Lieut. and adjt. A. Muoro and Lieut. J. W. Wray.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in February) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, acting first assistant collector of Tanna, for one year, under section 7 chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code; he is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days, under section 2 chapter 3 of the same code. The Hon. A. R. Scoble, remembrancer of legal affairs, for four months, from 4th proximo. Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government in the political department, has been allowed an extension of leave for a further period of six months.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. J. Saunders, No. 5 batt. 6th brig R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England on H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis* on March 6:—Surg. E. L. Heffernan, 1-19th foot; Asst. surg. E. M. Crystal, Medical Staff; Asst. surg. A. L. Brown, Medical Staff. Second captain and brevet major D. MacFarlan, adjt., F brigade, R.H.A., from date of departure, overland, per troop ship. Major B. H. Pottinger, 18th brigade, R.A., dep. asst. qmr. gen., M.D.A., to Bombay, from Feb. 22 to March 22, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. R. A. Montgomery, D battery 9th brigade, R.A., from date of departure, to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs. Vet. surg. G. Durrant, D battery 9th brigade, from date of departure, to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. F. S. Hore, 39th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Ensign B. L. P. Reilly, 1st battalion 11th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Col. Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.B., C.B., staff corps, from Feb. 25 to Feb. 29, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Conductor M. Norton, ordnance department, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Conductor A. Ashford, barrack department, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. W. B. Warner, Madras general list, adjt. 4th regt. Madras L.C., for two years. Col. C. V. Bowie, Royal (Bengal) artillery, agent for the manufacture of gun carriages, Futtehgar, for eighteen months. Capt. D. Maxwell, 15th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 12 to Oct. 12, on private affairs. Lieut. W. White, 15th hussars, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Smirke, 15th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 12 to Oct. 12, on private affairs. Capt. and local major G. Napier, 18th brigade R.A., comy. of ordnance, from date of departure, for thirty days, to Bombay. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to the Neigherries, from Feb. 6, for three months, in extension. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, to England, from date of quitting regiment, for three months, on private affairs. Col. S. J. K. Whitehill, staff corps, commandant 23rd N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Mercara, Feb. 26, wife of Alfred Anderson, 8th regt. N.I., daughter.

BELL—At Mahableshwar, Feb. 27, wife of Surg. G. C. Bell, son.

BLYTH—At Barrackpore, Feb. 24, wife of the Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, chaplain of Barrackpore, daughter.

BONNAUD—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, Mrs. C. C. Bonnaud, daughter.

BRUCE—At Tounghoo, Feb. 12, wife of Capt. E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., son.

CAREY—At Meean Meer, Feb. 23, wife of Lieut. H. Le M. Carey, Irrigation Department, Punjab, son.

DICKIE—At Akyab, Feb. 17, wife of James Dickie, daughter.

DOWELL—At Seetapore, Feb. 23, wife of Lieut. col. Dowell, R.A., daughter.

DUNCAN—At Nagpore, Feb. 20, wife of R. R. Duncan, accountant, Chief Commissioner's office, son.

ELLIOTT—At Byculla, Feb. 27, wife of James George Elliott, titter, Hog Island, son.

GEORGEHEGAN—At Saugor, Feb. 24, wife of T. P. Georgehegan, 25th King's Own Borderers, daughter. [comy. gen., daughter.]

HOBLEY—At Lucknow, Feb. 25, wife of Lieut. T. F. Hobday, sub asst.

HUNT—At Royapooram, Feb. 21, wife of asst. surg. S. B. Hunt, 7th regt. N.I., son.

KEELAN—At Lucknow, Feb. 26, wife of E. J. Keelan, D.P.W., son.

LANDALE—At Turtipore, Feb. 20, wife of G. A. Landale, son.

LEMESURIER—At Kurrachee, Feb. 23, wife of Capt. A. LeMesurier, R.E., daughter. [C.S., son.]

MACKENZIE—At Amba, Nasik Districts, Feb. 29, wife of T. D. Mackenzie, MORRIS—At Madras, Feb. 23, wife of H. Morris, C.S., son.

O'LEARY—At Allahabad, Feb. 29, wife of J. J. O'Leary, proprietor of the Shamrock Hotel, son.

ROBERTS—At Bombay, wife of Capt. C. S. Roberts, R.A., son.

ROSS—At Poona, Feb. 24, wife of Capt. H. Ross, staff corps, son.

STEWART—At Calcutta, Feb. 23, wife of S. A. Stewart, executive engr., P.W.D., daughter.

VAN SOMEREN—At Bangalore, Feb. 23, wife of Capt. G. J. VanSomerén, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APCAR—GREGORY.—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, S. T. Apar to Catharine, daughter of M. Gregory.

LATCHFORD—JONES.—At Bareilly, Feb. 21, Asst. surg. J. Latchford, B.A., Royal Scots regt., to Emma A., widow of the late G. W. Jones, C.E.

MACGREGOR—DEAR.—At Monghyr, Feb. 27, Dr. J. MacGregor, 3rd Sikh inf., Dera Ismail Khan, to Mary A., daughter of H. Dear, Monghyr.

MARTELLI—WHITE.—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, Capt. T. C. Martelli, R.A., to Rose, daughter of C. J. Whyte, late capt. 95th regt.

NICOLAY—EDWARDS.—At Mooteelaree, Chumparun, Feb. 19, F. G. L. Nicolay, Madras fusiliers, to Frances M., daughter of the late Capt. C. Edwards, H.E.I.C.S.

ROLLINS—MACKAY.—At Kurrachee, Feb. 5, A. M. Rollins, postal department, to Margaret M., daughter of the late J. Mackay, of H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay fusiliers.

SWOINSBOURNE—CAUSTON.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Feb. 27, J. A. Swoinsbourne, head master of the Diocesan High School, Bombay, to Eliza J., daughter of the late W. S. Causton, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

WHITE—MORGAN.—At Poona, Feb. 21, G. W. White to Kate A. Huibert, daughter of the late Lieut. E. Morgan, R.H.A.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—At Belgaum, Feb. 28, wife of B. Anthony, telegraph department, aged 20.

CAMPBELL—At Belle-Vue, Chinchpogly-hill, Feb. 24, Jessie Clevee, wife of J. Campbell, aged 26. [W. Crofton.]

CROFTON—At the Groves, Simla, Feb. 18, Janette B., wife of the Rev. H. Dombal—At Calcutta, Feb. 15, Julia S., daughter of M. D. de Dombal, of Mymensing, aged 28.

EDWARDS—At Bushire, Feb. 9, Harry, son of J. C. Edwards, assistant resident Persian Gulf, aged 9.

GENN—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, E. H. Genn, sub lieut.

GILDEA—At Poonamallee, Feb. 23, Gascoyne F., son of Major Gildea, 2-21st fusiliers, aged 6 months. [aged 71.]

GRANT—At Bombay, Feb. 28, Prince Grant, saddler and harness maker,

MUNTON—At Girgaum, Bombay, Feb. 28, Mrs. Mary Munton, aged 51.

PEARCE—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, Sydney J. Pearce, C.E., district engr.

Eastern Bengal Railway, aged 45.

TERRANEAU—At Howrah, Feb. 21, W. H. Terraneau, aged 48.

Official Papers.

COURTS OF CRIMINAL JUDICATURE.

The following preliminary report of a select committee was presented to the Council of the Governor general of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Jan. 30:—

We, the undersigned, the members of the select committee of the Council of the Governor general of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to which the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the appendix, and have come to the following resolutions, which we now submit in the form of a preliminary report.

Resolution 1.—We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of magistrates and sessions judges who are justices of the peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.

We recommend—

(1) That a full power magistrate, being a justice of the peace, and being, in the case of mofussil magistrates, an European British subject, should be empowered to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(2) That a sessions judge, being an European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the sessions judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the offence in question.

(3) That an European British subject, convicted by a justice of the peace or magistrate, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court, at his option.

(4) That in every case in which an European is in custody, he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court

hall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Resolution 2.—We think that the provisions of the Code ought to be extended to proceedings in the Presidency towns, but not so as to vary the procedure now in force in trials by jury in the Presidency towns. We are not, however, as yet in a position to say whether this can be more conveniently done in the present Bill or in a separate measure.

Resolution 3.—We think that, if the jury system in the mofussil is to be maintained, the judge should, in cases in which he differs from the jury, have power to refer the case to the High Court, and that the High Court should be empowered to pass final order in the case.

J. F. STEPHEN. F. S. CHAPMAN.
G. CAMPBELL. R. STEWART.
J. STRACHEY. J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
J. F. D. INGLIS. F. R. COCKERELL.
W. ROBINSON.

Jan. 30.

REDUCTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

The following circular has been published:—

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary for War and his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has decided upon a reduction of the present establishment of surplus officers of Royal Artillery in India.

With a view to carrying out such reduction, his Grace the Duke of Argyll has approved of the retirement from the service on the special annuities hereinafter set forth of 36 field officers and 28 captains and second captains of the late Indian Artilleries, to be taken from the three lists as nearly as possible in the following proportions:—Bengal, 18 field officers, 8 captains, and 5 second captains; Madras, 10 field officers, 6 captains, and 3 second captains; and Bombay, 8 field officers, 4 captains, and 2 second captains; not more than 24 of the field officers being regimental lieutenant colonels.

Field officers on the seconded list will be permitted to accept retirement on these terms, in addition to the above numbers.

In order that this reduction may be carried into effect with as little disadvantage as possible to the officers themselves, promotions will be made to the extent of one-half of the vacancies directly or indirectly occasioned by the above retirements, the remaining steps being absorbed by the reduction of officers to the new establishment.

General officers not in receipt of colonel's allowance will also be permitted to retire with the special annuities laid down in this circular, promotion being made in every alternate vacancy so caused.

The annuities which the Duke of Argyll proposes to offer to the officers of the late Indian Artilleries retiring under this scheme are as follows, and will be in addition to the pension to which they may be severally entitled under the Indian retiring regulations.

FOR OFFICERS ENTITLED TO FULL-PAY PENSIONS

Service from date of first commission without deduction.	Years.	Annuity.	£	Service from date of first commission without deduction.	Years.	Annuity.	£
20	150	31	...	...	260
21	160	32	...	...	270
22	170	33	...	...	280
23	180	34	...	...	290
24	190	35	...	...	300
25	200	36	...	...	310
26	210	37	...	...	320
27	220	38	...	...	330
28	230	39	...	...	340
29	240	40	...	...	350
30	250				

The aggregate retiring allowance of pension, good service pension, and annuity combined, in no case to exceed £1,000 a-year.

Special annuities will also be granted to the captains and second captains retiring under this arrangement who may be entitled to full-pay pensions under the regulations, such annuities being calculated according to the foregoing scale.

To officers of those grades who may not be entitled to any pension, special annuities, on the following scale, will be granted, viz.:—After fifteen years' service, £150 per annum, with an addition of £20 per annum for every additional year's service.

Officers of the late Indian Artilleries wishing to retire under this scheme will transmit their applications, if at home, direct to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards, as early as convenient, and if in India, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which they may be serving, with the least possible delay after the promulgation of this circular.

The officers to retire will be selected from those applying according to their regimental standing on their respective lists, in the proportions already laid down, but in the event of there not being a sufficient number of applicants on any one of the three lists to complete the specified number, each number will be made up from one or both of the other cadres, and promotion made accordingly.

As it is proposed that all the retirements accepted under this order, and the promotions consequent thereon, shall have effect from a date not later than the 1st of August, 1872, it is necessary that all applications should be received by the Deputy-Adjutant General of Artillery at the Horse-Guards by the 15th of July, 1872, at the latest, and the Commanders-in-Chief in the three Presidencies are requested to collect and transmit the applications of Officers serving in India accordingly.

Service for pension and annuity will be calculated to the 1st of August, 1872.

No application received after the 15th of July will be entertained under any circumstances.

Home.

BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, was entertained at a luncheon at the Southsea Assembly Rooms by the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. J. Baker, and the Mayoress, previous to his Lordship's departure for India. Covers were laid for upwards of 350 guests in the great hall of the Assembly Rooms. Among those present, in addition to Lord Northbrook and the Hon. Miss and Mr. Baring, were Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., the Port Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Lieutenant General Lord Templeton, K.C.B., commanding the Southern military district, and Lady Templeton; Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B., Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mrs. Stewart; Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P., Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P., and Mrs. Carter; and Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, M.P., representing the county of Hampshire and the borough of Portsmouth in Parliament, the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Hon. Miss Hope, and the Mayors of Southampton and Brighton.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Mayor of Portsmouth proposed in due succession the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the remainder of the Royal Family," both of which were received with vigorous enthusiasm.

The next toast given by the Mayor was "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces."

Lord Templeton returned thanks for the toast on behalf of the regular Army, and Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy for the Navy.

Colonel Richards, 2nd Hants Administrative Battalion of Artillery Volunteers, returned thanks briefly for the Reserve Forces.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P. for South Hants, proposed "The Bishop, Clergy, and Ministers of all Denominations," which was replied to by the Vicar of Portsmouth.

The toast of the afternoon was proposed in eloquent terms by the Mayor of Portsmouth.

Lord Northbrook, in returning thanks for the manner in which his health and success as the future Viceroy of India had been proposed by the Mayor and received by the company, expressed in high eulogistic phrases his admiration for the character, public and private, of the late Viceroy of India, and referred to the great and well-deserved sympathy evoked everywhere, as well as in Great Britain and in India, for Lady Mayo under her deep affliction. Under existing circumstances he could not be expected to enter upon any lengthened exposition of the policy of England's Government in connection with India. The conditions of action were widely different for application in England and India. The responsibilities connected with the Government of India had not been accepted by himself without a proper regard for their importance. With the Duke of Argyll at the head of the Indian affairs in England, and other official advisers in this country, and with the able aid of the official authorities out in India, he hoped, however, to fulfil his duties as Viceroy of India with some, if not complete, satisfaction to himself and to the country. He felt it as a great encouragement upon the point of starting for India to have been received at Portsmouth in the hearty manner in which he had been that afternoon—the borough which his father, as Sir F. T. Baring, had represented in the House of Commons for upwards of forty years—years of service honestly and most conscientiously carried out for his constituents as an independent member of the House of Commons. It would be his endeavour to perform his duties as the Queen's representative in India as honestly and as conscientiously as his father had endeavoured to do his as the representative of Portsmouth. His reception that day, Lord Northbrook observed in concluding, by the people of Portsmouth would be inseparably connected with the memory of his father, and would be an incentive to his efforts in his future official life.

Mr. Stone, M.P., responding for the borough members, said the House of Commons deeply felt the responsibility cast upon it with respect to India. The tendency of political events was more and more to cast all authority, and, with it, responsibility, in a great measure upon Parliament, and particularly upon the Lower House, and there could be no greater political responsibility than the political problem they were called upon to solve in the administration of India. The Under Secretary of State for India said the other day that the present condition of the country was prosperous and satisfactory, but notwithstanding this, there must at all times be a tendency to make our position in India more and more difficult. This he (Mr. Stone) said with two facts in view:—First, the political tendency of our own country towards doing away with all superiority of class over class, and everything which savoured of arbitrary authority; and second, the rapidly increasing education of the very clever people of India. With these considerations in view, he felt that to carry on such a Government as our own, aristocratic and arbitrary, must, in the face of the rapidly increasing education, be a work of growing difficulty.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., responded for the county members

We had, he said, benefited India by our actions and reticence; we had never made it a field of party strife; and we most wisely declined to interfere with the private grievances of native princes. (Cheers.)

The Mayor of Southampton spoke on behalf of the Municipal Corporations numerously represented, and the Chairman's health was enthusiastically drunk.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, March 15, the committee being engaged in inspecting the warehouses of Government stores, Belvedere-street, S.E., did not examine witnesses. The examination of stores was conducted, we believe, under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the director of the department, and his assistants. The working of the system of furnishing all kinds of provisions and materials for her Majesty's British forces in India was witnessed by, and explained to, the committee.

This mode of practical investigation shows the desire of the committee to obtain the most exact and accurate information possible on the expenditure of the Indian establishment. The inspection of the India warehouses was done at Mr. Talbot's own invitation, which the committee thought proper to accept at once.

Some questions were asked at one of the sittings of the Committee as to the military and medical funds taken over by the Crown in 1866. The exact replies were as subjoined:—It appeared that to a certain extent the accumulated capital of the funds at present lightens the burden of the State; but as the capital becomes exhausted the only income of the funds will consist of subscriptions, but the Government will make up the deficiencies. The inquiry on the same date into the guaranteed interest on the capital of Indian railway and other companies under their respective deeds of contract, including interest on debenture bonds, elicited the following information:—

The total capital of all Indian railways is £4,352,713. 6s. 1d. The inquiries of the committee were directed to the investigation whether the granting of the guaranteed interest to the several companies had proved injurious or otherwise to the Indian Exchequer; and it was ascertained that, although the system of Government according interest on railway capital had been the natural and proper course to pursue on the starting of Indian railway companies, it might for the future be better for the Imperial Government of India to make its own railways, and they had indeed done so by commencing the State railways now being constructed in India.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the examination of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Danvers on Indian railways was continued, and after Mr. Thornton had asseverated that he could not adopt Mr. Danvers's views or opinions on the benefit derivable from guaranteeing interest on the capital of railway companies, and moreover that he had objected to the principle of guarantees from the beginning, the examination of these two witnesses concluded.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, collector and magistrate in Candeish, gave evidence as the manager of a model farm established during the last few years in Candeish. He was examined on the utility of that experiment, the witness also undergoing an examination on the best modes of agriculture for India, the most suitable kind of irrigation, and the best and cheapest manures.

The examination was extended to the nature of the pressure of the income-tax on the agricultural trading and European communities in Western India, especially in Candeish, Guzerat, &c. Mr. Ashburner said, with regard to the model farm, that it had proved expensive, and hitherto non-productive in some respects; nevertheless, it was a good practical means of inducing the native cultivators of the soil to adopt European systems of agriculture. On this farm selected seed of cotton had been sown with so much success that the produce had gone on increasing and improving in quality year after year. The witness explained that the difficulties the native agriculturists had to contend with were deficiency of fuel and manure, and the dearness of artificial irrigation. Schemes of scientific irrigation to divert the waters of rivers to the land requiring cultivation had been devised, and, whenever such works should be made, it would be of vast advantage to the cultivator; but if the Government of Bombay would encourage the cultivators in providing their own local means of irrigation by supporting the many local irrigation funds that existed, it would be a boon of a more direct and immediate benefit, as thus the natives would not have to wait an indefinite time for the making and completion of the greater schemes for providing river irrigation. [Witness undertook to produce an official paper, being a recent report, with balance-sheet, of the Candeish model farm.] On the income-tax question, the witness reviewed it by the light of his personal experience in its collection over a great portion of Western India. He had found that the income-tax was not felt as an unendurable burden by the people; but it was, nevertheless, difficult of collection. He (witness) proposed, in lieu of an income-tax over the Bombay Presidency, a property-tax which could be collected with greater certainty, and more easily. Recommended the imposition of a small tax or licence on tobacco, which was grown extensively over the whole acreage of Western India. In answer to

the chairman, who reminded witness that there had been strong complaints and petitions sent to this country against the income-tax as imposed by Sir Richard Temple, he said that he had heard of the complaints, but had always considered the grievance greatly exaggerated. In reply to enquiries, the witness stated his views and opinions upon the taxation of India generally. He advocated a poll-tax, a tobacco-tax, and, best of all, a property-tax in lieu of an income tax. Answering an hon. member who designated a property-tax a "second land-tax," that would prove unpopular, Mr. Ashburner said he did not himself believe it would prove particularly objectionable, at any rate not in the districts of Western India, with which he was professionally connected.

On Friday, Mr. W. T. Thornton and Colonel Chesney were examined together on an item of about £19,000, being the annual charge for the support of the new College of Civil Engineers, Cooper's Hill. From Colonel Chesney's explanations, as Director of the College, there appeared to be nothing to object to as regarded the expenditure on this institution; and its utility as a nursery for Civil Engineers, destined for the public works of India, was proved by the College being able to constantly feed the public works with the kind of assistance required for developing the hydraulic and other resources of the country, including irrigation, railways, surveys, barracks, and other public buildings. But the exclusion (practically) of natives of India from the College was questioned, and the witness could not say that native youths should not participate as fully in the advantages of the College as Europeans, and also receive, after duly passing the College Test Examination, the same salary as the European pupils. But it was the fact that there are colleges in India where engineering is taught, but the native pupils when they passed were rated at one-fourth lower salaries than those granted through the diploma of the Cooper's Hill College of Engineers; and if native youths were to compete at the latter, still they would not be rated like Europeans. The witness could not agree with Mr. Fawcett that such an illiberal distinction—such a piece of exclusiveness—was calculated to act injuriously, in a political sense, on British interests in India. At the conclusion of Colonel Chesney's examination, Mr. Thornton was re-examined on the subject of the vast expenses, but unproductiveness, of the Ganges Canal.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NORTHBROOK.—Lord Northbrook was on Tuesday introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Marquis of Ripon, in the absence of the Secretary of State for India, owing to illness, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor-General of India.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The annual meeting of the Oriental Bank is called for the 18th of April. After the transaction of the general business the meeting will be made special, to consider an application for an extension of the charters. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th April to the 1st of May.

SIR G. POLLOCK.—(WHITEHALL, March 20.)—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, of the Khyber Pass, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Constable of the Tower of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

OUDE AND ROHLKUND RAILWAY.—The directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company have information that the Government of India have concluded their arrangements for the purchase of the Nulhatee Branch Railway, for £30,000, and will take over the line on April 1. As soon as the purchase money has been paid, and the accounts finally adjusted, the whole of the funds of the line will be distributed among the proprietors.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £398,000; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £2,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 43 per cent.; on Bombay at that price about 71 per cent., and above in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 11¼d.; on Bombay 1s. 11¾d.; and on Madras, 1s. 11½d.

AGRA BANK.—In anticipation of the meeting to be held on March 27th, the report of the directors of the Agra Bank (Limited) has been issued. The net profit for the year 1871 amounted to £44,510, out of which a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum has already been paid for the six months ending June last. It is now proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending December, leaving £5,173 to be carried forward. The results of the business, it is added, would have been more profitable if all the branches of the bank had, as was expected, contributed to the general revenue. Some of them, however, have failed to cover their working expenses, and at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Hong Kong, the deficiency, arising from expenditure exceeding the earnings, has been considerable. A distribution to the shareholders of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank, at the rate of £1. 16s. per share, will be made on and after the 2nd of April.

BULLION EXPORTS TO THE EAST.—According to a summary of the export of bullion to the East, compiled by Mr. F. M. Page, the total shipments during 1871 were £8 687,431, showing an increase, as compared with those of 1870, of £4,180,043. To Alexandria there was an increase of about three-quarters of a million; to Bombay an increase of about one million and a quarter; to Madras and Calcutta an increase of three-quarters of a million; to China and the Straits of Malacca an increase of about half a million; and to other places an increase of about three-quarters of a million.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 18.—**THE LATE LORD MAYO.**—Mr. OSBORNE: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury a question of which I have not been able to give him notice, but which I hope he will be able to answer. It is whether the announcement contained in to-day's papers relative to the pension granted to the widow of the late Viceroy of India by the Secretary of State for India is correct, and, if so, whether the provision mentioned in the announcement is the only provision contemplated by the Government. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. GLADSTONE: The question of my hon. friend would perhaps have been more regularly put, as regards the first part of it, to my hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India, because I have not had official notice from the Council of India on the subject of their vote. My noble friend the Secretary of State is unfortunately laid up by severe indisposition; but I believe it is true that the vote mentioned in the papers of to-day has been taken by the Indian Government, and that no other question of provision has been raised. I may observe, if I am correct in my recollection—and my hon. friend the Under-Secretary will correct me if I am not—the provision made for the widow of the late Lord Elgin was one of £2,000 a year, one half of which was given from Imperial resources, on account of the fact that Lord Elgin discharged many diplomatic and colonial services for the Imperial Government of a character which entitled him to a pension. Comparing the gross amount of the provision in the case of Lord Elgin with that which is now made by the Indian Government, my hon. friend will observe that the latter provision is somewhat larger; £20,000 in gross being more than an equivalent for the second thousand a year. This is all the information I can give the House on the subject at present, in the absence of any communication with my noble friend the Secretary of State.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE REVENUES OF INDIA.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Secretary for War whether he would state the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men included in the effective strength of the army now in England who were either wholly or partly maintained out of the revenues of India, and whether he was prepared to give an estimate of the amount which was thus contributed by India to the English Exchequer.—Mr. CARDWELL: I shall be ready to give any return my hon. friend may move for, showing in any form he wishes the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the Indian and on the British establishments respectively. The number of men in the depots of Indian regiments is shown in the estimates laid before Parliament; and their cost is defrayed from the votes of Parliament, and is to be reimbursed by a sum of money for each recruit agreed upon by the India and the War-offices upon a calculation approved by the Treasury. I do not think that more is contributed by India than the English Exchequer is fairly entitled to receive.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, March 20.—**OFFICERS OF THE LATE INDIAN ARMY.**—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked the Under-Secretary for India, in reference to Clause 4, Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, and to his reply to Colonel Sykes on the 13th of February, whether he would state to the House the reason why her Majesty's Government still withheld from officers of the late Indian Army "compensation in retirement equal to the sum they would have received, according to the custom of their regiments, from the junior officers of those regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to the day the Act comes or came into force."—Mr. GRANT DUFF: The claims of the officers of the late Indian Army to bonus compensation were disposed of by a despatch of Lord Cranborne's, dated August 8, 1866, embodying and carrying into effect the concessions made by him as Secretary of State in Council, which concessions had been, immediately before the despatch was laid on the table, announced by him in this House and extremely well received. That despatch of Lord Cranborne's was followed by more than one despatch from the next Secretary of State in Council, the right hon. gentleman the member for North Devon, explaining portions of it to the Government of India, and ruling certain disputed points in the interest of the officers. Her Majesty's present advisers, in dealing with the bonus question, have followed in every particular the same course as their predecessors, and they see no reason why a settlement made by their predecessors so long ago should be now disturbed because under different circumstances a different arrangement was made last year with the officers of a different army.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.—Mr. EASTWICK gave notice of his intention

to postpone his motion with respect to the transfer of the Persian Mission from the 9th to the 16th of April.

REGIMENTAL PROMOTIONS.—Major ARBUTHNOT asked the Secretary of State for War how the official announcement "that promotion to the rank of captain is to be regimental" was to be reconciled with the *Gazette* of the 8th inst., in which three lieutenants of cavalry were promoted to troops in other regiments than their own; whether there were not cavalry officers in India senior, in the same rank, to the officers above referred to; whether in the two regiments of cavalry of the Line, in which such appointments were made, the selection of the officers promoted was due to the fact of those officers being in England, and the regiments in which the vacancies occurred being also in England; whether the manner in which the vacancies had been filled up was due to motives of economy; and, whether it was intended that promotion for the future was to be localised, officers in India being promoted to vacancies in India and officers in England to those in England.—Mr. CARDWELL: I think it will be agreed that when questions with regard to the selection are put, it is desirable to found them as far as possible upon correct information. The question is to be answered with reference to the Royal Warrants; and on referring to clause 11 of the Royal Warrant of the 30th October, 1871, it will be seen (under paragraph A) that a certain class of vacancies shall be filled by the senior qualified officers in the next lower rank in the regiment, "unless it is expedient that the vacancies be otherwise filled;" and under paragraph B, that another class of vacancies shall be filled by "a qualified officer of our Army, who shall be selected by our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State." It is to the latter class that the vacancies in cavalry regiments referred to belong, and they were filled accordingly. As to the second question, there are cavalry officers in India senior in the same rank to the officers referred to. The two lieutenants in India whom His Royal Highness considered to have the greatest claims were asked if they would accept promotion to troops at home. The one declined, the other expressed the hope that he might be promoted in India. As to question three, the answer is "Yes," consequent on the foregoing circumstance. Then, in reply to the fourth question of the hon. and gallant gentleman, I have to say that economy as regards the individuals has been considered, but not as regards the public; and, lastly, that no such arbitrary rule as is referred to in the last question is intended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 21.—**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Colonel BARTELOT asked the Under-Secretary for India whether there was any scheme under consideration to induce field officers of the Indian Army to retire; and if such a scheme was under consideration, whether it contemplated compensating those officers for the loss of colonel's allowances, to which they had always looked forward.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: In reply to the hon. and gallant gentleman's first question, I have to say that such a scheme is under consideration, but I regret that it is not in my power to answer the second question.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Colonel ANNESLEY, from Indian officers; by Sir M. LOPES, from Major John James, Lieut.-Col. Thatcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Finlay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton; by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, from Major W. B. Preston, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fergusson, Major B. Urnston, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major W. W. Pierre, Bombay Staff Corps; and by Sir H. CAHOOT (4), from officers of the Indian Army.

India Office.

March 23, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. H. Grimley, E. C. Palmer (Uncov.), F. L. Edwards (Uncov.), G. W. Mossop (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. M. Smith, R.E.; Lieut. col. E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps; Col. F. W. Baugh, Inf.; Capt. E. G. Lillingston, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Broadfoot, R.E.; Major G. J. Pauley, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. Wiggins (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Nicolson (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. E. Buckland (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. B. Beatson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major S. S. Baiderson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. major A. L. Begie, 6 mo.; Col. J. P. Clarkson, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. A. Sutton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. M. Payne, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Schneider, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Surg.-maj. E. G. Lord, 6 mo.; Ensign J. Henderson, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. R. Collier (Uncov.), and H. Styne (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. T. Fowler (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Campbell (Uncov.), and Dr. F. Kielhorn (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. J. Williamson; Capt. L. Macdonald, Staff Corps; Capt. G. C. Jackson, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. E. D. Bayley; Lieut. col. J. B. Knocker, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Y. Short, Staff Corps; Capt. C. M. Browne; Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming, Staff Corps; Capt. W. J. Brown, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEADON—Lady Beadon, of a daughter, at 15, Elvaston-place, March 18.

GRANT—The wife of F. G. F. Grant, late Captain 3rd Hussars, of a daughter, at Montrose, March 17.

TREVOR—The wife of Arthur Trevor, Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Westbourne-park, March 17.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMSON—HUMPHREYS.—Capt. William J. Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary H., daughter of George Humphreys, at Cheddleton, March 16.

DEATHS.

BURBANK—Capt. Charles Burbank, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at Bayswater, March 20.

CRAIG—Lieut. William G. Craig, Bengal Army, at Riccarton, aged 29, March 17.

DARLING—Robert Darling, late of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India and China, at Edinburgh, March 17.

ELLIOT—William Elliot, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Belgravia, aged 61, March 19.

KEMBALL—Arnold A., infant son of Sir Arnold and Lady Kemball, at 79, Queen's-gate, aged 7 months, March 19.

LAMB—Charles S. Lamb, grandson of the late Dr. Lamb, formerly Physician general, Bengal, at Kensington-park, aged 27, March 16.

PURVIS—John Purvis, late of Singapore, at Sydenham, aged 74, March 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 11. Indian Empire, Calcutta.—14. Accrington, Calcutta.—15. Asteriana, Bassett; Callirhoe, Bombay; Huddersfield, Madras; Amie, Rangoon; Sultana, Rangoon; str. Penguin, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—16. Ashur, Algoa Bay and Bushire; Peerless, Maulmain; str. Orchis, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Christian, Calcutta.—17. Portia, Calcutta; Lady Rowena, Rangoon; str. Milbank, Bombay.—18. Kingston, Calcutta; Elblana, Calcutta; Seakote, Calcutta; Broughty Castle, Calcutta; River Ganges, Madras.—19. Madras, Rangoon; Knighton, Calcutta; Tiverton, Tuticorin.—20. Albertine, Calcutta; Glamorganshire, Zebu.

DEPARTURES.

March 12. str. Marmion, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—13. Passover, Galle; Waterloo, Sourabaya.—14. Ellenborough, Calcutta; Eliza A. Kenny, Bombay.—15. Canturion, Bombay; Benefactress, Bombay; River Lune, Calcutta; City of Canton, Bombay; Queen Victoria, Madras; Carlisle, Calcutta; Zanzibar, Calcutta; Wm. Lindsay, Calcutta; Harry Warren, Calcutta.—16. Pearl of India, Calcutta.—18. Str. Leverington, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—19. Ireland, Bombay; Samhiri, Samarang.—20. Stirling Castle, Calcutta; Atmosphere, Calcutta; str. Sea Gull, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal; Janet Ferguson, Singapore.—21. British Navy, Calcutta; Finzel, Singapore; Str. Bellona, Bombay, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, March 21.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Horsley, Major and Mrs. Kettlewell, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. D. B. Crombie, Mrs. Creagh, Lieut. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Cartwright, Mrs. Tapp, Mr. McLean, Mr. Shields. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rendall, Mr. Northcote. Per str. Nyansa, March 25.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. L. Watts, Col. Baker, Mr. J. Anderson, Capt. G. Swetenham, Mr. Marcel, Mr. Leggett. For Ceylon.—Mr. J. Penny. For Hong Kong.—Mr. W. Newman, Mr. J. McNab, Mr. H. B. Gibb. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Townend, Mr. M. F. Evans.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Mary Tatham (?), Rangoon to Queenstown, Jan. 20, off Cape Agulhas. Peter Stuart, London to Calcutta, Feb. 13, 1 N., 23 W. Dunrobin Castle, Samarang to Queenstown, Jan. 19, 35 S., 20 E. Leonard, Calcutta to Dundee, March 2, 21 N., 42 W. 4th pend. 2, 195 (American), Rangoon to Liverpool, Jan. 14, 35 S., 24 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lumley Castle (s.s.), Brown, of and from Shields, for Aden, with coal, and the Alalanta (s.), Matthews, of and for Liverpool, from Bombay, with a general cargo, have been in collision near Gibraltar; the former vessel is seriously damaged, and leaking badly, and discharging cargo into hulk; the latter is but slightly damaged. A telegram has since been received stating that, whilst the vessel was discharging coals, the water gained so much that she grounded in a bad position.

The Orchis (s.s.), of Liverpool, Crawford, from Calcutta to London, with a general cargo, got on shore, during thick weather on March 17, in Hope Cave, inside Bolt Tail, Plymouth. She has since got afloat, and proceeded for London without any apparent damage.

The Altcar, Harvey, from Liverpool to Bombay, with coals and coke, put into Queenstown on March 17 to restow cargo, being too light by the head.

Surveyors on the Ionia (s.s.), from Sunderland to Bombay, have reported the leak to be caused by defective rivets; the master expects the vessel to proceed without discharging.

The China, from Shields to Bombay, which arrived in the Downs on March 18, is detained, owing to her crew being refractory.

Information has been received stating that the ship Raby Castle, from Newcastle to Bombay, ashore at Pantellaria, stranded on the west end of that island during a thick fog on the night of March 11; she was lying badly on a rock forward. The fore compartment was nearly full of water, and it was feared that if she got off would not float; all hands were at work discharging coals into the sea and into boats alongside.

The Violet (s.s.), Watt, from Bombay to Liverpool, which arrived at Gibraltar on March 12, had had her boilers out of order; she proceeded on the 14th after repairing.

Twelve of the crew of the China, from Shields to Bombay, reported March 19 as detained in the Downs with crew refractory, were this day taken before the magistrates for refusing to proceed in the ship; the magistrates dismissed the case; a fresh crew has been supplied in lieu of those discharged.

The Marian Moore, Dixon, from Shields to Bombay, put into Plymouth March 21, the crew refusing to do duty.

The reported account of the Ionia (s.), from Shields to Bombay, having stranded at Ferrol, should have been telegraphed merely as a rumour, as the reporting of the stranding was doubtless erroneous.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Asst. Surg. Duke.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Tuson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hole, and Dr. Boosey.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. F. Arathorn, and Lord and Lady Hobart.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. J. Darling, Major G. N. Stevens, Mr. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. E. Stewart, Mr. J. A. Brown, and Major Ripley.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. E. W. Trevor, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor and Mr. Uperton.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. C. Leys, and Mr. J. Anderson.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Glover, Mr. R. Bourke, and Mr. Brymer.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Peters, Mr. F. Yond, and Mr. Shepherd.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weyergang.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Devenny, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Guy.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Leyburn, Mr. H. S. Handcock, Mr. B. Stretton, and Mr. Fry.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Stone.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Abraham.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Burney, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. A. Bright, Mr. and Miss Turnbull, and Mrs. and Miss Chivers.

APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Baynes, and Mr. and Mrs. Cronin.

APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kibble, and Mr. F. Burns.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Pullen, and Mrs. A. H. Anderson.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Two Messrs. Skeggs.

SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Mr. B. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. R. Shaw.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. G. De Robeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Rev. W. Gore.

Galle to SYDNEY.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Miss Robinson.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowie, Mrs. Howard Fellowes, and Miss Fellowes.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Comdr. Robinson.

APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. L. Phillips.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major M. R. Haig.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Dickens.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

LADY MAYO'S PENSION.

The *Times* says as the nation does not grudge the high salaries of diplomatists or Governors, so we cannot recollect a single instance of late years where an adequate pension to the widow or family of an eminent public servant has elicited any remonstrance. What, then, is the Government afraid of? In the case of Lady Mayo it has only after much delay and hesitation determined on this niggardly proposal. Is it supposed that either in England or in India a liberal pension would create popular discontent? In India the people are accustomed to see immense revenues paid to the descendants of Native Princes to be spent in sloth, debauchery, and vice, and it is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that a sufficient annuity to the widow of a murdered Viceroy who was borne to the grave amid the mourning of millions would occur to any one of them as unreasonable. In England we know too well that this parsimony, which is now so conspicuous in high places, does not lead to any real economy. There is always a fight going on about some trumpery saving, yet—be the excuse what it may—we have the most expensive Government which has ever existed in England in time of peace, and a hundred thousand pounds appears to be piled on the expenditure for every hundred that is saved by the most grinding economy.

The *Daily News* says, according to the terms of the resolution it appears that, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy and Governor of India, of the munificence with which he maintained in that office the dignity of the Crown, and of his death by a deed of violence to which he was exposed in the discharge of his public duty, a life annuity of £1,000 is to be conferred on his widow, and a sum of £20,000 allotted for the benefit of the younger children; both to be paid out of the revenues of India. The life annuity is fixed at less than the salary of the Political Under-Secretary, and the capital sum for the benefit of the younger children at less than one year's salary of the Governor-General. It will probably be pleaded on behalf of this penurious generosity that, as the money is to be paid out of the revenues of India, it is wise and just on the part of the Secretary

of State in Council to repress a disposition to indulge feelings of national gratitude at the expense of the poor Indian taxpayer. To this virtuous assumption the Indian tax-payer would naturally reply, that if the Council at Westminster could give balls and banquets at his expense, it might very well afford to interpret with decency and dignity his regret at the loss, and his respect for the memory, of a great and constant benefactor, in whom the sovereignty of the Queen had appeared as the personification of enlightenment and beneficence. To the intelligent native whose prejudices the Council at Westminster professes to consult, there will be something inexpressibly paltry in this thousand a year for the widow of a great public servant, and twenty thousand pounds for the younger children.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENTS.

The *Echo* observes that it has always been a mystery what to do with criminals who do not fear death. When that ultimate threat becomes ineffective, there is really no more to be said, except that one fanatic is thereby put out of the world, and a deterrent argument is offered to his fellows. The *Englishman* newspaper is concerned to find out what ought to be done with wretches like the assassins of Lord Mayo and of Justice Norman, and pleasantly suggests that they should be imprisoned for life and flogged once a week. It is just possible that if all the other would-be assassins in India could be caught and kept in cells overlooking the one inhabited by the man flogged once a week, the sight might prove very deterrent indeed. But with regard to the cruelty of such a punishment, we are glad it may be simply said that it would be impossible to find English judges, juries, governors of gaols, warders, or surgeons to carry it out. After six months of scourgings the victim would be the object of a universal frenzy of compassion. Only Inquisitors could do anything of the kind, and they did it on Gibbon's uncle for fourteen years—at the end of which time the poor fellow, a mere wreck of humanity, recanted, and was cast forth to die, heart-broken and in despair.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.—A highly objectionable practice, which we fear is still existing in the Mofussil, has been just put a stop to in the Trichinopoly District, where the collector, having been made aware that several of the native officials have been in the habit of keeping their cutcherries open on Sundays and Government holidays, has now strictly prohibited for the future this "highly reprehensible practice," adding that "if the work in any public servant's office is unusually heavy, he ought to devote a little more time each day to it, coming to office earlier, and so striving to prevent the accumulation of arrears." In an instance noted, "the tahsildar did not commence his office work until 2 P.M. on the Saturday, and to make up for lost time he opened his treasury on Sunday, and then falsified his accounts to conceal his misconduct." Major Law, of the D.P.W., had recently occasion to issue a similar prohibitory order in reference to his department.

SOUDOOLAND.—The sort of land called "Soudoo" land being, according to a recent report from the Collector of Bellary, frequently met with in that district, that officer has, in communication with the Commissioner of Scinde, where "Soudoo" lands are not uncommon, ascertained that all this kind of soil is capable of reclamation, the time, trouble, and expense being only in proportion to the extent and quality of salt prevailing in such soil. "When the salt is not excessive, the process is both speedy and simple—a crop is sown in spite of the saline appearance; it is of course only poor, but whatever is produced, excepting any heads of grain, which are cut off, is left on the ground, ploughed afterwards, and allowed to decompose. Water is then spread over the ground; this will give a film of good soil which is also ploughed in, and improvement is markedly manifest; the second crop being very much superior to the first, and so on until the soil is fit for any crop.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 28.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 5.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 10s., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

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BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.
each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.
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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)	102	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29	102	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33	102	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	97½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs.	97½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	1,000 as equivalent to	96½ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	£100.	101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100½
4½ per Cent. of 1872		97½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		108½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		108½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 13-16 ¾d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock	204 to 206		
India 5 per cent.	109½ to 110		
India 4 per cent.	102½ to 103		
India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	98½ to 97½		
India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	108½ to 108½		
India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	108½ to 108½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	102½ to 102½		
" " " 1859			
" " " 1863			
" " " 1864			
" " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½ to 101		
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888	103½ to 103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000)	22s. to 27s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)	20s. to 25s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106	
Stock Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½	
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2,800	2 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109	
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100		
Stock East Indian	100	109 to 110	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108	
Do. Ditto (new)	13	1 to 1½ pm.	
Do. Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104½ to 105½	
Stock Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½	
Stock Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	104 to 105	
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105½	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8½	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15 to 16	
25 Chartered Mero. of India, London, and China	all	26½ to 27½	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 88	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46 to 47	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	170 to 175	
10 British Australian	all	9½ to 9½	
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 12½	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10½ to 10½	
10 China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 9½	
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½ to 11½	
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12½ to 13½	
25 Indo-European (Limited)	all	14 to 16	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6½ to 6½	
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12	
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1½ pm	
50 Assam Tea Company	20	38 to 40	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6	
5 Do. New	4	6½ to 6½	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16	
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20 to 22	
50 East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.	
20 Jorehaut Tea Company	20	35 to 40	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104	
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1 dis. to par	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	53 to 64	
50 Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par	
10 Tiphook Tea Company	10	10	

Advertisements.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 11; Agra and Madras, March 9; Calcutta, March 8.

THE papers received by this mail do not abound in very important news. On Tuesday, March 5, Lady Mayo started from Calcutta to meet the *Glasgow* at Bombay. Reaching that city on the morning of the 8th, her Ladyship embarked for Suez on the afternoon of the 11th. On the day of her departure from Calcutta a great public meeting was held in the Town Hall under the Hon Mr. Campbell, to express the popular sympathy with Lady Mayo, and to consider the best mode of perpetuating her husband's memory. Among the chief speakers were the Chairman himself, Mr. Justice Phear, Maulvi Abdul-Latif Khan, Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. Bullen Smith, Rajah Kali Krishna, and Babu Digambar Mittra, all representative men. Each in turn bore his own testimony to some noble or pleasing trait in the late Viceroy's character and conduct. Mr. Campbell enlarged on his rare combination of personal and public qualities, on the remarkable union in his case of all that goes to make up "a sound mind in a sound body." Straightforward honesty and high administrative talent were perhaps his strongest points, but nearly as striking were the zeal he threw into his work and the exquisite tact and temper which marked his conduct of it. Mr. Campbell seems to have been deeply impressed with Lord Mayo's "honest enthusiasm for the good of the people," a quality in which he has learned to think that Irishmen peculiarly excel. Mr. Justice Phear dwelt mainly on the success of Lord Mayo's foreign policy; Lord Napier of Magdala on the tact with which he won the goodwill of the native princes; while the native speakers attested the horror with which all classes of their countrymen regarded the murder of so true a friend to India. The Maulvi especially disclaimed for the great bulk of his fellow-worshippers any kind of sympathy with the assassin whose deed had "crushed a populace and brought desolation over a whole empire."

ADDRESSES of condolence had poured in on Lady Mayo from all parts of the country. One of these was voted by the members of the Mohammedan Literary Society, who spoke of Lord Mayo as "the first Governor-General since the days of Warren Hastings who had taken a sincere and lively interest in the improvement of their condition." We commend this to Mr. W. M. Torrens. Another of the addresses was numerous signed by the ladies of Calcutta; and a third came from the merchants of Madras. In short, if the general sympathy could ever remove the sting of a great personal sorrow, Lord Mayo's widow must have found balm for her wound before she left India.

NOT least sincere perhaps in his display of grief at the death of Lord Mayo was the Amir of Kabul, who had put the whole city in mourning and publicly expressed his grief and anger in the strongest terms. Sir Salar Jung of Nipal has joined in the general chorus of regret and sympathy. From the Rajah of Patiala has come an offer of Rs. 15,000 for founding a scholarship in the Punjab University, in memory of the late Viceroy. Some comments appear in the papers on the omission of the Jhind Rajah to call on Mr. Davies during the latter's visit to Sirhind. The same Prince had also omitted to pay Lord Mayo's memory any of those special honours which were so conspicuous in the case of Nabha and Patiala.

IN Calcutta nothing had yet transpired with respect to the Budget, beyond a rumour that Sir R. Temple would be able to announce a surplus of a million. It was generally supposed that his budget-statement would have to be delivered before the arrival of the new Viceroy.

THAT the cost of the Loshai Expedition will be nothing like the sum suggested by the *Spectator*, is a piece of news for which the *Friend of India* is our authority. Instead of rising to three-quarters of a million, the probable amount is fixed at one quarter only. If that is all, the game may be considered worth the candles. But we should like to hear what Sir R. Temple will have to say on this point.

THE latest news from Generals Bourchier and Brownlow, as recorded in the Indian papers, has for the most part been forestalled by the telegraph. The last detachment of General Bourchier's force was to reach Tipai Mukh on the 7th March. Those troops which had already arrived there were being forwarded with all speed to Cachar. The arrivals included a large number of sick soldiers and coolies. The submission of the Northern Howlongs to General Brownlow had been duly ratified with peace-offerings and followed up by the surrender of all captives. Lalburah and several other chiefs had promised to meet Captain Lewin at Demagiri, an event to which he was looking forward with great confidence.

ONE of the minor obstacles which General Brownlow's force had to encounter on their line of march was "a perpendicular wall of rock, with a drop of about twenty feet." The only path to the bottom was "a ladder formed of a single stick, with rickety crosspieces roughly lashed on with a fastening of rotten cane." To get down this rude contrivance would have been an easy if tedious job for the men themselves, but for the baggage and accoutrements they had to carry about them. The tediousness of the process was aggravated by the need of lowering the guns and carriages with ropes down the side of the

rock. What had become, we wonder, of the pioneers, who might in one hour have prevented the loss of several?

THE scenery about the village of Moorshlang, "perched on the brink of a precipice with a sheer fall of two thousand feet into the valley below," must have rewarded our troops for the fatigues of the march thither. The path which rose to a height of 6,750 feet, led them through "open forest glades strewn with acorns and bright with rhododendrons in full bloom." Officers and men decked their caps and turbans with the bright crimson flowers, and hung wreaths of the same round their mountings. The villagers took a friendly interest in the white strangers, pulling up their sleeves to see if their arms were really as white as their faces. At Champai, the goal of the Left Column, General Bouchier congratulated his troops on their good conduct under great difficulties and privations. A hearty cheer for the Queen was followed by the firing of Lalburah's stronghold, which disappeared in a volume of flame and smoke.

THE *Pioneer* learns from an informant at Bombay that the Indian Government have "severely condemned the unnecessary slaughter of helpless Kukas," after the outbreak in Sirhind.

MR. GIRDLESTONE has been appointed Resident at Katmandu.

The *Indian Observer*, a clever weekly, published in Calcutta, picks a large hole in the reasoning of those who look on the income-tax as the only way to "get at the banyas," or tradespeople. The banyas, in fact, are already got at in many ways. "Besides their proportion of the excise, customs, and opium, the wealthier inhabitants of the towns pay a great proportion of the revenue derived from bill stamps, court fees, and registration," none of which charges need be paid by the solvent landholder. The urban trader, moreover, pays nearly all the municipal cesses, the amount of which is steadily rising, and will rise yet higher, when the new system of decentralisation is still further carried out. The landholder, on the other hand, has found the value of his property increasing from various causes to such an extent, that land put up for sale can always command ready buyers at high prices. In thus arguing, the *Observer* does well to expose what has always seemed to us a great economical fallacy. Are not the trading classes "got at" already in various ways to an extent quite equal to their average means?

MR. LOGIN's experiments in cotton growing on the Egyptian plan seem thus far to have turned out surprisingly well. The chief features of his plan are thin sowing in regular ridges, deep and frequent ploughing, plenty of manure and water, and careful weeding. In one of his experimental fields near Ambala, which had been neither manured nor irrigated, but weeded six times, there are 3,000 plants ranging from two to eight feet high over a space of less than half an acre. These plants bore an average of 150 blossoms each. Of clean cotton the expected yield will average 260 lbs. an acre. Another field near Delhi, covering about three-fourths of an acre, was irrigated but not manured. The seeds were sown, as usual, two feet apart; the field was watered six times and weeded four. None of the plants was allowed to exceed five feet in height. Each plant gave off seven branches, each branch about fifteen twigs; and the ultimate yield of clean cotton is reckoned at five maunds, or 400 lbs. Two other fields were more or less injured by heavy floods, but even these were expected to yield clean cotton at the rate of 300 and 256 lbs. per acre respectively. In one of these fields the length of the staple exceeded by one third that of the cotton grown there the year before on the native plan. The native cultivators who carried out these experiments seem to have been highly satisfied with the results; and numbers of their countrymen who visited the fields declared they would try Mr. Login's plan the next season. If they do, and like results attend their labours, the new system will soon become popular, for the natives of India are quite alive to their own interests. Many of the zemindars however are still haunted with the fear of having their rents raised as soon as the new system is found to pay.

CALCUTTA appears to have lost no time in offering a handsome tribute to the services of the late Viceroy. According to a telegram of March 25, a sum of twenty thousand pounds has already been subscribed in that city towards erecting a monument to the memory of the lamented Earl.

ON March 30, according to the latest telegram from Calcutta, the bulk of the Loshai Expedition had got back to their homes.

IN the March number of *Fraser's Magazine* appeared a suggestive paper on "the New Hindoo Theism," from the pen of R. H. E., who may easily be identified with the author of several papers on "John's Indian Affairs," and also with the *Mysore Planter* whose "Experiences" we were glad to notice some time ago. The present article offers an interesting sketch of the Brahminist Reformer, Keshab Chandra Sen, and his doctrines, as he unfolded them in this country before the writer himself, who has many shrewd remarks to interpolate on the points which seem fairly open to criticism in the Reformer's teaching. He was struck for instance with the apparent sincerity of Chandra Sen's pretension to convey to his English hearers "the heartfelt thanks of one hundred and eighty millions of his countrymen for the great work they had commenced and carried out" in India. All this the audience seemed thoroughly to believe, but stranger still, the speaker "evidently believed it himself." His invectives against Caste and his rose-coloured views of India's undeveloped wealth also provoke expressions of dissent from this particular hearer, nor has he much faith in the moral reformation of Hindus, which the Reformer ascribed to our countrymen. But the chief significance of his paper lies in the discovery of a new political movement foreshadowed in the progress of the new Indian Theism. Arguing from like religious movements in the past, he holds that the Wahabis and Mohammedans of the present time "are as chaff compared to that spirit of which the new Theism is the living fruit." Whenever that spirit shall have turned its attention to State affairs, when the educated members of the new sect begin to enlighten their Hindu countrymen on the grievances they have been suffering under our rule, "there will arise a deep-seated feeling of universal hatred which will surely make itself felt." How we may yet avoid the worst perils of such an awakening, R. H. E. proposes to show in another paper. We shall be glad to hear further from him on a topic which, from this point of view, he has been the first to handle; however strongly we may be inclined to question the justice of conclusions drawn from what seem to us rather shadowy premises.

THE general feeling as to the inadequacy of the pension bestowed by the India Office on Lady Mayo expressed itself last Monday in the question asked by Lord Robert Gower, and the motion notified by Mr. Bernal Osborne. Both gentlemen, we are glad to see, content themselves with asking that the Imperial Treasury shall supplement the payments already promised by the Secretary of State for India. Mr. B. Osborne proclaims his conviction that the House of Commons will certainly make good any "further mark of favour" which the Queen may be pleased to bestow on "the widow and children of the late Earl of Mayo." Lord R. Gower's question regarding the Ministerial view of the matter was met by Mr. Lowe with a modest confession of his inability to answer it without a previous reference to his colleagues. It was a matter not of mere expenditure, but of principle, and as notice of the question had been given only on the Friday before, there had been no time, he said in effect, to take the opinion of his colleagues in that brief interval of three days. We should have thought that even questions of principle, where both question and principle were equally plain and simple, might be answered in less than three days, even with a Sunday making one of them. Mr. Lowe, however, begged to postpone his answer to a later occasion, that is, till after Easter, when he and his colleagues will have had time to consider what they mean to do. The chances are that more than one principle is concerned in the matter. Possibly he may object, on plausible grounds, to let the nation have any part in the pension offered to the widow of an Indian Viceroy who had previously held an important post under the English Government, and whose services to India were equally services to England. But we have a strong suspicion that the principle on which he will take his stand is really the good old principle of making India pay for everything that can possibly be laid to her account. The same useful friend in need who has bled so freely in honour of the Sultan of Turkey, for the benefit of the English Post-office, for the privilege of maintaining British troops in India, for the support of absentee English colonels nominally commanding Indian regiments, will no doubt be strongly urged to double the pension already granted to Lady Mayo out of

Indian revenues. If this be the principle which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resolved to illustrate, we can only hope that the Duke of Argyll will for once succeed in thwarting his kind intentions.

THERE was one point in Mr. Lowe's Budget statement which may have some special interest for some of our countrymen in Southern India. The coffee-planters of Mysore have lately had to keep up a losing struggle with the adverse circumstances that barred the way to an early consummation of their previous hopes. The ravages of the Borer insect came to crown the list of untoward influences that worked against them. Mr. Lowe's new Budget however offers a fair chance of escape from some at least of their difficulties. The tax on raw coffee is to be reduced one-half, from 28s. to 14s. a hundred-weight, and that on roasted or ground coffee from 4d. to 2d. a pound. So material a reduction in the market price of a stimulant so wholesome, refreshing, and comparatively cheap, ought, one thinks, to give it a new start in the rivalry with other beverages. Hitherto, as Mr. Lowe observed, the history of coffee has been a melancholy one. Twenty-seven years ago, in 1855, the consumption of coffee in England amounted to 1·3 lb. a head, not much lower than the average consumption of tea at the same time. While the latter however can now boast an average consumption of four times that amount per man, the consumption of coffee has not advanced by ever so small a fraction. Three years ago it had even declined to less than a pound a head. This state of things must have been largely owing to the greater favour enjoyed by tea in the process of fiscal reduction. Whether coffee will ever become quite as popular a drink for the millions as its Chinese rival, may be open to doubt; but we may safely regard the immediate loss to the revenue from the lowered duty as certain to be made good ere long by the increased consumption of the cheaper article. May we also venture to hope that the stuff now sold as coffee in most places of popular resort, will henceforth taste a little less like warm ditch-water with a dash of London milk?

It has at length been decided that officers of the old Indian Artillery and new Line Regiments who come home on sick leave, but are compelled through continued ill-health to go on temporary half pay, shall still be considered on sick leave, so far as their connection with the Madras Military Fund is concerned, until five years after the date of their departure from India shall have elapsed. During that time they will continue to receive all those personal benefits, such as income-allowance for themselves and their families, to which they were entitled by the rules of the Fund, and the payment of donations due on account of promotion will in the meanwhile be suspended.

FROM a telegram forwarded by the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*, it appears that the Khan of Khiva is arming against an expected attack by the Russians. He has summoned to his standard all the able-bodied men in his dominions. An attempt has also been made, it seems, to "drain the western canal of the Amu (or Oxus), or at least to render its water undrinkable." As Khiva itself depends largely upon these canals for the irrigation of its fields and the use of its inhabitants, we are puzzled to know exactly what this means. The Russian troops, which had arrived at Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, are said to have been joined by Atamurat, Khan of a Turkoman tribe. On the other hand it is reported from St. Petersburg that the Khan of Khiva has despatched an envoy with conciliatory messages to the Tzar of Russia. From these reports, which seem at first sight to conflict with each other, it may at least be inferred that Khiva has some cause for alarm at Russian movements on her frontier.

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT.—In the exercise of the power vested in him by the last Clause of Sec. 2 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, H.E. the Acting governor gen. in council is pleased to extend secs. 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24, and 29 of the said Act to the Punjab, as well as to the dominions of the Princes and States in alliance with H.M., situated within the limits of that Province, with effect from the date of the republication of this notification in the local *Gazette* of the Government of the Punjab.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry, at Kohat, March 1. Mr. J. E. Barnes, Assistant Examiner of Claims, at Calcutta, March 4. Major C. MacFarlane, Bengal Staff Corps, March 12.
MADRAS.—Lieut. col. W. E. Campbell, M.S.C., at Edinburgh, March 22. J. B. Arbuthnot, March 24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Column.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE recent correspondence between the India Office and the Indian Government touching the future of the Uncovenanted Services indicates a serious difference of opinion between the parties corresponding on other questions than that of furlough pay alone. In their despatch of October, 1870, the Indian Government agree with the Duke of Argyll as to the general expediency of reserving for the Covenanted Services all such posts as the natives of India may not yet be qualified to fill. With due regard to the claims of their Uncovenanted servants, they are quite willing to carry out a rule from which in fact they have never departed without just cause. One of the tables appended to their despatch shows that only 102 appointments usually filled by the Covenanted Services are now held by Uncovenanted Englishmen, against 136 held by natives. At the same time they record their deliberate protest against the sweeping exclusion of Englishmen, who have not passed into their service through the regular channels, from offices which Covenanted servants have never filled and native Indians are practically unfit to fill. For many or most of these offices the natives lack more or less of the "professional skill, strength, and endurance" to be found among Europeans; nor would it be wise to make over to members of the Civil Service or the Staff Corps appointments which demand "special professional acquirements," even if the pay of these appointments were high enough to tempt the services of such men.

This being so, the Indian Government again plead for the extension to all Uncovenanted Europeans of the liberal furlough rules already sanctioned with regard to officers of the Education Department who have been appointed from England. They point out that some of the ablest officers in that very Department were not appointed direct from England, and they demur strongly to the "invidious process" of placing these and their fellows in other departments on a special list, for the purpose of receiving, as a favour, that liberal treatment which should rather be looked upon as their right. They can conceive no ground for making any such distinction "between two gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank or holding the same office" in their service. Whatever his Grace may rule with regard to the future, they hold it most unfair to place an officer appointed by themselves in a less favourable position than "officers not more than his equals, and perhaps his inferiors, only because they have been appointed in England." There must, they affirm, be many exceptions to the rule that Euro-

peans desiring service in India should be engaged in this country. "There can be no good ground why barristers, engineers, and other professional or scientific men, should be held disqualified, or partially disqualified, for service in India, merely because they are possessed of the special advantage of Indian experience." To be obliged to refer home for his Grace's sanction the separate case of every such applicant for the benefit of the new furlough rules, would hardly "be in keeping with the status of the Government of India."

Proceeding to the question of furlough pay, the Indian Government once more urge the injustice of fixing a lower outside limit for the Uncovenanted than the thousand a year already fixed for the Civil and Military Services. Even of those uncovenanted officers who would be entitled to more than £800 a-year on furlough, the number will never much exceed fifty, and of these only six or eight would be taking their furlough at one time. What then would be the advantage of maintaining a distinction in this respect, at once invidious and seemingly unfair, between "officers doing perhaps the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes?" An uncovenanted officer who has risen to the highest grades of his service must have been distinguished for special ability in his own line. It can hardly therefore be right or expedient to put him off with lower rates of furlough-pay than his covenanted rival whose official rank and salary may be no higher than his own.

With regard to the alleged unfairness of having one set of furlough rules for Europeans and another for natives, the Indian Government point out with equal justice, that rules which may be very liberal for natives of India are "totally unsuited for natives of other countries." The necessity for making a distinction between the two classes of servants appears to us indeed so glaringly self-evident, that the attempt to demonstrate it would be sheer waste of time. No greater injustice could be inflicted on our countrymen in India than the framing of rules which utterly ignored the manifest differences between an officer serving in his own country and an officer serving in a foreign land and an uncongenial climate, thousands of miles away from his own kith and kin. The idea of sacrificing the interests of the latter class and the efficiency of the public service to the demands of a hard mathematical uniformity, seems to us so preposterous, that we can only look upon its outward embodiment in the India-office proposals as a convenient cloak for the final elimination of the uncovenanted European from the service of the Indian Government. For that is the evident moral of the Duke of Argyll's renewed injunctions, as conveyed in his despatch of last December, against appointing Europeans to any office which can be fitly held by a native.

"It is obviously desirable," writes his Grace, "that an increasing proportion of Uncovenanted Officers should be natives of India, and also that the principle which has been hitherto so eminently successful in operation should be, as far as possible, maintained of vesting the first appointment of such Europeans as may be destined for the higher branches of the service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in the authorities in England, leaving all promotions to be made by the authorities in India." About the former of these two propositions few persons are likely to dissent from his Grace. It is only right that the native Indians should be encouraged to take office under their English masters. At present there appear to be only fifteen Natives in all British India holding appointments worth more than Rs. 1,000 a-month, and only three whose salaries range from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600 a-month. Only five natives draw salaries of 800 and 900 rupees a-month; while all our boasted regard for native feeling has hitherto resulted in appointing one Native Judge to the High Court of Bengal, at a salary of Rs. 4,166 a-month. More than three-fourths of the appointments held by native Indians are held at a monthly salary ranging from one hundred to three hundred rupees. If our deeds are ever to keep pace with our words, it is surely time to follow up our schemes of national education in India by opening out new fields of advancement in the public service to

native energy and native talent. But justice to the native need not be carried out by means of sheer injustice to those of our countrymen who have entered the public service by other inlets than Westminster or Woolwich. Whether the principle of investing all first appointments of Europeans to India in the home authorities be practically sound or no, many people, we think, will demur to the rule laid down at the India Office, that "all Europeans appointed in India to offices which could be fitly held by natives should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough of course included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices." This may indeed be nothing more than a warning to the Indian Government against any attempt to favour their own countrymen at the expense of natives equally fit for particular kinds of work; and in truth his Grace avows in the same breath his willingness to grant "reasonable concessions to actual incumbents." But who is to decide whether a particular duty should be discharged by a native or an European? May not the local Governments be trusted with full discretion upon such a point of comparative detail as this? The question of fitness for holding office must generally be decided by local conditions best known to the local authorities. A Bengallee who may be fit to hold office under Mr. Campbell might for various reasons be unfit to hold a similar office under Sir W. Muir or Mr. Davies. If the local Governments can be trusted to choose the right kind of native for some Uncovenanted post, they must surely be competent to choose the right kind of European also; and in these days the latter may frequently be obtained on the spot, without recourse to the uncertain, costly, and roundabout process of a certified importation from England. It cannot be wise or fair to tie the hands of the Indian Governments on those very matters which fall most naturally within their province.

Correspondence.

ANOTHER CASE OF WIFE DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is some two years since you drew attention in the pages of this journal to the lamentable consequences which too often result from matrimonial connections formed between English women and Asiatic strangers who are paying a fleeting visit to this country.

You remarked, and most truly, that in the generality of these cases, the one, and that the weaker party to the contract, engaged in it whilst labouring under deplorable ignorance of its real nature, inasmuch as legalised polygamy, which it practically involves, is happily an unknown institution here, and that therefore—putting aside the obvious objections which present themselves to the marriage of two individuals, so diametrically opposed to each other in habits and customs as a Pagan or Mahomedan Asiatic and a Christian inhabitant of these Islands—a positive cause of dissatisfaction existed on the grave grounds of unavoidable misapprehension on the one side.

And you pointed these remarks by referring to a case which had just then occurred. "A Mahomedan native of Oudh, who was in receipt of a large pension from Government, during a short visit to England, married a very respectable English-woman, and almost immediately afterwards coolly informing her that he had half-a-dozen more wives still living in India, returned to that country, leaving her penniless and destitute behind him." Owing partly, Sir, I firmly believe to the publicity which you gave to this case, and to the force of your leading article before alluded to, his Grace the Duke of Argyll was pleased to authorise the sum of £200 per annum being paid to the unfortunate person in question out of the pension of her husband. She was thus saved from starvation, or a life of protracted misery—either contingency the simple result of her ill-considered conduct in allying herself with an alien of whom she knew nothing, and against whose acts—were it not for the circumstances connected with the pension—there was absolutely no legal remedy.

I have now to ask your attention, and that of your readers, to a somewhat similar case, in the hope that some favourable result may ensue from its ventilation in your columns.

On the 16th of August, 1869, a Persian gentleman named Mirza Said Khan (a younger brother of one Ghyas Khan, who enjoys a pension of a considerable amount from our Government on account of services rendered by his father during the Afghan war, on the understanding that it is to be divided amongst certain members of his family, of whom Mirza Said Khan is one), married in London an Englishwoman of good character and respectable antecedents. Not long afterwards he left England for Persia, promising to remit money for her maintenance. This however he has totally failed to do, and consequently she and her child are now reduced to the greatest distress.

An application on the subject has already been made to the Persian Ambassador in London, who, in consequence of the status of Mirza Said Khan as a pensioner of the British Government, which, it is alleged, interferes with civil procedure in Persia, declares himself unable to interfere, and to the Foreign Office, at whose request her Majesty's Minister at Teheran has inquired into the case, and reports that Mirza Said Khan has lately married a third wife, but pleads poverty as a reason for omitting to assist his English one, and that he (her Majesty's minister) does not see what further steps can be taken in the matter.

Thus it would appear that the Englishwoman in question—having vainly sought for redress on every side—must fall back upon the hard conviction that the peculiar technicalities of the position in which she finds herself preclude her from obtaining it, either through the intervention of the English or Persian law courts. But her equitable right to it remains as strong as ever, and I can see no possible reason why a portion of the pension which her husband receives should not be deducted by the British authorities, and made over to her. At all events, her example ought to prove another salutary warning to those foolish women who, enamoured with the tawdry dress and specious address of these Eastern strangers, feel inclined, like her, recklessly to throw themselves away.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LINCOLN'S INN.

London, March 22, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE ANDAMAN CONVICTS.

The *Madras Times* holds that the Andamans as an Indian penal settlement is to our mind a mistake. The elements of a great catastrophe are evidently rife there, and when we consider the alarming disproportion in numerical strength between the convicts and their guards, we can only experience surprise that such a catastrophe has not occurred before now. The expense of the settlement is also great, and its profits nil; while as a mere prison it is hardly equal to its purposes since we constantly hear of the prisoners managing to escape from it. How it comes to pass that India needs a penal settlement beyond the sea in these latter days, when she never needed one before and in the earlier days of our Raj, is a question that is easier asked than answered. We presume that it is one of the luxuries or extravagancies that have followed on our prosperity; and yet we must not forget that in England transportation is becoming a folly of the past; and most deservedly so. At home our convicts are now better employed in constructing docks and other works of public utility than in wasting their lives and labour in distant island prisons; but the English plan of utilising convict labour, although fully recognised as good at home, seems not as yet to have penetrated to a country where it might be more easily carried out even than in England. We have speculative public works and to spare in India, upon which convict labour might be most advantageously employed, nor can we perceive any more inconvenience or danger in working convicts in gangs and under guards upon the continent of India than upon the Andaman Islands or other places beyond the sea. It is a common complaint that our whole convict system is faulty to a degree, and needlessly expensive—that our rogues are better cared for than our honest men—and there is much truth in the complaint. In no respect is this assertion more justifiable than with reference to the penal settlement on the Andamans where we maintain at no little risk and danger a colony of cut-throats, a portion of whom labour for naught, a portion only for their own pecuniary advantage.

OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

The *Madras Times* observes that the memorial now in preparation by Indian officers requesting an increase of pension, on the grounds that prices have greatly increased since the old scale was concocted, has nothing to do with any previous claims submitted to

the India Office, and the Duke of Argyll may fairly take this latest petition into favourable consideration without a thought that the official etiquette of himself or his predecessors could be outraged by conceding its demands. The present rate of pension is in truth absurd when compared with the emoluments an Indian officer enjoys when upon the active list. The Indian Army has numbers of officers in military and civil employ drawing £1,000 a-year and upwards in this country, who, if they retired from the service, would be at once reduced to incomes of from £190 to £290 a-year, and with no possible progressive increase in the future. No wonder, then, that retirement is at a deadlock—that every officer holds on to the country, and his Indian pay with the grasp of despair, and whether he has adequate employment for his rank or no employment whatever? The public regards aghast the monstrous figures of the military estimates, but it cannot reasonably expect officers to starve upon their pensions when they can grow fat upon their Indian pay. Increase the pensions, and, perhaps, also the extent and opportunities of furlough, and the estimates will be lowered to a very appreciable degree, if we mistake not. As regards the latter, furlough, like pension, has fallen into the hands of the bunglers. A Northern contemporary lately informed us that furloughs for field officers could no longer be granted in the Bengal Presidency, the recognised number of absentees being complete, and yet every station in that presidency is overrun with "general duty officers"—a pretty commentary upon the wisdom of those who look after the public exchequer. In the course of another month or so Sir Richard Temple will present us with his annual bantling in the shape of a budget, and we shall read the usual formulae about the great expenses of our army, and the necessity of finding taxation to provide for it. We shall be told, as usual, that our army was never in a better state of efficiency than at present, and the usual generalities will be dealt with; but it remains with the public of India whether they will accept these statements of routine as correct or not. We trust it may remonstrate at the impositions placed upon it, and delay no longer in seeking both redress and reform from Parliament in the matter of a grievance that is general. It is not that the public money is fairly expended upon a strong military garrison of India. If such was the case we should have no grounds for complaint. It is that taxation is levied, and its profits wasted upon an army of officers rather than of men.

THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.—A PROFESSION.

The *Indian Economist* asks if it has never occurred to Government, as the great landlord of India, that it is very desirable that it should have a body of servants in its employ acquainted with scientific agriculture? Now that we have made up our minds that the State shall not trifle away the interests of the Commonwealth in the soil, is it not time that we enlisted in our service a body of gentlemen possessing a practical knowledge of the best and most profitable modes of cultivating that soil? The neglect of our great estate has surely lasted long enough, and it is time that something were done for the improvement of its husbandry. We trust the time has come when Government recognises the fact that the Settlement officers of the country are not a mere provisional body engaged in temporary service, but that they form the nucleus of what must be a great and permanent and distinct branch of the Administration. We are not surprised that appointments to the Settlement department should be the ambition of the great majority of the younger servants of Government, but we are surprised that so little attempt has yet been made to give these gentlemen the technical education which it seems to us every Settlement officer ought to possess. The reports of the department constitute a rich and unique literature, of which any people might be proud. But these reports, able as they are, show clearly how susceptible the whole system of our land revenue management is of improvement. Thus many of the officers of the department are themselves painfully conscious of the disadvantage they are under in these Settlement proceedings from having no practical acquaintance with agriculture. Settlement work is not yet made sufficiently a *profession*, and we would very earnestly suggest to Government the propriety of requiring its officers to go through a course of scientific agriculture in one of our agricultural schools at home, and to make a thorough acquaintance with one or two of the best writers on political economy as it affects production. We are but just beginning to discern what we have to do in India. The chief thing of all is the administration of the land, and were Government to require all the younger members of the Settlement Department to go through a course of agriculture in one of the European schools, giving them the necessary two or three years' leave for the purpose, the country would possess in the course of a few years a body of administrators, such as was never yet seen in the world. With such a staff the Agricultural Department would revolutionise the husbandry of the whole country, and double its production, we believe, within a very few years. The Settlement Departments of the country should be made, we say, a permanent and scientific body. They are characterised already by an amount of administrative talent that has never before been seen in the world, and were we to complete the education of these gentlemen by making them pass through a course of agriculture at the great European schools, we should, we believe, take the most direct course open to us to improve

the husbandry of India. They want educating with closer reference to their employment, and should be taught to consider Settlement work as a profession to which their whole mind should be given. As a rule, it is so given even now, from the fascination which the work seems to possess, and if we will but give to these young officers a technical acquaintance with agriculture, we shall find in them a staff of administrators who will do all that men can do to stimulate the enterprise of the people, and develop the latent powers of the soil.

BREECHLOADERS FOR THE NATIVE TROOPS.

The *Madras Athenæum* remarks that in the old days the ball cartridge was a somewhat easy fit in the barrel. The soldier when he loaded bit off the end of the paper, shook out the powder and sent the ball down after it in its original position; three strokes with the ramrod sent it well home; the priming, whether on nipple or in pan, took just the same time as it does now, but the actual loading took much less. Observe how the sepoy loads now; he twists off the end of the cartridge with his fingers, which takes twice as long as the biting; he shakes down the powder as before, next he inserts the cartridge and pushes the bullet into the barrel with the paper uppermost, and very often has to wait yet longer to skin the paper off the bullet, which is made a tolerably tight fit for the barrel, and which absolutely refuses to go in, paper and all, after the barrel has got hot or foul! We have seen men after firing a few rounds fiddling with their cartridges for more than a minute before they could get them in, and then hammering away like mad with the ramrod to force them home, and very often failing to do so and having to fall to the rear. Moreover, in inverting the cartridge a nervous or butter-fingered fellow often lets it drop, and it is probable that on actual service a large percentage of the discharges would be blank, the powder shaken down, the bullet dropped or thrown away, if it seemed inclined to be sticky. With perfectly clean muskets and equal conditions on both sides the saving of time in favour of the old system is as twelve to fifteen. But in the course of firing twenty rounds it would come to be more like twelve to twenty-four. And the tightness of the present cartridge, which is the main cause of the delay, has no compensating advantages worth mentioning. It will indeed give a slightly improved accuracy for the first shot, but when the barrel gets foul and the bullet has to be skinned or hammered out of all shape, that superiority is lost. And the slowness gets worse and worse and is unmitigated by any compensation. The muzzle-loading Enfield will give a great advantage as to range, but for slowness of loading it is as bad as the present piece. The breech-loader is the only means of securing that rapidity of fire which the latest editions of all military exercises assume as a *sine qua non*. Moreover, as a collateral recommendation, we may observe that anybody can make ammunition for Enfields, whereas cartridges for breech-loaders can only be made by regularly trained establishments suitably furnished with plant. While a Government retains the manufacture and storage of such cartridges in its own hands, breech-loaders in the hands of its servants will be nearly as powerless for mischief as they would be effective for good service, for they could only be used for mischievous purposes so long as the slender stock of expense ammunition lasted, and their facility of rapid fire, a temptation irresistible by private soldiers when not controlled by their officers, would insure the expenditure of that slender stock within a very short time, and probably at very long ranges.

MARY WINCHESTER.—Mary Winchester, the little girl who was so long a captive with the Loshais, left Calcutta on the 4th March, in the s.s. *City of Cambridge* to be made over to her relations on the arrival of the vessel in London. The little lady, who is seven years old, was treated with great kindness by her savage friends, who cried bitterly at parting from her.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—Mr. George Gregory has given notice of his intention to bring before the House of Commons the circumstances attending the failure of the Old Bank of Bombay, and, in anticipation of this motion on the 12th of April, the committee of shareholders have issued a statement of their case for the use of members of Parliament. It contains a recapitulation of all the facts that led up to the disaster, as brought out in the evidence taken before the commission of enquiry, and cites the various grounds on which the shareholders claim compensation from the Indian Government. Among the points named as proving the liability of the Government are its laches in passing the Act of 1863; its neglect in not having used its power to enforce an audit of the accounts; the permission it gave the directors to advance on promissory notes, whereby the shareholders sustained a loss of £801,073; the loss of £247,369, by the failure of Premchand; the illegal opening of a branch bank in Bombay; the last point being the Government's "general blindness to the signs of the times," its "acceptance of false returns and statements," and generally its "indifference, neglect, and supineness." The case admits that the shareholders have no legal remedy, but concludes by saying that they throw themselves on the intelligent, liberal consideration of Parliament, and its sense of fair dealing and justice.

Bengal.

MR. LOGIN'S EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON.

Mr. Login's report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab, on the Egyptian system, should convince the most sceptical of the desirability of at once making every effort to induce the adoption of that system in preference to the native one in all parts of India where cotton cultivation is carried on. Mr. Login's statements are very clear. He has brought facts and figures together in such a way as utterly to dispel any misgivings that might be entertained as to the advantages of the system, and also to reduce to a minimum the weight of any arguments urged on the contrary side.

Mr. Login gives the details of the cultivation and produce of four experimental cotton fields, averaging in extent from a quarter to three-quarters of an acre approximately, and lying at intervals along the road between Umballa and Delhi, a distance of 120 miles. The experiments seem to have been very fair, having been conducted under a full share of the misfortunes of floods, shade, stray cattle, and squirrels, which last, with parrots, appear to have destroyed a large number of the plants on one of the fields.

The prominent features in the new system of cultivation, as compared with the native system, are—1st, thin sowing, so that the plants can draw the necessary nourishment from the soil; and 2nd, careful cultivation, in the form of plentiful ploughing, manuring, watering (when needed), and weeding. With reference to the manuring, it must be noted that the first and largest field was not manured, but irrigated; and that the fourth field was neither manured nor irrigated. This one had been under grass for ten years. It might naturally be supposed that this steady attention to the fields would entail serious cost, but Mr. Login shows that the expense was trifling, and not worthy of account at all when compared with the enormous profit.

The following table shows the estimated produce of this year's crop on the four experimental fields:—

No. 1...	...	3-4th acre	533 lbs. per acre, of clean cotton.
No. 2...	...	2-7th "	300 " "
No. 3...	...	5-16th "	256 " "
No. 4...	...	9-20th "	260 " "

In describing the cultivation of the first field, Mr. Login has gone into the minutest details, and estimates (not too sanguinely) that there will be a clear profit of 350 per cent. on the cost of labour and the seed.

These results cease to appear astonishing when we compare the two systems of cotton cultivation, and reflect that the natives find it profitable to give up, to a considerable extent, the cultivation of grain for that of cotton on their own system. All those who have seen Indian cotton-fields know that natives make little or no difference between the sowing of cotton and the sowing of jowaree. A cotton-field ripe for picking might be easily mistaken for a gram field—plants from one to two feet high, a few inches apart, and bearing from twelve to twenty pods each. But Mr. Login describes fine branching shrubs, pruned down to a height of five feet, growing from two to three feet apart, and with an average of 150 blossoms each; one plant, if plants they can be called, having no fewer than 370 blossoms, and another 275. It will now appear no more than what should be expected, that the fibre of Mr. Login's cotton exceeded by one-third that obtained on the native plan. It remains to be added that Mr. Login gives his observations on some additional experiments, conspicuously a venture by a zemindar; and the results are much less satisfactory than might have been reasonably laid account with, considering the great disadvantages attending these small operations. We give two quotations from the report—

Surprising as these figures may appear, yet they are not more so than seeing the field itself, and prove to my mind, if I ever had any doubts, that India can and will compete with the world in the produce of this great staple of industry. Should the ultimate result be that the Indian cultivators, by the introduction of this Egyptian system, can only produce half this average, what a boon it will be both to India and England.—*Indian Economist*.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

(From the *Daily Examiner*.)

SIR,—People seem just this moment to have discovered that the system of management followed at the convict settlement at Port Blair is not as it ought to be. Yet, since 1867, there should have been enough examples to have taught the lesson which the late deplorable event alone seems to have done. It may be safely said that the settlement has been neither more nor less than an imposition upon the Indian tax-payer pecuniarily, and worse than a farce when considered in the light of a prison or a convict colony. From its commencement it has been ill-managed; under whatever Superintendent, it has failed to produce itself at all commensurate with its cost; and latterly, since the Andamans have been added, the expenditure has been so enormous that I have reasons for believing Government attention is about to be directed towards its reduction, and also to the introduction of a different system of

management; but great evils have been done already by that hitherto followed, and it has now resulted in an occurrence which, I suppose, will give the *coup de grace* to it.

The expenditure upon the settlement has, I have said, been enormous. To establish a convict settlement at such a place must, of course, have been expected to cost a deal of money, but there was not the slightest occasion for its having cost so much. The labour required should have been comparatively cheap; the fact is, that it has been the most expensive item in the account. Materials for building should not have cost much, seeing that the island produces all that is wanted, and of the best quality; yet, what with bad workmanship and indifferent materials, public works on Ross Island are reported shaky, and the newly-built castellated barracks for the European infantry—so far as they were then finished—when I was there in 1868, were so rickety that the soldiers of the 24th did not like the idea of living in them. The labour of the convicts has not been at all utilised as it should have been, otherwise after an existence of ten years the settlement should not have been, as it is now, nothing but a sponge to absorb money. The expenditure on the commissariat has been frightful. In April or May, 1868, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah sent his secretary (then Major Davies) from Rangoon to make inquiries into the matter, and it was broadly reported, and the statement even found its way into the public prints, that there was a large deficiency in these accounts, and the chief clerk to the superintendent was arrested on some charge connected with the matter, brought down to Rangoon, and the matter dropped. About that time commissariat mutton, sent from Calcutta at an aggregate expense of one rupee four annas per pound, could be purchased at Port Blair for four annas, and none obtainable at all at Rangoon; draught beer could be purchased for three annas per quart at the Commissariat, and Government of course had to make good the deficiency, amounting, it was said, to some lakh and a quarter. Colonel Ford, the Superintendent, then went home on leave, and was succeeded by Colonel Man, from Penang. Under the energy and lavish expenditure of the gallant Colonel, the settlement went ahead like wildfire, the Andamans were annexed, and the convicts, as her Majesty's guests should do of course, enjoyed happy times of it. They lived in clover, were married, and given in marriage; had a liberal allowance of liquor, equal to that a man-o'-war's man receives, and more than what a soldier gets, as the latter is allowed none, enlivened the proceedings of their Calypso by an occasional murder, and sometimes an execution, though the reports of the latter were seldom made public. That the system was not strict enough to prevent the commission of hanging crimes is proved by the simple fact of the hangman, who had "strung up" some ninety or so, having himself been strangled by a paramour of his wife; and also by the trial of the man Devine, now in Calcutta gaol for life for having, when a convict at Port Blair, in a drunken frolic, consequent on having taken too great a quantity of his ration rum, killed another "fellow comrade in exile!" Fancy such a system at Portland or Dartmoor! But Colonel Man was not satisfied with the progress the settlement was making by the labours of Indian convicts. He sought the services of a Chinaman, the head of one of the two principal secret societies who had planned, ordered, and had been obeyed in the whole affair of the Chinese riots at Penang in 1867, had been tried and found guilty of murder, sentenced to death, reprieved, had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, then to a lesser punishment, and when all was quiet, was deported under the Extradition Act to the Straits, and was invited to take up his residence in the Port Blair colony under the wing of his old Penang acquaintance, Colonel Man. Mr. Tan Seng is now either enjoying himself or trading at either the Andamans or Port Blair—he is very wealthy, and numbers of his followers, who in 1867 were compelled in fear of their lives to follow his behests in the Straits, are now working in chains on the roads in Penang. Such is not at all an untruthful but a correct picture of Port Blair as it was and has been. As for what it is now I need scarcely point to the fact of the late assassination, *after dark by a convict-for-life murderer*, a scoundrel who had been allowed to exercise the calling of a barber, to illustrate what Sydney Smith said, that railway mismanagement would never be improved until a bishop had been sacrificed to it. *Verb. sup.*—Yours &c., LOOKER-ON.

STATION TALK.

BERAR, Feb. 21.—There is great distress in these provinces owing to the small rainfall during the past season. Cotton, jowaree, and gram, the three crops to which the Berar Koonbi devotes his principal attention, have all suffered greatly from the drought. It is estimated that the yield of cotton will be little over half, and that of jowaree and gram about two-thirds of an average crop. As the population of the Berars is purely agricultural, this deficiency cuts both ways. The unfortunate Koonbi's income is not only decreased, but his cost of living increased. The effects of the famine would have been much more severely felt had not "King Cotton" stepped in to the rescue. Prices this year at Liverpool have ruled so high, and "fair Oomra" has been in such great demand, that the Koonbi's heart has been made glad by the fat sums he has taken home with him for every "ákah" he has sold. Government have also very humanely come forward to do what they can to avert the consequences of famine. In those districts where the unfortunate

cultivator has realised literally nothing from his crops no rent has been required of him. In others, where a small harvest has been gathered, twenty or thirty per cent. of the rent due has been paid, and so on all through the Berars the revenue has been collected in proportion to the profits made by the cultivator. Not content with aiding the ryots in this way, however, the Resident of Hyderabad has sanctioned the expenditure of certain sums for famine works, such as the construction of new roads and the repair of old ones. These grants might well be increased considerably, for, although the sums sanctioned will go a long way in paying for labour at the famine rate of two and a-half annas per diem per man, still they cannot be said to be sufficient for the works the authorities profess to be carrying out. We are shortly going to lose our two Commissioners. Major Nembhard, the Commissioner of East Berar, leaves at the end of the coming month for Europe on a well-earned furlough of two years, and Colonel Stubbs, the Acting Commissioner of West Berar, retires from the service at the end of this month. Berar can ill spare these two popular officers, but it would be selfish in us to wish them always to be with us. Society, both in Oomraotee and Akola, will feel a blank when they are gone that it will take some time to fill up. Various rumours are afloat as to their successors. Some say that a Bombay or N.W. Provinces civilian will get East Berar, others that Major Allardice, the senior deputy commissioner in the Commission, will be the lucky man. Mr. Lyall's leave expires about August next; it is very improbable, therefore, that a civilian will be appointed to West Berar, as it would be hardly worth his while to come from a distant province to act for so short a time. *On dit*, that Captain Huddleston, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, will officiate till Mr. Lyall's return. It seems very hard upon the members proper of the Berar Commission that any of these senior appointments should be given to outsiders, either civil or military. The officers of the Commission have stuck to it from its formation. They have, as it were, "borne the burden and heat of the day," in bringing these provinces to their present state of peace and prosperity; and now, when their administration is comparatively plain sailing, they certainly deserve, as a reward for their labours, all the "loaves and fishes" there are in the shape of fat appointments. To compel them to share them with civilians, whose only claim to these appointments is that, through the bad management of Government, there are no others to give them, is a gross injustice. We were very gay here a short time ago. All Berar met in Akola to enjoy a ball given by the bachelors of West Berar. The festivities were kept up in a most indefatigable manner, the ball being followed by a lunch with dancing after it, and by another ball the same evening. We have now, however, relapsed into the dreary monotony of existence in India, hard work, and no amusements. Our hopes are, however, kept alive by occasional rumours of another ball shortly in East Berar, a sort of farewell entertainment to Major and Mrs. Nembhard. The climate here for some time has been delightful, but there are signs now of the hot season approaching, and "tatties," "thermantidotes," and "punkas," are being looked to to see that they are all in order against the arrival of hot winds and burning suns.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Maharaja of Patiala has offered Rs. 15,000 to the Punjab University College to found a scholarship in memory of Lord Mayo.

FEMINE SYMPATHY WITH LADY MAYO.—The ladies of Calcutta have addressed a letter of condolence and farewell to Lady Mayo. The record of attachment and respect was very numerously signed.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY.—Rumours are current at Kabul that the Persians do not intend to make any settlement of the Seistan boundary question, and have already sent a body of troops to occupy Seistan.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, Military Secretary to the acting Governor-General, has been directed to remain on special duty at the Presidency for a period of two months.

MILITARY.—We hear by telegraph from Tipai Mukh that the wing of the 22nd Regiment N.I. left on the 29th February, and the Headquarters of the 44th on Saturday, March 2nd. Both regiments left on rafts.

MORE BENGALLIES FOR ENGLAND.—Baboo Rajkomar Sarbadhikari, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Canning College, Lucknow, shortly proceeds to England, with a view to study for the Bar, and give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD.—We hear that Colonel Baring telegraphed to Captain Lockwood, offering him an aide-de-campship with Lord Northbrook, which was declined. We believe Captain Lockwood has accepted the appointment of magistrate at Dum-Dum.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE OUDH TALUKDARS AND LADY MAYO.—The Talukdars of Oudh have forwarded an address of condolence to Lady Mayo, which concludes as follows:—"We sympathise in her distress, partake in her grief, and pray before the Almighty that he may impart to her strength, consolation, and fortitude to bear this misfortune."

MILITARY.—We believe that Captain R. H. Grant, A.D.C. to the late lamented Viceroy, and formerly Commissary of Ordnance here, will return to Allahabad as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, in the place of Captain Chapman, who goes to Lucknow.—*Pioneer*.

KATURANDU.—A contemporary states that Mr. C. Girdlestone, and not Colonel James, is to be Resident at the Court of Nipal. Mr. Girdlestone has been appointed, says the same authority, because "his state of health makes his employment in a comparatively cold climate indispensable."

MOURNING IN PUTTIALA.—Upon receiving the news of the death of Lord Mayo, his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala published a *State Gazette* ordering the State to go into mourning for three days. Accordingly for three days all the offices and bazaars were closed, the hour-bells were not struck, nor the morning and evening guns fired.

DELHI FEMALE MEDICAL MISSION.—His Highness the Rajah of Puttiala has given Rs. 500 towards building an hospital for women in connection with the Delhi Female Medical Mission. A good site has been secured, and if other native chiefs follow his Highness's example the hospital will be begun this year.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS FROM CALCUTTA.—*CALCUTTA, March 10.*—Lord Northbrook has intimated by telegraph that on his arrival he will spend a fortnight in Calcutta. The opium sales have closed, showing the revenue from that source to be one million and a quarter over the estimates. It is rumoured that the income tax will be abandoned.—*Times of India*.

MRS. CROFTON.—A correspondent writing from Simla on the 19th instant says:—"I am sorry to inform you that the wife of our respected chaplain died last evening of affection of the brain. Mrs. Crofton had been long ailing, but no dangerous symptoms showed themselves until within the last few days, during which the sufferer sunk rapidly. This melancholy event has added to the gloom which already pervaded Simla society, whose sympathies, I need not add, are with the bereaved husband and children."—*Delhi Gazette*.

A CLEVER NATIVE.—Baboo Brajendra Nath Dey, B.A., Student of Canning College, Lucknow, has obtained a First Class in English in the last honour examination of the Calcutta University, and stands second in the order of merit, having passed the Bachelor's examination only three weeks before. Such a brilliant success is unexampled in the progress of education in Upper India, and deserves recognition. The Baboo is comparatively young, and intends proceeding to England to compete for the Civil Service.—*Delhi Gazette*.

HORTICULTURAL.—Our Indian horticulturists will be interested to hear that a beautiful orchid of the genus *cælogyne*, species *cristata*, is now in fine bloom at the Khoosroo Bagh here. This is believed to be the first instance of any orchids of this very delicate genus flowering in the plains of the North-West. In the elegance of its shape and the purity of its colour it is perhaps unrivalled among orchids; the petals are of a dazzling white, and the labellum tinged with bright yellow.—*Pioneer*.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.—The Governor-General telegraphed to the Secretary of State to express a hope on the part of the Government of India that her Majesty's health had not suffered from the recent cowardly act of which the telegraph informed us, and received the following gracious reply from the Secretary of State on behalf of the Queen:—"From the Secretary of State to the Acting Governor-General. Dated March 2, 12 P.M. The Queen returns her Majesty's best thanks. Her Majesty has not suffered and is well." We hear that the Queen has telegraphed to the Countess of Mayo in reply to inquiries on her part, conveying her Majesty's thanks for the inquiries, and stating that her health had not suffered from the fright.—*Indian Daily News*.

ASSAULT ON EUROPEANS.—The two friends of the late Viceroy, who were here last month with Mr. Prestage, on a tiger-shooting excursion, left Dacca very recently, having been accommodated by Khajeh Abdool Ghanie with his steam launch as far as Goalundo. Running short of fuel, the vessel stopped at Geor Hat to take in wood. An altercation ensued between the wood merchant and Mr. Carr, of the E. B. R., the engineer of the launch for the time being, and a general *melee* took place. The two young guardsmen hearing of this, with characteristic pluck rushed to the rescue, but being overpowered by numbers were obliged to fight their way back to the launch. Mr. Carr, being lame, fell, and was very roughly handled, two of his ribs being broken. He was otherwise maltreated. We learn that he is severely injured.—*Bengal Times*.

A BARRISTER IN THE STAFF CORPS.—We observe that Captain R. P. Nisbet, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, the newly-called Barrister of the Middle Temple, has already returned from furlough. He has certainly made the best use of his time while away from India. He can, we think, claim the merit of being the first and only "lawyer" in the Bengal Staff Corps, and assuredly deserves recognition by the Government he serves for his zeal and self-denial in passing his furlough in Chambers, reading up to become a more useful member of the Punjab Commission. We notice that he passed ninth of 36 at the examination in Trinity Term, and, to enable him to gain his object, received the unusual honour of a special call—a concession never before made by his Inn. The Benchers in conceding the favour told him that he had fairly earned it.—*Delhi Gazette*.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—With a view to remedy the epidemic amongst the artillery horses at Umballa, which is generally attributed to the unwholesome water used for those animals, the Supreme Government has authorised the local authorities to sink a certain number of wells there for the use of the artillerymen and horses, as recommended by the Deputy Inspector-General of H.M.'s Hospitals.

LIAKAT ALI.—Moulvie Liakat Ali, the mutiny leader, captured four or five months since, will shortly be brought to trial. The delay has arisen in tracing the proofs of his having forfeited any claim he might have had under the general amnesty. It is not asserted that the Moulvie has carried on seditious correspondence with any native princes or chiefs, but it seems tolerably certain that he has corresponded, or let us say had letters from persons not now in India, who in their time have been traitorous rebels.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—The *Pioneer* informs us that a very brutal assault was made on a medical officer by three European privates near the rest camp at Mian Mir on Saturday, March 9. He was knocked down and dragged along the ground for nearly half a mile, and is said to be in a very precarious state. From information received by us from other sources it would appear that the case possesses features of an extraordinary and romantic character, and we should not be surprised if the circumstances under which it became possible for the soldiers to treat their victim as they did form the subject of official enquiry.—*Englishman*.

THE PALUMPORE FAIR.—The Report on the Palumpore Fair of 1871, as published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, puts it beyond doubt that the Kooshbegi of Yarkhand had no hand in the non-appearance of the expected Yarkandi caravans. This was due entirely to the unusually early fall of snow, which closed the passes before the traders could get across. The total of the sales at the fair was less by a lakh of rupees than that of 1870. The transactions in tea were confined to native planters and dealers, the European producers finding too good a market elsewhere to bring their tea to compete with that of native manufacture only; also, perhaps, in some degree from the knowledge that the teas taken from Palumpore in 1865 were not appreciated beyond the frontiers. His Excellency Lord Mayo was present at the fair of 1871, and presided at the *darbar*, which was brilliantly attended by the neighbouring chiefs.—*Pioneer*.

COLONEL NASSAU LEES.—One of our first Oriental scholars, Colonel Nassau Lees, is at the present moment doing general duty in Fort William! It is added that it is impossible to find an appointment suitable to a scholar so profound, to a soldier of such high experience and cultivated intelligence. It must be our comfort that only a British Government would dare to advance such excuses to justify its neglect. At this very moment, the appointment of resident at a native court, the post which of all others Colonel Lees is qualified to fill, is about to be bestowed on a civilian in virtue of a bad liver. It is this untruth, this injustice, become so common among all classes of our countrymen, which is breaking up the unity, the holding together, the strength of the old race. More is the pity. Only a few months ago Colonel Lees was assured that his services, the services of every officer, were required in India. Of course, it was an untruth, but what of that?—*Indian Daily News*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Madras; Napoleon, Jones, Point de Galle. —2. Isabella, Read, Bombay; Lord Lyndhurst, Bain, London. —5. Sussex, Kinney, Bombay. —6. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Penang, Ewart, Kyouk Phyou; str. Burmah, Sharp, Bombay; Azalea, Joy, Liverpool; Glenisla, Case, Bombay. —7. Str. William Wilcox, Crocker, Trincomalee; str. Sattara, Ballantyne, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

March 2. Str. Indus. —3. Waverley, Caroline. —4. Str. Killarney; Schah Jehan, Roman Empire. —5. Str. Moulmein, Madras; Nagpore. —6. Str. City of Cambridge; Palawan, Victoria Bridge. —7. Str. Patna; Comorin, Salisbury, Locksley Hall, Jacques Fourretier.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Patna.—From CALCUTTA.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. Saunders, and Mr. J. P. Lucas.

Per Str. Madras.—From CALCUTTA.—For AYOY.—Major Sladen, and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dunning.

Per Str. Sirius.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Archer and daughter, Miss M. Biss, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss and Master Cave, Miss Cooper, Captain and Mrs. Garnett and two children, Mrs. F. Talbot Goodridge, infant, and European attendant, Captain N. J. Jones, Major Lockhart, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Mrs. Molloy and two children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. C. Lyons Montgomery, Mr. W. L. Money Kyrle, Mrs. Ogbourne, three children and European attendant, Mrs. Perrin, three children, and ayah, Miss and Master Scrymgeour, Mrs. H. A. Smith and two children, Captain Llewellyn Smith, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stockley, Mr. B. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, and Miss E. Woodford.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 8, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 98 14 to 99 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	99 2 to 99 6
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	99 2 to 99 6
5 per Cent. P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	109 12 to 110 0
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104	101 12 to 102 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3-16d. to 2s. 0 1d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited) ...	100	86 to 88
Assam Tea Company ...	200	340 to 342
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1430 to 1440
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	120 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	87 to 88
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	40 to 41
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	246 to 247
East India Tea Company ...	100	63 to 64
East Bengal Railway Company ...	218	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	155 to 157
Howrah Docking Company ...	600	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	600	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	90 to 91
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	330 to 335
Punjab Bank ...	100	82 to 85
Simsa Bank ...	500	540 to 545
Turkoot Indigo ...	200	78 to 79
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	£2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 Nominal.
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 4 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 5 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 8.—Dulness has continued to be the leading characteristic of this market, and the aggregate of transactions since last mail has been extremely limited.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 8.—Jute: There has again been a fall in rates, and the market closes with a downward tendency. Saltpetre: The market closes firm, quotations being for Calcutta washed, 5 per cent. refraction, 8-3 to 8-5, and for Crude 8 per cent. refraction, 7-8 to 8-0. Rice: Prices show a downward tendency. The stocks are very large. Linseed: What little stock of old seed there is in the market is rapidly being taken up for America at slightly higher quotations. Raw Silk: The market still continues without animation, and only thirteen sales have been sold during the week, five bales B.S.D.R. fetching Rs. 20, and eight bales C. D. March bund 14-12. One hundred maunds of native sorts have sold at from 13 to 17-8 per seer. Corahs: A sale of 3,000 pieces is reported at Rs. 168 per corg for the best qualities, and lower in proportion for inferior sorts.

Madras.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A correspondent informs us of a case of accidental poisoning by arsenic of a young officer at this station, which fortunately did not turn out to be fatal, owing to the unremitting devotion for several hours and great medical skill shown by Assistant-surgeon Rahilly, of the 21st Fusiliers. Our correspondent says he had never seen a worse case in his experience. There were all the symptoms of arsenical poison, and it seems there was arsenic in the house, but it does not appear how it got into the young gentleman's food. Under the circumstances, we think there certainly ought to be an investigation into the case.—*Bangalore Herald*.

TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS.—The Madras Government have received some genuine Manila tobacco seed for experimental cultivation in this Presidency. The seed will be distributed to the Agri-Horticultural Societies at Madras and Ootacamund, to Mr. E. A. Campbell (Dindigul), and to the collectors of the Godavery, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar Districts; also to the Collectors of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tanjore, and Madras Districts, with the request that the results (with sample of produce) may be reported to Government through the Board of Revenue. A supply of the seed will be sent also to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin for experimental cultivation in those territories, and with the request that this Government may, in due course, be informed of the results of the experiment, with sample of the produce.—*Madras Mail*.

MR. MAYNE'S SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Mayne, late Advocate-General at Madras, appears to have had some serious quarrel with the Government. Whether it is that he has no hopes of being confirmed in his acting appointment, as suggested by the *Madras Mail*, or for any other reason, we are not aware; but the *Athenæum* reports that on Feb. 29 "he appeared before Mr. Justice Holloway on the original side of the High Court, and made an application for a writ of mandamus against the Government of Madras to show cause why the Government did not summon Mr. Mayne as a member of the Legislative Council to its meetings. Mr. Mayne submitted that his resignation of the Advocate-Generalship and

Secretary to the Legislative Council did not touch his right as member, the statute of Parliament allowing a period of two years of service to each member after his nomination. Mr. Justice Holloway remarked that he was sorry that notice of this motion had not been given him a day before, as he would have got the opinion of his brother judges on so important a subject. As, however, it had now come before him he was prepared to dispose of it by granting the rule. Rule nisi granted, returnable in fifteen days."

TIGER SHOOTING AT WELLINGTON.—Our Occasional Correspondent at Coonoor has kindly sent us the following interesting account of a tiger-slaying affair, which took place near Wellington:—"Lieutenant Vipan, of the depot, has killed a tigress in a plucky style. Some natives reported the animal marked in a sholah, about three miles from Wellington, Kartary way, and that a buffalo had been killed. Away went the young sportsman, out came Lady Stripes, and a well-aimed shot took the life out of her there and then. The next day the great tiger-slayer and the chief forester arrived to make inquiries, and have gone on to the Droog, where, it is said, a tiger of extraordinary dimensions had been seen, supposed to be accountable for the disappearance of a female domestic belonging to the establishment of an estate in that direction. Coonoor is filling fast, and almost every house is engaged for the coming season. *Voila tout*." Since receiving the above, we learn that it was discovered that the tigress had slain and eaten a porcupine, quills and all! Sundry quills were sticking in her paws! What stomachs tigers must have! Porcupine, no doubt, is a tasty morsel, but with its spines, roughish, we should think.—*South of India Observer*.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO LADY MAYO.—The following Address, to the widow of our late Viceroy, was adopted at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday evening last, and will be sent to her Ladyship by the next Mail:—"To her Excellency the Right Hon. the Countess of Mayo. Madam,—As inhabitants of the capital of the Presidency of Madras, we, the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, venture to offer your Ladyship the expression of our heartfelt sorrow that an event of unparalleled atrocity has deprived you of a cherished husband, and India of a ruler of eminent ability. That the weight of the grief this terrible catastrophe has occasioned to your Ladyship will be lessened by the sympathy of that public in whose service the life of the late Viceroy was sacrificed we dare not expect; but we may not be wrong in conceiving that it will be alike a source of comfort to his widow to know, and of pride to his children to remember, that all parts of the great Empire over which his Excellency was placed in supreme authority united in their testimony to his worth as a statesman, and in a tribute of grateful respect for his memory. That this land, for whose best interests he so earnestly exerted himself with so great success, should be doomed to witness his death in the maturity of his usefulness and experience is to us a cause of mournful regret; for, though this Presidency was afforded on but one occasion the opportunity of welcoming him, it could not but feel admiration for a Viceroy who, by his own thorough and conscientious discharge of duty, inspired all classes with confidence in the policy of the Government that he so zealously administered."—*Madras Times*.

COFFEE-PRUNING.—The *Indian Statesman* makes the following observations upon the present system of pruning coffee in India:—"The growth of coffee in India has been so unfortunate an enterprise hitherto, that planters would do well, we think, to review closely every step of the system upon which they have hitherto gone. Are they quite sure, for instance, that their present system of pruning is correct? That it is a direct interference with the natural development of the tree is admitted. Are the planters, then, quite sure that this interference is not carried too far? A late visitor to the Neilgherry Plantations writes:—"My impressions, whilst riding or strolling through the different fields of coffee on this splendid property, were those of admiration at the vigour and luxurious growth of the tree, the dark glossy green of its leaves, and the uniform healthy appearance of the whole; but I was much struck and surprised at seeing so little fruit. I believe the crop on the trees will not exceed five cwts. an acre all round, even if it reaches that low figure; and this estimate was endorsed and confirmed by my companion, a planter of fifteen years' experience. This small yield seems attributable to the system of pruning now in vogue in the district, by which the very best parts of the tree are cut away; this is followed by what is elsewhere properly termed 'handling,' but here the knife is again used, and melancholy indeed is the effect upon the condition of the tree. It is matter for very grave consideration how much this system of pruning has to do with light crops. It is undeniable that judicious pruning has a wonderful and surprising effect on the bearing capabilities of the coffee tree, but climate, soil, and the seasons, exercise a greater influence in producing crops, and I venture to affirm, that if less wood were taken from the trees, and more done in the way of cultivation — i.e., trenching, terracing, renovating pits, &c., that the soil of this estate, with the stamina which it possesses, together with the natural advantages of its climate, would yield an average of ten cwts. an acre for the next quarter of a century, without exhaustion, and with double profit to its owners."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 3. Landsdowne. —, Pondicherry; str. Meinam. —, Galle. —4. Str. Indus, Stewart, Calcutta. —6. Str. Australia, Murray, Suez. —7. Dupey de Lome, —, Bordeaux; Annie E. Boyd, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Arbutnot, Rev. — Vissac, Rev. — Biolley. From GALLE.—Rev. — de Kerigoet, Rev. — Henry. For PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Norfor.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. H. Page, Mrs. S. O'Brien, Dr. Furnell, Mr. R. H. Farmer, Mrs. O'Neill, Major Tweedie. For GALLE.—Mr. F. Burland, Mr. E. Benedict. For BOMBAY.—Marquis of Blandford. For MELBOURNE.—Corp. A. Dorid, Mr. Perrins, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Coward, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Gidney, Mr. McMahon. For SYDNEY.—Mr. C. Wright. For SURZ.—Rev. Father Lawrence. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Fayes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. P. Pittar, Lady Blandford and infant, Mr. L. E. Grif, fifth, and Mrs. Searle. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. J. Heckle, Mrs. Carter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Carnegie and infant, Hon. E. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Thompson and three children, Mrs. E. Budham, Mrs. Showers and child, and Mr. Younan. From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Clough and four children, Surg. major Baille, Mr. F. M. Cartwright, Mrs. Renton and two children, Surg. major and Mrs. Wilson, two Misses Wilson, and infant, Mr. S. C. Turner, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Collinson and two infants, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. R. McDonald. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. and Mrs. Cadell. For SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Dogerty, Mr. J. Hastings.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite, Capt. Gordon. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Major gen. Turner, two Misses Turner, Miss Calcraft, Miss Brind, Miss Bond, Mr. A. B. Cary, Mr. D. Anderson, Capt. the Hon. G. Napier, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. De Vero, and Mrs. Davis. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Fitzjames. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Lieut. J. C. Little. From MELBOURNE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Palmer. From BOMBAY.—Mr. O. G. Mills. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart.

DEPARTURES.

March 1. Pembroke, —, London. — Str. Meinam. —, Calcutta. —6. Str. Australia, —, Calcutta. —7. Java, —, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Georgidas, Mr. Moulouquet, Rev. — Petit. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hale.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mrs. Arnett, Mrs. Hosey, Mrs. Tingey.

Commercial.

Madras, March 9, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 0 9-16 to 2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 30 to 31 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	8½ to 9 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	1870	...	5 to 5½
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	1½ to 2 dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

KURRACHEE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Some fifteen or twenty packages, of respectable dimensions, were forwarded from Kurrachee last Friday to Bombay, for transmission to the International Exhibition at Kensington. Sind is likely to occupy a conspicuous position among contributors. Our worthy deputy collector, Mr. W. A. Ingle, has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring about a valuable collection of articles, and for the assistance he has rendered, and the judicious discrimination exercised by him in the selections made in Kurrachee, he is deserving of the warmest thanks of all true friends of the province.—*Sindian*, Feb. 21.

ARRIVAL OF LADY MAYO.—Lady Mayo arrived by special train at the Parell station at 10.35 A.M. on Friday last. Her Ladyship was accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Burne and two children, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., and Captain Lockwood. Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, private secretary, and Captain Mayne, were in attendance to receive Lady Mayo at the station. A guard of honour was also present to escort the party to Government House, Parell. Lady Mayo left Calcutta at noon on the 5th, arriving at Jubulpore at 7 P.M. on the 6th, staying at the Commissioner's residence, Mr. Grant, and proceeding on the 7th at 8.40 A.M., arrived here yesterday morning. Special instructions were issued by Mr. Conder to the station masters on the G.I.P. line to see that no one, except those actually required to be present for the working of the special train, was allowed to come on the platform at the time the train was due or at any of the stations.—*Times of India*, March 11.

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES.—The three guns with which the Middle Ground Battery is to be furnished have now been landed safely. The guns, which are the same as the turret-ship 18-tonners, are of great size, and the process of landing them was not unattended with difficulty. They had first to be swung from their position at the head of the dockyard, and put upon low and strong built carriages used for the purpose. Having been brought by rail to the harbour, they were lifted by a crane and lowered over the jetty into a barge provided with "chocks," or wooden frames into which a gun is placed to keep it from rolling. The barge was then towed to the Middle Ground, and if the tide happened to be high enough "skids" or planks were fixed between its side and the shore, and the guns were carefully rolled down them on to the wharf. The artillery then took charge of the guns, and had no difficulty in getting them up to the position on the battery where they are to be mounted. The operations were under the charge of Captain Carew.—*Bombay Gazette*.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—The following is a description of the Queen's statue, to be unveiled at Bombay this month by the Guicowar of Baroda:—The design was submitted to and highly approved by her Majesty. The cost has been £15,500. It is a colossal sitting statue in the best Carrara marble of her Majesty the Queen, with a suitable, very elaborate canopy nearly fifty feet high, also executed in the best marble of various colours. The Royal coat-of-arms is placed on the front of the pedestal, and the Star of India in the centre of the canopy, while on the enriched part, immediately above the statue of her Majesty, the rose of England and the lotus of India, accompanied by the mottoes "God and my Right," and "The Light of Heaven our Guide," are introduced. Besides these accessories, others also are introduced in the design, such as the symbols of strength and friendship, namely, the oak and ivy leaves respectively adorning the plinth and capitals of the columns, with the oak, ivy, and lotus leaves enriching the mouldings surrounding the entire work. Four panels between the columns have been provided as spaces for the inscription in four languages.

A NEW SECT OF HINDOOS.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Black, Political Agent at Maheekanta, reports that at the village of Loosuria Tabee Kookee, about four miles from Samlajee, a Bheel, by name Kheradee Soormul Ralia, has set himself up as a "Gooroo," or Priest, since May 1869. He believes in the Almighty God. The religion he has established forbids the killing of animals and committing offences. His followers are called Bhuguts, and they, like the higher caste Brahmins, never take their meals without bathing. They put a red mark upon their foreheads and tie a yellow cloth round their turban. Nearly four hundred Bheels in the Edur State have become followers of this Gooroo. They have incurred the displeasure of the Bheels of Meywar and Maheekanta, who treat them as outcasts; and when the Political Agent visited the Gooroo at Loosuria, where he is living with his family, all of whom have joined the sect, he was requested by him to protect him and his followers against the annoyances offered by the other Bheels, and the Political Agent accordingly recommended the neighbouring Chiefs to protect them. The sooner this religion spreads the better, as the followers are bound down by oath neither to drink spirits nor commit any unlawful act.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM SIND.—News report for the week ending 13th February. Political Department, Commissioner's Office, Camp Jacobabad, 17th February, 1872.—Darogha Attah Mahomed has gone to Khelat after making peace and leaving Ali Jan with ten men in Torbut. The Beloochees have dispersed, and the country is quiet. Meer Bhayan Khan, the Gitchkee chief, residing in the valley of Kedj, now rules; he is a subject of Khelat. The Perso Belooch boundary expedition under Major St. John is at Pisheen, but their progress is retarded by heavy floods. Major-General Pollock entered Afghanistan, at Pisheen, on the 30th January last. He left Jacobabad on the 8th January, Khuzdar 18th, Khelat 25th, and Quettah on the 29th, and proceeded on with the Afghan Commissioner towards Candahar. The Wukkeel's son who accompanied General Pollock to Quettah has returned to Jacobabad, and reports that there is not the slightest truth in the rumour that the General's baggage had been fired upon, no mention of any such circumstance having been made in the course of their journey, and this has been corroborated by a letter from General Pollock himself. His Highness the Khan proposes to leave Khelat very shortly to be present at a conference with the Commissioner in Sind for the consideration of the points of difference between his Highness the Khan and the lately rebellious Sirdars. Since the dismissal of their forces by the Sirdars perfect quiet exists in Cutchee.—*Bombay Gazette*.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.—A good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused in Bombay by the manner of the troopship *Crocodile's* coming into harbour on Monday and her disembarkation of troops on Wednesday. When she arrived she was flying the yellow flag, but notwithstanding this she came to moorings among the ordinary shipping before she received the harbour health officer on board. It is the rule that in cases like this, where sickness is on board a ship, the health officer shall first inspect her before she takes an anchorage. This was not obeyed. There is a quarantine ground at the mouth of the harbour, where vessels which have sickness on board are expected to stay until they are admitted to pratique. Why the *Crocodile* did not stay there it is difficult to imagine. Worse than

all, as appears to us, the *Crocodile* disembarked her troops on Wednesday morning while her yellow flag was yet at the masthead. Part of the men were put on board the *Semiramis*, a hulk said to be intended for different purposes than a sick ship, and (if she is to be used as an epidemic infirmary) at present lying most improperly in the very midst of the shipping in the harbour. The remainder were landed and despatched by rail. It is an exaggerated fancy to suppose it possible that the latter batch of men may have infected those whom they passed on their way to the carriages, nor that these carriages, unless disinfected, may yet spread disease among future passengers. Attention has been conspicuously drawn to these matters by the fact that it is alleged that the troopship *Jumna* circulated an epidemic which has wrought havoc not only in Bombay, but in Poona, where some of the troops she brought out were sent to. We understand that investigations are being made into the whole of the circumstances.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 4.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BEYOND THE SCINDE FRONTIER.—A Jacobabad correspondent of the *Times of India* says:—There now seems some hopes of a reconciliation between the Khan of Khelat and the rebel Sirdars taking place at an early date. The Commissioner in Scinde had it proclaimed in Kutchee that the Sircar was greatly displeased with both parties; that the Sircar could not tolerate raids, pillaging, &c., to take place so near the British border. He, the Commissioner, was anxious that peace be restored in Beloochistan speedily; and he called on both parties to cease hostilities. He has written to the Khan to exercise full authority to carry out the measures the Commissioner has recommended. I am happy to say that a truce has been signed by both sides. All hostilities to cease. The Khan's troops to be withdrawn to Gundava. The Sirdars have bade their men to return to their homes, waiting, of course, in perfect readiness for any future call for their services. Sirdars have now agreed to an arbitration on promise of a fair and impartial inquiry into their complaints, and a full restitution of their rights. The Khan has placed every question in the hands of Sir William Merewether, with the required authority to act for him, and will willingly give approval and consent to his decisions. The Khan will not be able to attend the conference in Kutchee, but will send his Shagazee Wullee Mahomed. Captain Harrison, the Political Agent at Khelat, will also be present. They are expected to arrive at Bagh on the 25th inst., when Sir William Merewether will leave Jacobabad to join them. The conference that was ordered by the Supreme Government to be held at Jacobabad has not come off yet. Sir William has had his own way, and has taken the full responsibility of terminating the anarchy of the border. Though it is being very slowly brought about, I think permanent peace and quiet will be established in Beloochistan. After matters have come to a fair settlement, the Khan is to be advanced one lakh of rupees by the British Government, and his subsidy is to be increased to Rs. 75,000 a year.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Str. Mirfield, London, Liverpool; Lord Ashburton, Adey, Liverpool; J. P. Smith, Williams, North Shields; Zelica, Stevens, South Shields; Futch Salaz, Nacoda, Galle.—5. Waterloo, Kelly, Liverpool.—6. Str. Aravia, Mathews, Calcutta.—7. Mabel, Wright, Calcutta; str. Surat, Baker, Suez.—8. H.M.S. Glasgow, Jones, Trincomalee; str. Erato, Watson, Hull; str. Wellesley, Carnes, Newcastle; Atlantic, Mellin, North Shields; Antrim, Prendergast, Liverpool.—9. Str. Surrey, Reid, Cardiff; str. Como, Soulsby, London; str. Philox, Baker, Goa; Prince Llewellyn, Owens, Chittagong.—10. Nimrod, Lytle, Singapore; Inverness, Donkie, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Slokes and two children, Miss Bayley, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. S. C. Bayley, Major and Mrs. Clarke and child, Miss Warburton, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hogg, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Miss Fraser, Mr. Sewell, Mr. S. Claxton, Mr. W. Cheetham, Mr. T. Houghton, Mrs. C. Pearson, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. F. Yates, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. E. Harwood, Mrs. Gale and two children, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Elworthy, Miss M. A. Gardner, Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. A. C. Leitch. From *Brindisi*.—Mr. C. N. Bell, Mrs. Grant, Miss C. Temple, Mr. R. Cockerell, Mr. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Walmisley, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. C. D. Clarke, Major Briggs, Mr. M. Angelo, Mr. J. Craig, Mr. McNabb, and Mr. Minchin. From *Suez*.—Mr. and Mrs. Loomies.

DEPARTURES.

March 4. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Aden and Suez; Khimjee Odhowjee, Leighton, London, via Cochin; Sea Queen, McBride, Rangoon; Undaunted, Young, Liverpool.—5. Str. Red Gauntlet, Mann, Liverpool.—6. H.M.S. Scarpis, Camp, England; Ida, Morris, Rangoon.—9. Muscat Merchant, Larze, Singapore, &c.—10. Str. Urano, Benich, Trieste, &c.; Dovercourt, Monro, Colombo; Ceres, Cochrane, Falmouth; Alma, Hunkin, Cochin; M. de St. Aldegonde, Goedts, Falmouth.—11. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Miss Blandford, Dr. and Mrs. Collinson, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mrs. P. G. Scott and four children, Mrs. Laughty and child, Mrs. Amthorn and child, Captain and Mrs. Montgomerie and two children, Miss Hunt, Mr. M. Macdonald, Major Inglefield, Mrs. Avaron, Col. L. Grant, Major Bulkeley, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Captain T. D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and Mrs. Allan and infant. For *Brindisi*.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, Lord Heyford, Mr. A. Shewen, Mr. C. E. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and child, Col. Cooper, Mr. W. Teachon, Major M. M. Prendergast, Col. O. Wilkinson, Mr. Redgrove, Mr. Bland, Mr. Todd, Mr. W. Riddell, and Mr. D. Begg. For *Malta*.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lloyd. For *Suez*.—Col. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Wedderburn, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. A. Drury.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed under section 4, Act II. of 1869, to be justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, viz.:—Mr. F. F. Wyman, Lieut. col. M. J. Turnbull, Babu Shubal Das Malik, Mr. R. C. Sterndale, Dr. M. L. Sarkar, Lieut. col. A. Allen, Mr. R. Harvey, Babu Iswar Chandra Ghosal, Ray Bahadur, Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 11, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.
6 ditto ditto	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0 3-16d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	100
Avolio Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 100
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 45)	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorha Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	650 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1/4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 87 1/2
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1842-33	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36	...	" 90 1/2
" " " 1842-43	...	" 90 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	" 101 1/2
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 109 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 226
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 227
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	...	per Tola. 16-6-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	16-9-6 to 16-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 11.—For Grey Goods the demand continues very moderate, while the generally quiet tone of the advices from England give importers no inducement to hold for more paying prices. In Bleached Cloths there has been considerably more doing of late, and prices are the turn again in favour of sellers. In Dyed and Printed, also, there is more animation, and clearances from first hands have been on a much enhanced scale, while prices also have a hardening tendency. Metals have been extremely firm, although prices are not higher, with the exception of Iron, which has advanced 8s. 8 per catty.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 11.—Cotton: A limited business has been done, at former rates; the total purchases on European account being 15,000 bales. In other articles of Export there is no change worthy of note.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, March 11.—Exchange: The market has been dull, and we now quote for 6 months' sight paper on London as follows:—Bank Bills, 2s. to 2s. 0 1-16d.; Credits, 2s. 0 1/2d.; Documents, 2s. 0 3-16d. per rupee. The rates on China for 60 days' sight drafts are quoted at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

SALARIES.—The following is published in supersession of rule 13 of P.W.D. notification No. 341 of Oct. 7, 1870, regarding the salaries of officers of the Engineer establishment:—XIII. Military officers other than royal engineers now in the dept., who entered the British or Indian army before 1859, to have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries, or of accepting the new scale of salaries; the declaration of choice to be made at once. Officers who entered the army in 1859 and subsequently, to be placed on the consolidated scale.

TRAVELLING ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The following ruling by the Government of India is published for information and guidance, with reference to G.O. No. 502 of 1869:—"Every officer travelling on the public service is bound—of course with a reasonable regard to his own convenience and health—to proceed by the least expensive route, when he can reach his destination equally well by land or by water; . . . the Government cannot in any case recognise the fact that the officer might have put the State to heavier expense by choosing the other mode of travelling than that which he may have actually adopted as any ground whatever for an alteration in the travelling charges to be passed to him."

STAFF—PAY—ON LEAVE.—The following general order, by the Government of India in the Military Department is republished:—Addendum.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following addition is made to Clause IX. of the Furlough Regulations published in G.O. No. 1,064, dated Nov. 10, 1868:—"After the words 'intervals of six years,' in the sixth line, insert the words 'and so on up to the maximum hereafter prescribed.' Clause XV. will hereafter be as follows:—"XV.—If the aggregate of two years' furlough is exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the officer will vacate his appointment and be restricted to English furlough pay." Order books to be corrected accordingly.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ARNOTT, Lieut. N., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, attached to the Dacca div., is transfd. from the gen. to the irrigation branch. Feb. 23.

BARKER—CROMPTON.—Lieut. J. C. Barker and C. A. Crompton, R.E., are app. to the P.W. dept. as asst. engrs. of the 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 4, and posted, the former to the Indore Railway, and the latter to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

BARROW.—The undermentioned is vested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class:—Mr. F. H. Barrow.

BEAUFORT, F. L., to be tempy. a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William. March 4.

BIRCH, E. G., to offic. temp. as dist. and sessions judge of the 24-Per-gunnahs. March 2.

BIRCH, J. B., asst. supt. of police, Midnapore, is transfd. to Hooghly. March 1.

BOURKE, Major the Hon. E. R., mil. sec. to the act. gov. gen., is directed to remain on special duty at the Presy. for two months, from Feb. 23.

BROWNE, Lord H. U., to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta under Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

CALL, Lieut. C. F., R.E., asst. engr., P.W. dept., Central Provs., is transfd. from the Pachmarhi div. to Nagpur, and is app. asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy. to the chief comr. in the P.W. dept. March 4.

CLARKE, T. B., is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Mysore. Feb. 28.

CLARKE, H. R., mag. and coll., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Agra. Feb. 28.

CLAYTON, Lieut. A. G., R.E., asst. engr., P.W.D., Cent. Provs., is transfd. from the Sagar-road to the Pachmarhi div.

COLLET, J., suptg. eng., Mooltan dist., Indus Valley Railway, is transfd. to the charge of the survey parties north of the Jhelum River, Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Feb. 28.

COTTON, Lieut. F. F., R.E., is reappointed to the P. W. dept. as an exec. engr. of the 4th grade, and posted to the irrigation branch in Bengal.

CRAWFORD, H., asst. eng., P.W. dept., Central Provs., is transfd. from the Kanhan div. to the Jabalpur circle. Feb. 28.

CRAWFORD, J., B.A., asst. mag. of Sherghotty, is transfd. to the Sudder station of Tirhoot. March.

DAVIS, Capt. C. P., to offic. tempy. as dist. supt. of police, Patna.

FAWCUS, J. H., to offic. as asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares agency, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. N. Cosserat. Feb. 29.

FITZJAMES, F., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Central Provs. to British Burmah. March 2.

GIRLING, W., supvr., 1st grade, from the Dum Dum to the 2nd Presy. div. Feb. 29.

GLINN, G. J. H., offic. supt. engr. of the Rechna dist. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is transfd. to the charge of the Mooltan dist. of the Indus Valley Railway. March.

HASSARD—LAUGHARNE.—The services of the undermtd. officers of the royal engrs. are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.:—Lieuts. F. N. Hassard and M. Laugharne.

HERSCHEL, Sir W. J., to offic. as comr. of rev. circuit of the Dacca div., during the abs. on furl. of Mr. F. B. Simson. March 4.

LEVIEN, A., offic. additional judge of Chittagong and Dacca, is vested with the powers of a sessions judge in those districts and in the district of Backergunge. March 4.

LINDSAY, Major A. W. C., offic. asst. superint., 1st grade, Mysore Commission, is temporarily app. to offic. as military asst. to the chief comr. of Mysore, in the room of Lieut. col. Ramsay, proceeding on sick furlough to Europe.

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Dinapore div. on Feb. 22.

LOWIS, J. M., to offic. (temp.) as dist. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore. March 4.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. F. S., asst. superint., is app. to offic. as dep. supt. of the Hassan dist., Mysore, during the abs. of Capt. Hill.

MACKENZIE, Capt. G., asst. supt. revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade of asst. supts., from Dec. 24 last. [March 4.]

MACLEAN, A. T., to offic. (temp.) as dist. and sess. judge of Burdwan.

McLAUGHLIN, F. H., L.L.M. and B.A., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Jessore, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade in that dist. March 2.

PEPPER, G. A., additional judge of Jessore and Backergunge, is vested under section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, with the powers of a sessions judge in Jessore. March 4. [March 2.]

PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comr. for Mandla, is transfd. to Balaghat.

ROBERTS—HAND.—The following officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are app. to offic. temp. as extra asst. comrs. of the 7th grade:—Mr. L. B. Roberts, Mr. J. R. Hand.

RUDDOCK, E. H., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Tirhoot, is transfd. to Burdwan. March 5.

SINCLAIR, D., extra asst. comr., Raipure, is posted to Damho.

SLADEN, J., joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the Meerut dist. Feb. 28.

TEMPLE, Capt. J. A., offic. judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, is appointed to offic. as dep. comr. of Mandla. Feb. 28.

TRENCH, Col. Le Poer, sub asst. and offic. 1st class asst., will revert to the position of offic. 2nd class asst.

VERTUE, Capt. W., offic. canton. mag., Jabalpur, will offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, in addition to his own duties. Feb. 28.

WESTMACOTT, E. V., B.A., offic. as mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, in the 2nd grade, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 30, 1871.

WHITE, J., asst. mag. and coll., Bijnour, is transfd. to Futtehpore. Feb. 28.

WILKINS, H. G., to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of police, Chumpanan. March 4.

WIMBERLEY, Capt. R. J., offic. dist. supt. of police, Howrah, having resigned his appt. under this Govt., his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept. March 2.

PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE ACTING VICEROY.

The Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from Feb. 23:—

To be Military Secretary.—Lieut. col. N. G. Campbell, R.A.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. H. B. Lockwood, late 4th European L.C.; Major C. C. Taylor, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck, 3rd batt. 60th foot; Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd highlanders.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) A. J. Hadfield, Madras invalid estab.; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay staff corps; Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras staff corps (Political Agent, Bhopal); Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. C. Graves, C.B., Bombay cav. (comdt. 3rd Bombay L.C.); Major (brevet lieut. col.) R. Baigrie, Bombay staff corps.

OPIUM AGENCY APPOINTMENTS.

March 5.—In continuation of the orders of the 8th ult., the following appointments of asst. sub dep. opium agents, who have not yet passed the prescribed examinations, are notified:—

To be Temporary Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agents.

Mr. G. R. Carter, Benares agency.

Mr. W. B. Peade, Behar agency.

To be Acting Sub Deputy Opium Agents.

Mr. A. W. Osborne, Benares agency.

Mr. W. E. M. Glynn, Benares agency.

VESTED WITH MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

March 5.—The following asst. magistrates and collectors are vested with the powers of a magistrate, viz.:—

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Kishengunge, Purneah.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Purneah.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Pooree.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., Beerbhoom.

MILITARY.

BLOOD.—The services of Lieut. B. Blood, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C., from Sept. 13, 1871, for an app. under H.E.'s orders.

CANNAN.—The following prom. is made from the date specified:—Lieut. col. A. Cannan, to be brev. col., Madras inf., Feb. 27.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. W., army commissariat dept., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 34th regt. N.I., to be a sub asst. commissy. gen. of the 3rd class, on probation, v. Capt. F. H. Thomas, prom. to the 2nd class.

CRAWFORD, Brevet major G. D., is, at his own request, attached to the 35th N.I., as a temp. measure. Feb. 24.

CURRIE.—The services of Lieut. A. P. Currie, 3rd Bombay L.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

GARRETT.—Hyderabad Contingent.—6th Infantry.—Lieut. A. J. Garrett, wing subalt., 3rd inf., to offic. as adjt., during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. col. Dun.

HAWES.—The undermtd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major H. J. Hawes, Feb. 24.

LITTLE, Capt. and brev. major H. A. Little, staff corps, doing gen. duty at Fort William, is, at his own request, attached to 13th N.I. for duty. Feb. 24.

PRICHARD—STUBBS.—The undermtd. officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brev., from date specified:—Lieut. cols. A. Prichard, Madras S.C., Feb. 27.

SETON.—Hyderabad Contingent.—No. 1 horse light field baty. Lieut. H. C. Seton, officg. subalt., No. 2 horse light field baty., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major Chamier.

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, 2nd class asst., stud dept., will offic. as 1st class asst. during the abs. on furl. of Col. A. C. Plowden.

Col. H. Le Poer Trench, sub asst. and officg. 1st class asst., will revert to the position of officg. 2nd class asst.

Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, sub asst. and officg. 2nd class asst., will revert to the position of sub asst.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Jan. 31.—No. 778.—In modification of the orders of this department, No. 1,467, dated July 23, 1866, and No. 1,295, dated July 10, 1867, the Governor general in Council is pleased to decide that public officers pro-

vided, under the former of those orders, with free passage by sea, shall be allowed free passage for the number of servants shown below:—

Officers who are provided with first-class passage.

	Number of Servants.
If their monthly salaries be Rs. 1,000 or more	3
Ditto ditto less than Rs. 1,000	2
Officers who are provided with second-class passage.	
If their monthly salaries be Rs. 400 or more	2
Ditto ditto less than Rs. 400 but not less than Rs. 100	1
Ditto ditto less than Rs. 100	None

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Feb. 2.—No. 908.—Read—

Resolution No. 4,620, dated Oct. 27, 1871, directing the credit to the Government of India of the accumulated funds of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service Annuity Fund.

Letter from Secretary, Civil Service Annuity Fund, dated Nov. 8, 1871, inquiring regarding the issue of annuity warrants.

Office memorandum to Home Department, No. 3,013, dated Dec. 13, 1871.

Office memorandum from Home Department, No. 5,768, dated Dec. 30, 1871.

Resolution.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to resolve that, so far as regards payments of annuities in India, the formal annuity warrants issued by the managers of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, before Oct. 17, 1871, be regarded as sufficient authority for the payment of the annuities from the general revenues.

2. As regards the following retired members of the Bengal Civil Service to whom annuities payable in India have been granted on the old scale since June 24, 1870, the date from which the new scale of annuities takes effect, the Governor general in Council directs that their annuities be raised to £1,000, or Government Rs. 10,666½, with effect from the date of their retirement:—

Name.	Date of Retirement.
Mr. C. F. Montresor	Sept. 15, 1870.
Mr. C. Horne	Aug. 17, 1870.
Mr. W. M. Beaufort	May 11, 1871.

3. With regard to future applications for annuity the Governor general in Council directs the adoption of the rules stated beneath, which should be added under Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 4; the present Rule 1 under that section becoming Rule 2.

4. The deductions prescribed in Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 3, were under the former practice recovered directly by the managers from officers on leave, who drew their leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India; and also, in some cases, from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances in India. The recoveries will be made through the Annuity Fund Establishments, up to and including the 26th October, 1871. After that date, the recoveries will be made, by deduction or otherwise, by the Government of India.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be requested to make in future the necessary deductions from allowances paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India. The deductions required should always be stated in last pay certificates delivered to officers going on leave.

1. The following rules regulate the procedure with respect to applications for annuity:—

- Applications for permission to resign the service, and to obtain an annuity should, if the officer be in India, be submitted to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay (as the case may be). If the officer be in Europe, they may be submitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
- In the Government of India, they are considered first in the Home Department, which, if the application be for an annuity under Section 4, should obtain the report of the Comptroller general as to the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demands against him on account of the deduction prescribed in Section 3, or on any other account.
- If the resignation of the officer be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department, where a resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.
- The copy of this resolution forwarded to the officer will be his his authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

EXPENDITURE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 12.—Resolution.—It is usual for officers, when submitting propositions for the revision of establishments, to set down the average monthly cost of a pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum, however quickly, at the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

2. As a matter of fact, however, the monthly average cost of a pay so fixed, unless the period of rise be very long, is much higher than this. By the present erroneous practice officers may be led to propose, and perhaps the Government sometimes may sanction, proposals for the revision of establishments under a practical misapprehension of their actual financial effect.

3. It is not at present possible to show exactly what the average monthly cost of a progressive pay is. No doubt it varies under varying circumstances, and under all circumstances it depends largely upon the length of the period of rise.

4. The Governor-general in Council is, however, convinced that the average monthly cost of a pay which rises by five equal annual increments from a minimum to a maximum is, at least, the minimum plus

two-thirds, and in the case of Ministerial establishments three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

5. H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, for the present, the average monthly cost of such pay shall be calculated in this way:—

Examples—

The average monthly cost of the pay of an officer in the classified list in the Financial Department, which rises from Rs. 400 a month by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 a month, is Rs. 400 + $\frac{1}{3}$ of Rs. 200 (Rs. 134) = Rs. 534.

The average monthly cost of the pay of a clerk rising from Rs. 100 a month by five equal annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month is Rs. 100 + $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rs. 50 = (Rs. 37-8) = Rs. 137-8.

6. If the period of rise is twenty years, the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean.

7. In other cases an intelligent estimate may be made.

Ordered, that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Departments Governments of India, to the local Governments, to the heads of departments, and to the officers of account and audit for information and guidance.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ISSUE OF CLOTHING TO THE TROOPS.

In conformity with the practice in force in England, as laid down in the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, in concurrence with H.E. the C. in C., is pleased to direct that the following rules be observed in the issue of clothing, and of materials for the preparation of clothing, to the European and native troops in India:—

1. The clothing for British cavalry, for R.H.A., and for the mounted portion of Royal Artillery, will be supplied either made up or in materials as may be required.

2. The clothing for dismounted Royal Artillery will be supplied made up, with the exception of that for the staff sergeants of the head quarters of brigades and of batteries, as well as that for ten per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and men, which may, if required, be issued in materials.

3. The clothing for British infantry will be supplied made up, with the exception of that for the staff sergeants and for the band, and of ten suits per company, which may, if required, be issued in materials.

4. Clothing in materials will be supplied cut out and trimmed, except that for staff sergeants, bands, and ten per cent. of non-commissioned officers and men, which may, if required, be issued in piece without being cut out and trimmed.

5. The native army in all its branches will be supplied with clothing made up, with the exception of that for the native commissioned officers and for one havildar and five rank and file per troop or company, which may, if required, be issued in materials, but cut out and trimmed.

6. Such corps only as have heretofore drawn clothing wholly in materials will be permitted still to do so, but the materials will in future be supplied cut out and trimmed.

7. These rules will have effect at the three Presidencies with respect to the clothing, which will be due on the 1st April, 1873, and to all subsequent issues.

8. All previous orders on the subject are hereby cancelled.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

Feb. 2.—No. 908.—Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, so far as regards payments of annuities in India, the formal annuity warrants issued by the managers of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, before Oct. 27, 1871, be regarded as sufficient authority for the payment of the annuities from the general revenues.

2. As regards the following retired members of the Bengal Civil Service, to whom annuities payable in India have been granted on the old scale since June 24, 1870, the date from which the new scale of annuities takes effect, the Governor-General in Council directs that their annuities be raised to £1,000, or Government Rs. 10,666 2-3, with effect from the date of their retirement:—

Mr. C. F. Montresor, Sept. 15, 1870.

Mr. C. Horne, Aug. 17, 1870.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort, May 11, 1871.

3. With regard to future applications for annuity, the Governor-General in Council directs the adoption of the rules stated beneath, which should be added under Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 4; the present rule 1 under that section becoming rule 2.

4. The deductions prescribed in Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 3, were, under the former practice, recovered directly by the managers from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India; and also, in some cases, from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances in India. The recoveries will be made through the Annuity Fund Establishments, up to and including October 26, 1871. After that date the recoveries will be made, by deduction or otherwise, by the Government of India.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be requested to make in future the necessary deductions from allowances paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India. The deductions required should always be stated in last pay certificates delivered to officers going on leave.

1. The following rules regulate the procedure with respect to applications for annuity:—

(a.) Applications for permission to resign the service and to obtain an annuity should, if the officer be in India, be submitted to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay (as the case may be). If the officer be in Europe, they may be submitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(b.) In the Government of India they are considered first in the Home Department, which, if the application be for an annuity under Section 4,

should obtain the report of the Comptroller-general as to the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demands against him on account of the deduction prescribed in Section 3, or on any other account.

(c.) If the resignation of the officer be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department, where a resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.

(d.) The copy of this resolution forwarded to the officer will be his authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—FURLOUGH.

The following communication from the Government of India in the Military Department, and its enclosure, are published for information and guidance in the P.W.D.:—

Office memo. No. 925, dated Sept. 29, 1871.

The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of memorandum No. 598, A. G., dated Sept. 15, 1871, from the P.W.D., inquiring to what extent the decision of this department, published in Financial Department notification No. 447 of Jan. 19, 1869, regarding the grant of furlough on medical certificate to a military officer before the completion of eight years' actual service in India, is affected by the provisions of G.G.O. No. 613, dated July 14, 1871.

2. In reply, he has to state that the above G.O. was not intended to supersede the previous ruling, and contains no new rule except in so far that it enables local governments and administrations, without the prior reference to the Supreme Government hitherto necessary for the grant of furlough to grant limited leave as furlough under the terms of Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations.

3. A copy of a letter (No. 923) of this date to the Government of Bombay, explaining the conditions under which local governments are empowered to grant this leave is enclosed for the information of the P.W.D.

Letter No. 923, dated Sept. 29, 1871, from the Govt. of India in the Military Dept. to the Govt. of Bombay, Military Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 3,661, dated Sept. 6, 1871, inquiring as to the interval at which a grant of furlough under Rule 11 of the Furlough Rules of 1868 may be repeated.

2. In reply, I am to observe that leave under Rule 11 can only be given when the officer is not entitled to ordinary furlough, or is, owing to the number of absentees, unable to take it. Apart from this condition, there is no prescribed limit within which such leave may not be repeated, nor was it intended to fix any.

3. Leave under Rule 11 is of so exceptional a nature, and can only be given in such cases of extreme and proved urgency, that it must be of the rarest occurrence for any one officer to come under its operation a second time within any reasonable period.

4. Provided, therefore, that such leave is only granted in perfectly good faith, and is not allowed to become a form of privilege leave with a *pro forma* certificate attached, the Gov. Gen. in Council is of opinion that no limitation in respect to periods need be laid down.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Committee of Examiners appointed to conduct the examinations under the rules notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Sept. 21, having reported the result of the examinations held in January and February, 1872, it is hereby notified that certificates of eligibility for the branches of the public service specified have been granted to the following gentlemen, viz.:—For the subordinate executive service, police, and the commission of the non-regulation provinces (in addition to a number of native gentlemen): Mr. J. Christian, Mr. J. E. Hand. For the police and commission of the non-regulation provinces: Mr. H. M. Hinde. For the opium department: Mr. B. M. Allen, Mr. J. Christian. On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following officers are declared to have passed at the examination held in December, 1871, in the subjects mentioned against their names:—Mr. R. A. Fisher, extra assistant commissioner, has passed in revenue by the higher standard, and is still liable to a further examination in Judicial, Bengali, and Assamese by that standard. Mr. J. G. Farquharson, officiating assistant superintendent of police, who had passed in law by the lower standard at a previous examination, has now passed in the remaining subject of that standard, viz., Assamese.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in February) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. H. Inglefield, Bengal staff corps, for six months, on urgent private affairs, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854, embarking at Bombay. Surg. major J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., medical department, hon. physician to her Majesty, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* first surgeon, College Hospital, for two years, on urgent private affairs. This cancels G.G.O. No. 39 of 1872. Major gen. D. Pott, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. C. J. Durand, Bengal staff corps, assistant, pay department, for twenty months. Capt. B. T. Hare, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. A. R. Chapman, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 1st Bengal cavalry, for two years. Capt. R. P. Tickell, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch N.W.P., for two years. Capt. E. E. Grigg, general list, infantry, assistant commissioner, Oude, for two years. Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. R. Blair, invalid battalion, for three years. Lieut. W. T. Stuart, Bengal staff corps, assistant engineer, P.W.D., interpreter and quartermaster Bengal sappers and miners, for two years. Lieut. A. B. Badcock, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, has leave for one month, and thence to Europe for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. J. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, commandant 17th Bengal cavalry, for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of

1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. E. Coxhead, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, Gya, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from April 1, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. The furlough granted to Mr. E. H. Ruddock, assistant magistrate and collector, Tirhoot, under orders of Jan. 9 last, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. S. S. Hogg, chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, and commissioner of police, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, from March 1, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, embarking at Bombay. Mr. H. O. King, officiating inspector of Registration Offices, for twelve days, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 26 last. Capt. J. Sconce, deputy superintendent of Revenue Survey, 6th division, Lower Provinces, has subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Mr. J. F. Needham, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, for two months. Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, officiating asst. supt. of police, Sarun, for three weeks, under financial department No. 3,819, dated Sept. 29. Mr. J. W. Williams, dist. supt. of police, Moosuffernugur, six months' leave from April. J. W. Tyler, M.D., civil surgeon, Mynpoory, six months' leave to Europe, from April 25. F. S. Growse, asst. magistrate and collector, Muttra, six months, from April 15 next. E. Colvin, officiating magistrate and collector, Bareilly, two years, from April 1. J. P. Doyle, executive engineer, P.W. department, Central Provinces, attached to the Narbada division, is granted three months' leave of absence. Capt. W. Hill, deputy superintendent of the Hassan district, Mysore, has obtained three months' privilege leave. Mr. H. Hudson, deputy accountant general, Mysore, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. N. Shilstone, accountant fourth grade, attached to the office of the accountant general, public works department, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BIRD, C. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura. March 5.
MERKMAN, J. H., acting 2nd asst. supt., revenue survey, to be asst. supt. revenue survey, 2nd grade. March 9.
THOMPSON, Capt. F. H., acting 2nd asst. supt., revenue survey, to be asst. supt., revenue survey, 2nd grade. March 9.
WILLOCK, W. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Vizagapatam, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort Saint George. March 9.

ATTAINED RANK.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 1st class on Feb. 14:—

Hon. L. C. Innes, Mr. J. I. Minchin, Mr. C. A. Roberts, Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., and Mr. E. B. Foord.

MILITARY.

DICKEN.—Order confd., by the officer com. 6th N.I., app. Capt. W. P. Dicken to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Major Bourne, proc. on leave.
ELTON, Capt. H. S., staff corps, from att. to acting 2nd wing subalt. 16th N.I. Feb. 19.
GOMPERTZ.—Order confd., by the officer com. 2nd N.I., app. Lieut. B. T. M. Gompertz to offic. as wing officer from Nov. 22 to Dec. 1, 1871, inclusive, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, on leave. Feb. 19.
KETCHEN, Capt. W. D. B., cav. general list, to act as adjt. of the Hon. the Governor's body guard. March.
KITSON.—Order confd., by the officer com. Trichinopoly, app. Col. J. Kitson, as the next senior officer, to the temp. com. of the garrison of Trichinopoly, v. Brigdr. gen. Macintire, C.B., on a tour of inspection.
M'CAUSLAND, Lieut. W. H., staff corps, is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. as 2nd wing subalt. 16th regt. N.I., and is att. to the 2nd regt. L.C. Feb. 19.
MCMASTER, Lieut. col. A. C., staff corps, will, on relief by Col. Shakespear, do general duty at Madras. Feb. 12.
MAYNE, Col. J. E., staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Centre District, having returned from furl. to Europe, Col. G. F. Shakespear, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, will proceed and assume charge of the Ceded Districts until further orders, on duty at the public expense. Feb. 12.
MOLONY.—Order confd., by the officer com. Malabar and Canara, app. Col. C. P. Molony, 25th N.I., to assume com. of the garrison of Cannanore, v. Brig. gen. Selby, on a tour of inspection to Mangalore. Feb. 19.
OAKES.—The services of Capt. A. R. Oakes, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India for an offic. app. in the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent. March 1.
RITHERDON, Col. A., staff corps, to offic. as superint. of Family Payments and Pensions. Feb. 22.
ROLLAND.—Order confd., by the officer com. Southern Dist., app. Lieut. and Qrmr. S. E. Rolland, 26th N.I., station staff officer, Trichinopoly, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Major B. L. Foster, offic. brigade major, on duty with the brigdr. gen. Feb. 19.
RYVES, Major H. E., from general duty, Mangalore, to offic. wing officer 34th L.I., with effect from date of Lt. col. Drury's departure. Feb. 12.
SIMPSON—THORPE.—Orders confd., by the officer com. 12th N.I., app. Capt. and Adjt. R. J. B. Simpson to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major Gordon, on m.c. By the same, app. Capt. R. T. Thorpe to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Simpson, relieved. Feb. 19.
STEWART, Capt. R. C., Madras cav., to be private secy. to the Hon. the Governor, in succession to Col. C. F. Fordyce, C.B., who has resigned on his departure to England. March 9.

WELDON, Capt. F., Madras staff corps, to offic. as squad. subalt. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., during the period Lieut. Hamilton may offic. as adjt. March 9.

WHITLOCK.—The following removal is ordered:—Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock, staff corps, to att. 39th N.I., as a temp. measure.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Mr. T. J. Maltby, covenanted asst. to coll. and mag., Ganjam—Feb. 12, *via* Brindisi. March 9.

Mr. W. J. H. Le Fann, covenanted—Feb. 15, *via* Southampton. March.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during March, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. D. Pott, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. C. J. Durand, of the Bengal army, on private affairs. Col. T. Greenaway, of the staff corps, commandant 23rd regiment light infantry, for two years, to embark from Madras. Col. C. V. Wilkieson, royal (Madras) engineers, for two years, to embark from Madras. Col. H. D. Innes, of the staff corps, commandant 41st regiment native infantry, for one year, to embark from Calcutta. Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, royal (Madras) engineers, superintending engineer, Bellary, for two years, to embark from Bombay. Major T. W. Stansfeld, of the staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, for two years, to embark from Madras. Major A. C. Hay, of the staff corps, superintendent Nugger division, Mysore commission, is permitted to embark from Madras, instead of from Bombay, on the furlough granted to him in G.O.G. Jan. 30.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (February):—Mr. R. D. Shortt, inspector of police, Bellary, has privilege leave for one month and two weeks. Capt. H. E. Coningham, superintendent of police, Malabar, has privilege leave for three months. Surg. H. Adam, civil surgeon, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for twenty days, from March 9, 1871, or from date of departure. The two years' furlough granted to Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, the officiating sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, in the *Port St. George Gazette* of Nov. 21, 1871, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. J. Picton-Warlow, superintendent of police, Salem, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Col. C. V. Wilkieson, superintending engineer, 1st grade, thirty days' preparatory leave. Mr. W. B. Leggatt, executive engineer, 2nd grade, leave for fifteen months. Major G. V. Law, staff corps, executive engineer, 3rd grade, preparatory leave for thirty days. Lieut. J. Dorward, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, six weeks' privilege leave. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, privilege leave for two months. Mr. T. J. Maltby, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. G. Vans Agnew, collector and magistrate of Nellore, privilege leave for one month, from or after April 10 next, under Section 18 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, covenanted head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kistna, for six months. Mr. C. B. Irvine, covenanted judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, for three months. Mr. F. Lushington, covenanted accountant general, Madras, for six months.

Bombay.

MILITARY.

COLLIER, Major C. A., S.C., is, at his own request, transfd. from gen. duty, Asseerghur, to gen. duty, Bombay.
HODGSON, Col. H. B., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.
SHAW, Lieut. col. and brev. col. G., C.B., 6th brigade, has been promoted into the 9th brigade royal art., v. E. Maberly, C.B., retired upon full pay.
SINCLAIR, Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J., 16th brigade, has been promoted. Lieut. col. 6th brigade, royal art., v. Shaw.

TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis* on March 6:—

Surg. E. L. Hifferran, 1st batt. 19th foot.
Asst. surg. E. M'Crystal, medical staff.
Asst. surg. A. L. Brown, medical staff.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Crocodile* on March 12:—

Surg. J. P. Cunningham, M.D., 20th hussars, in med. charge.
Asst. surg. J. H. Hannaghan, staff.
Asst. surg. R. W. Lowe, staff.
Asst. surg. S. G. White, M.D., 8th brig. R.A.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers have passed in the higher standard of the Hindoostani language:—Lieut. A. M. de la Voye, 56th foot. Lieut. L. L. Fenton, 6th brigade R.A.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The following alteration and additional movement has been ordered:—9th brigade R O B battalion, from Kirkee to Kurrachee. 18th brigade B battalion, from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The following officers have reported themselves from Europe:—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis, Indian medical service, Feb. 23. Col. H. B. Hodgson, staff corps, Jan. 7.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel F. W. J. FitzWygram, 15th hussars, from Feb. 22 to March 4, preparatory to

Europe. Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. R. H. R. Boyd, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Colonel C. K. Bushe, 59th foot, for 15 months, from date of embarkation at Calcutta, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. T. Palin (commandant 11th N.I.), to Bombay, from March 20 to 31, preparatory to Europe. Lieutenant C. W. H. Sealy, quartermaster 12th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from April 5 to Aug. 4, to study the languages. Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, E battery F brigade R.H.A., from date of departure, per troop ship. Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon, E battery 18th brigade R.A., from Feb. 29 to March 29, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. R. Dane, 59th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Capt. J. T. Rudd, 59th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 22.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. H. W. R. Blackett to be capt., v. G. Walker, ret. March 16.

21st Hussars.—The surname of the lieut. col. is MacLeod, not M'Leod, as previously stated; W. E. K. Fox, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; March 23.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. W. Mackie to be capt., v. G. H. Woodard, who becomes supernum. on being app. adj. of the 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; March 8.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. A. J. P. Nuthall has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. G. S. Byng to be capt., v. C. G. A. Drummond, ret.; March 9.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. F. Roberts, R.A., to be lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, v. Lieut. C. Greer, R.A., who has resigned that app.; Feb. 5.

BREVET.

Staff Surg. major J. Rambaut, M.D., retired upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; March 23.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 3, of Gen. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., col. 82nd foot:—

Major gen. M. Smith, col. 76th foot, to be lieut. gen.; March 4.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 7, of Lieut. gen. M. J. Slade, col. 50th foot:—

Brevet col. Sir J. E. Alexander, from lieut. col. h.p., late 14th foot, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 8, 1872.

Capt. H. M. G. Purvis, R.A., to be major; March 8.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871, the officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to March 23, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to March 22, 1872, inclusive:—

5th Lancers.—Major W. G. D. Massy, from supernum. list, to be lieut. col., by purch., v. F. W. Carden, who retires; Capt. M. P. Blake to be major, by purch., v. Massy; Lieut. G. R. Poole to be capt., by purch., v. Blake; the promotion of Cornet Baker on Nov. 1, 1871, is cancelled; Cornet E. C. Baker to be lieut., by purch., v. Poole.

11th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Callwell to be capt., by purch., v. J. W. Poole, who retires; the promotion of Ensign Yorke, on Nov. 1, 1871, is cancelled; Ensign W. Yorke to be lieut., by purch., v. Callwell.

March 26.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. H. B. Franklyn, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; March 10. Staff Asst. surg. G. O. Irving to be asst. surg., v. W. Ashton, M.B., prom. on the staff; March 27.

Royal Engineers.—Paymr. and Hon. major S. Lawson, from h.p., late depot batt., to be paymr., v. Hon. capt. Pringle, dec.; Feb. 23.

2nd Foot.—G. B. Renny, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Machie, prom.; March 27.

60th Foot.—Capt. H. Semple retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 27.

Rifle Brigade.—C. D. Sherston, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Byng, prom.; March 27.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. Ashtou, M.B., from R.A., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major T. Parr, who retires upon h.p.; March 27.

BREVET.

Staff Surg. major T. Parr, retired upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; March 27.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At Mynpoory, March 3, wife of R. D. Alexander, Bengal C.S., son.

BENWELL.—At Calcutta, March 3, wife of W. M. Benwell, daughter.

BOOTH.—At Mozufferpore, March 5, wife of Dr. B. S. Booth, daughter.

BRADBURY.—At Khulna, Feb. 13, wife of J. F. Bradbury, C.S., daughter.

CARBERRY.—At Allahabad, March 6, Mrs. R. Carberry, jun., daughter.

CASSEDY.—At Calcutta, March 1, Mrs. F. J. Cassedy, son.

DEEKS—At Mooltan, March 1, wife of T. Deeks, Bandmaster, 31st P.N.I., son. [Arts, daughter.]
 DOWLEY—At Madras, March 5, wife of W. Dowley, Foreman School of
 FINNIS—At Kohat, Feb. 28, wife of Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry, son.
 FREDERICK—At Calcutta, Feb. 29, wife of C. Frederick, daughter.
 GOWENLOCK—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, wife of A. H. Gowenlock, son.
 HOPE—At Trichoor, Feb. 20, wife of the Rev. W. Hope, c.m.s., twin sons.
 HONSTOUN—At Jubbulpore, Feb. 28, wife of Lieut. J. F. Honstoun, R.A., son.
 JAMES—At Bolarum, Deccan, Feb. 29, wife of W. H. James, lieut., R.E., son.
 LEWIS—At Madras, Feb. 29, wife of E. Lewis, son.
 MACARTOON—At Madras, March 7, wife of E. Macartoon, son.
 MCNEILL—At Calcutta, March 6, wife of D. J. McNeill, C.S., son.
 MAINWARING—At Palamcottah, March 1, wife of Col. Mainwaring, daughter.
 MAN—At Jounpore, Feb. 23, wife of G. O. Man, daughter.
 MARCHANT—At Landour, March 3, wife of T. H. M. Marchant, daughter.
 MARTIN—At Bolundshuhur, Feb. 27, wife of R. L. Martin, daughter.
 MONRO—At Raupore, Central Provs., Feb. 28, wife of Capt. F. Monro, 11th Madras N.I., son.
 MORRIS—At Rawul Pindoe, Feb. 26, wife of Capt. Morris, 36th regt., son.
 PARSONS—At Simla, Feb. 29, wife of Major J. E. B. Parsons, son.
 READE—At Lucknow, Feb. 29, wife of Capt. A. L. Reade, 62nd regt., daughter.
 RICKS—At Bellary, Feb. 25, wife of W. H. Ricks, inspecting postmaster.
 ROWCROFT—At Delhi, March 2, wife of Capt. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E., son.
 TERRY—At Roorkie, Feb. 28, wife of Capt. F. S. Terry, 25th regt., K.O.B., daughter.
 WINCE—At Kidderpore, March 5, wife of John Wince, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HODGES—DUGGAN.—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, William C. Hodges, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Duggan, Lucknow, late of the commissariat department.
 IRVINE—EVANS.—At Mirzapore, Feb. 24, William Irvine, C.S., to Teresa A., daughter of the late Major H. Evans, 14th light dragoons.
 PROBY—OAKES.—At Secunderabad, March 2, David Granville, to Fanny A. M., daughter of the late Major A. F. Oakes, M.H.A.
 WYLLIE—COBB.—At Calcutta, March 2, Henry Shaw Wyllie, to Adelaide E., daughter of Thomas Cobb, Sandgate, Kent.

DEATHS.

BARNE—At Calcutta, March 4, J. E. Barnes, Assistant Examiner of Claims, aged 41.
 BOFFIN—At Madras, March 5, G. Boffin, aged 50. [C.S., aged 17 days.]
 BRADBURY—At Khulna, Feb. 29, Ethel L., daughter of J. F. Bradbury.
 COX—At Madhopoor, Feb. 25, Dora, daughter of G. F. Cox, D.P.W.
 COX—At Madhopoor, Feb. 26, Amelia, wife of G. F. Cox, D.P.W.
 DALY—At Umballa, March 4, Charles, infant son of F. D. Daly.
 DENTON—At Santawarie, March 1, W. Denton, aged 40.
 DUIRSTEDT—At Madras, March 5, J. Duirstedt, aged 63.
 FINNIS—At Kohat, March 1, son of Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab inf.
 GORDON—At Morar, Feb. 29, Lieut. G. W. R. Gordon, 1st batt. 11th regt., aged 21.
 LENAINÉ—At Chudderghat, Feb. 24, Mrs. C. Lenaine, aged 97.
 LORD—At Hydernugger, Feb. 26, G. J. Lord, of Raneeungee, aged 42.
 MARTIN—At Agra, March 2, Elizabeth F., wife of T. A. Martin, Coll. of Customs, Jhansie, aged 40. [aged 63.]
 MARTIN—At Agra, March 6, of paralysis, J. Martin, Govt. pensioner.
 PETTIGREW—At Bangalore, Feb. 29, Ellen M., daughter of the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, senior chaplain, aged 15.
 RYAN—At Allahabad, March 3, J. Ryan, police serg., aged 44.
 WALKER—At Umballa, March 3, Hugh H., son of Capt. T. N. Walker, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, aged 3.
 WILLIAMS—At Dinapore, March 4, Lucretia A., daughter of W. Williams, Manager M.I. Co., Meerut, aged 3 months.

Official Papers.

THE ENGLISH UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 17.)

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department to the Secretary of State for India, No. 227, dated Oct. 4, 1870.

We have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's despatch No. 84, dated March 18, 1870, upon the subject of the proposed alterations in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

2. Your Grace is pleased to assent to the rules which we have proposed for holders of offices now, for the most part, filled by English gentlemen, with the modification that the maximum allowance on furlough be reduced to £800 per annum, and that the rules be applied only to officers of the education department appointed from England, and to such others of those now actually in the service as we may think fit to include in a nominal list to be submitted for your approval.

3. We infer from the concluding sentence of the 6th paragraph of the despatch that your Grace is willing that the same rules should apply, hereafter, to all uncovenanted servants who may be appointed from England, although it is difficult to reconcile with this concession the limitation of the present operation of the rules prescribed in the earlier clause of the paragraph to "officers of the education department" so appointed.

4. In respect to all other uncovenanted servants, your Grace assents to the second set of rules proposed by our Government, which are, in fact, the existing rules slightly modified.

5. We fully accept the principles upon which the orders of her Majesty's Government are based, viz., that, on the one hand, all offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not natives of India, should be, as far as practicable, filled from the ranks of the covenanted civil service or from the staff corps; and that, on the other hand, so far as may be possible and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices other than those reserved for the covenanted civil service, and those for which, as explained below, technical or professional qualifications are desirable, should be held by natives of India.

6. Further, we agree with your Grace in thinking that, as a rule, it is desirable, as far as practicable, to engage in Great Britain the services of such natives of that country or of the continent of Europe, or of America, as it may be deemed proper to enlist in the junior branches of the uncovenanted service of India; and we cordially share the disfavour with which her Majesty's Government look on the appointments in India of Englishmen to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by members of the covenanted civil and military services. We are not aware, indeed, that any such system is growing up in India as is supposed by her Majesty's Government. We append to this despatch two statements (A and B), showing the manner in which, at a recent date, offices in India were in this respect filled, from which, we think, your Grace will see that there has not hitherto been any important departure from law and rule in the manner in which appointments have been made. There are at this moment very few Uncovenanted officers holding offices usually filled from the Covenanted Service; and we believe that completely satisfactory reasons can be given in the case of almost all of these few exceptions.

7. At the same time, we are not prepared to deny that, if vigilance be not exercised, there might arise some danger of unconstitutional irregularities. It is obvious that, under the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service of India by open competition, no Englishman who has not succeeded in that competition can (as a rule, and except under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 54, sec. 3) be appointed to any of the reserved offices without injustice to those successful competitors who are eligible thereto. And, apart from this, it is most desirable, in the interests of economy, that suitable employment should be found for the numerous Junior Covenanted Civilian and officers of the Staff Corps at present in our service, and that appointments for which they are fitted should generally be filled from their ranks.

8. We are quite prepared, with your Grace's approval, to take, as a general rule for our own guidance, that whenever any office can, with due regard to the public interests, and to the claims of Uncovenanted officers already in the service, be filled by a Covenanted Civil Servant or by an officer of the Staff Corps, no other person, not a native of India, shall be appointed to it. We shall be glad, indeed, to see some such rule prescribed by her Majesty's Government for general observance by every Government in India. It would not, of course, be understood to prohibit the appointment of persons possessing special professional qualifications to offices in which such qualifications are necessary, or of any person whatever to any office which he can legally fill, and which it is clearly for the interests of the public service that he should hold.

9. We have entered fully into these important matters lest any misapprehension of our policy regarding them should prevent her Majesty's Government from assenting to the rules for regulating the leave of absence of our uncovenanted servants, which we have now so often recommended. For we venture to represent to your Grace that the instructions which we have now received impose upon us a duty which we cannot satisfactorily perform, and which might, if obeyed, lead in the future to grave injustice to deserving members of the uncovenanted service, and cause some inconvenience to our administration.

10. However carefully we may endeavour to act upon the principles we have above described, there must, for many years to come, and probably always, be many offices to which it will be expedient to appoint persons who are neither natives of India nor members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services. It is no disparagement of the natives of India to say that, as a rule, they do not at present possess, and perhaps never will possess in as great a degree as natives of some other countries, the professional skill, strength, and endurance necessary for the due performance of the duties of many of the offices detailed in the margin of the preamble to the rules submitted for your approval with our despatch No. 74, dated March 22, 1869. Nor do we think that the interests of India require that there should be any hesitation about the employment of persons not born in India, even in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the State, in offices for which they are decidedly more qualified than natives of the country. The appointment of such persons to such offices is not, in our opinion, at all inconsistent with the principle that natives of India have a preferential right to employment in the service of their own country so far as they are qualified for it.

11. For many of the offices specified in the list above referred to natives of India are not at present qualified.

12. And in regard to the employment of members of the Covenanted Civil Service or of the Staff Corps in those offices, if the list be examined it will be found that sometimes for the offices contained in it special professional acquirements are necessary, which are not possessed by members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services,—as, for instance, for the Marine Department, for the Telegraph Department, for the Public Works Department, for the Forest Department, for the various offices filled by barristers-at-law, for the Geological Department, and in a less degree, perhaps, for the Educational Department. Sometimes, again, it will be found, as in the case of the Financial Department and the Police Department, that the scale of remuneration fixed is far too low to attract members of the Covenanted Civil Service, except in the higher posts, from which, if the Uncovenanted departmental officers were excluded, either the pay of the lower posts must be greatly raised, or the efficiency of the administration must be greatly impaired.

13. We venture to think that on re-examining the list, your Grace will

find that to most of the offices specified therein neither gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, nor natives of India could, as a rule, be appointed; either because they are not at all likely to be possessed of the needful professional acquirements, or because the emoluments are insufficient to attract them.

14. It being then established that the many important offices cannot ordinarily be filled either by natives of India, or by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, it is obviously most important that suitable rules for leave of absence to the officers who *must* fill them should be passed. Not only have the officers themselves a strong claim to liberal treatment in this respect, but it is most important in the interests of the public service to facilitate by every legitimate concession, periodical visits to Europe or America by every native of those continents in our service, Uncovenanted as well as Covenanted. And this is, perhaps, especially true in respect to the officers of what may be called the professional departments.

15. We cannot suppose that it was your Grace's intention, *prima facie*, to exclude from the benefit of the more liberal rules to which you have assented, the many meritorious Uncovenanted officers who are now in our service, with the exception of the comparatively small number of "officers of the Education Department who have been appointed from England." We are fully sensible of the merits of these officers; but some of the most deserving and highest officers in the Educational Department itself would not come within the narrow category stated in your Grace's despatch; and we could name many officers of distinction in other branches of the service who would not be, under your Grace's present orders, admitted to the benefit of the proposed rules as of right, but only by the comparatively invidious process of having their names included in a special list. Your Grace will probably be pleased, at any rate, to extend the benefits of the more favourable rules to every Uncovenanted officer holding any of the offices in the list attached to our last despatch, already appointed from England; as, indeed, we understand you to intend to do to all officers who may hereafter be so appointed.

16. But we desire to deprecate being compelled to submit at all the nominal roll for which your Grace calls. Such a roll must, in all probability, simply contain the names of the incumbents of all the offices in the list attached to our proposed rules; at least, we can conceive of no ground upon which we could make any distinction between two gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank, or holding the same office, in our service. We are so sure that, if we invite the local governments to compile the nominal lists desired by your Grace, we shall be met with urgent remonstrances, that we have resolved to take no further steps in the matter until we shall be favoured with fresh instructions from your Grace. We desire strongly to recommend that, whatever may be decided for the future, every officer now in our service in any of the appointments mentioned in the list attached to our draft rules may be admitted to the benefits of the more liberal rules which have now been approved by H.M.'s Government.

17. And, for the future, we would submit, for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, that we shall be placed in an unfair position if the fact of an officer being appointed in India shall, *ipso facto*, place him in an unfavourable position as compared with officers not more than his equals, and, perhaps, his inferiors, only because they have been appointed in England. We have already stated our opinion that, as a rule, it is advisable to engage in England persons not natives of India required for our service in India; but to this rule there must be many exceptions. There can be no good reason why barristers, engineers, and other professional or scientific men should be held disqualified, or partially disqualified for service in India, merely because they are possessed of the special advantage of Indian experience. Some of our most distinguished officers have been thus engaged in India after acquiring valuable practical experience before entering the Government service. We have appointed some engineers to high posts in the department of Public Works for the construction of State Railways, for the very reason that they were on the spot, and that they had had extended experience of the people and the mode of conducting work in India. We have also taken over several engineers of experience from the East India Irrigation Company, with reference to whom and to those specified above we have already said (Public Works Department Despatch No. 157, dated Nov. 24, 1869) that the improved rules will properly be applicable. It can hardly be your Grace's intention to fetter the discretion of the Government of India in respect to the employment of such men by restrictions in respect to leave of absence. It would, doubtless, be possible for the Government of India to obtain, in the case of each individual among such officers, the special sanction of the Secretary of State to his admission to the benefit of the leave rules of his class; but the necessity for such a reference would not, perhaps, be in keeping with the status of the Government of India.

18. Again, it is doubtful how far anything would be gained by recruiting in England for some of the departments of which the service is limited, and the pay in the subordinate grades very low. Thus it is our intention to select officers for the service of the Financial Department by a system of nominated competitive examination in India; there would probably not, on an average, be more than two such admissions in a year. Thus, again, students trained in the Roorkee College are admitted to the service of the Public Works Department, and may rise, in fact have risen, to distinction in that service. We do not suppose that it can seem desirable to your Grace to insist upon the application of unfavourable leave rules to officers who have entered our service by such avenues.

19. Upon the whole, we must express our decided opinion that, however expedient it may be to engage in England such young men not natives of India as we require for our service, it is not desirable that we should be deprived of a free discretion to admit to our service persons already in India; but that, if her Majesty's Government think fit to limit our discretion in any way, it should be effected by some direct regulation, and not by distinctions in regard to leave privileges.

20. We desire also to press again upon your Grace's consideration our strong sense of the injustice that will be done if the furlough allowances of our Uncovenanted officers be subjected to a lower maximum limit than that (£1,000 a-year) fixed for the Civil and Military Services. The number of Uncovenanted Servants that will be affected by a maximum limit of even £600 a-year is very small, and those who would be entitled to a maximum limit of more than £800 a-year will probably never much exceed fifty, of whom it is very unlikely that more than six or eight would ever be absent on furlough simultaneously. The financial gain, therefore, of treating the Uncovenanted Service less liberally in this respect than the rest of our officers, would not in any way compensate for the sense of wrong caused by making an invidious distinction between officers doing, perhaps, the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes. A main object of the changes made in 1868 in the Furlough Rules was to get rid of such invidious and inequitable distinctions. It may reasonably be presumed that, as a rule, no Uncovenanted officer can attain to such emoluments as would entitle him, under the rules we have proposed, to absentee allowances in excess of even £600 unless he be distinguished by special merits or special professional acquirements. It cannot be desirable to stigmatise such officers by treating them, upon the ground of the class distinction, less liberally than their fellows of the rank to which they have honourably attained.

21. In conclusion, we desire again to press upon your Grace's consideration our decided opinion that the best, and, indeed, the only satisfactory method of dealing with this somewhat difficult subject is that suggested in our despatch No. 220, dated Aug. 28, 1868. Our Uncovenanted Service is composed of natives of India and natives of other countries. It is very undesirable to give any advantages to the one class which are not given to the other. Yet, inevitably, rules that may be very liberal for natives of India are totally unsuited for natives of other countries, and *vice versa*. The solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, viz., to give the same leave indiscriminately to all our officers, but longer leave out of India than in India, appears to us still to be the true and the only thoroughly satisfactory method of disposing of the question.

Abstract of Appendix A, referred to in the 6th paragraph of the above despatch, being a statement of the number of offices in India which were filled in 1869 by Uncovenanted Servants, but which might have been filled by Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers.

SECTIONS.	SUB-DIVISIONS OR DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.		
		Filled by Uncovenanted Servants who are not Natives of India.	Filled by Native Uncovenanted Servants.	Total.
I. Appointments usually filled from the Covenanted Civil or Military Services; also Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts for which Covenanted Officers are eligible.	Sub-division A. Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts ... Sub-division B. Offices in the Ordinary Civil Administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Settlement Department in Bengal and the N.W.P. ...	21 81	4 30	25 111
II. Appointments usually filled by Uncovenanted Officers, including those in Departments, such as the Police and Forests, in which Covenanted Officers are employed in a few instances or to improve the status of the Department; also miscellaneous appointments which are held indifferently by Uncovenanted and Military Officers.	Account Department ... Customs and Salt ditto ... Opium ditto ... Education ditto ... Forest ditto ... Police ditto ... Postal ditto ... Telegraph ditto ... Miscellaneous ...	36 37 20 107 46 196 6 3 13	5 3 ... 22 ... 7 ... 1	41 40 20 129 46 203 6 3 14
III. Appointments in the Public Works Department, the Great Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys, and the Medical Department; also some miscellaneous appointments filled by scientific or practical men.	Public Works Department... Great Trigonometrical Survey ... Topographical Survey ... Revenue Survey ... Medical Department ... Miscellaneous ...	447 6 4 68 59 6	34 5	481 6 4 73 64 6
IV. Appointments held exclusively by Uncovenanted Officers, of which from their small value or from other cause do not attract Officers from the Covenanted Service.	Geological Survey ... Emigration Department ... Judicial Department ... Law Department (appointments usually filled by Barristers and Attorneys) ... Marine Department ... Mint ... Political Department ... Printing Department ... Revenue Department ... Secretariats ... Translators ... Miscellaneous ...	18 1 31 25 43 1 5 3 3 10 4 2 100 6 1 2 3	18 1 ... 156 1 11 3 3 11 6 3
	Grand Total ...	1,302	221	1,523

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Home.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

The following circular has been issued by the Indian Officers' Bonus Committee :—

Reasons for a Third Appeal from the Indian Officers to Parliament, and why their Petition should be Supported :—

1. Because it has been twice decided by the House of Commons that their grievance is a substantial one, and should be redressed.*

2. Because, although the Bengal Government expresses an opinion that substantial justice has been done to the officers under Lord Cranborne's scheme, the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, is not appended thereto, whilst the Governments of Bombay and Madras are decidedly of opinion that the above scheme does not sufficiently remunerate those officers for their loss of Bonus on retirement, and yet the Secretary of State for India positively refuses to revise the above scheme.

3. Because, by the passing of the 4th Clause, "Army Regulation Bill," as amended by Sir C. Wingfield, with consent of Mr. Cardwell, their late brother officers in the new Line Regiments (late Company's European Regiments), are now getting from the Commissioners what they themselves have been nine years petitioning for, nine officers having retired since the passing of the Act, receiving their full Bonus.

4. Because full compensation has been lately awarded by Government for the over regulation price of commissions in the Queen's service, which, though customary, was illegal, whilst the Bonus or purchase system was not only "customary," but encouraged and sanctioned by the Court of Directors, by the Board of Control, and consequently by the British Government; and the present Secretary of State for India admitted in the House of Lords, "that since the passing of Pitt's 'Indian Act,' nothing had been done by the Government of India for which his or her Majesty's Governments for the time being had not been completely responsible."

5. Because some of them have subscribed for fully thirty years, in the full expectation of receiving the said Bonus on retirement from their juniors (which the Secretary of State for India refuses them), which Bonus they would have received had not the amalgamation taken place.

6. Because their Rights and Privileges, described by the late Lord Derby in the House of Lords as their expectations, and including, of course, their old system of promotion, were guaranteed to them by clauses in two Acts of Parliament; but the creation of the Staff Corps having destroyed their old system of promotion, contrary to the Parliamentary Guarantee, the Bonus System necessarily collapsed; so the grievous loss of which the sufferers complain was occasioned by the direct infringement of the Parliamentary Guarantee.

7. Because the over-regulation price of commissions, and the Bonuses for the new Line Regiments, are paid out of the income-tax, to which the Indian officers contribute their portion, and yet they are denied these very Bonuses by the Secretary of State for India, which would come out of the Indian Exchequer.

THE AGRA BANK.

At the general meeting, on March 27, Mr. James Thompson, as chairman, moved the reception and adoption of the report and accounts, and said that the accounts now submitted were, so to speak, a compound of what was good and what was not good—that was to say, that a good profit had been realised at some of the branches, whilst at others the reverse was the case. In London especially, and also at Calcutta and Madras, the result of the working during the past year had been altogether cheering, and at those three centres of business the net profits realised had amounted to upwards of 9 per cent. upon the capital employed at those branches, which amounted to no less than three-fourths of the whole capital of the bank. If the remaining one-fourth of the capital had yielded the same return, the directors would now have been in a position to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, and, over and above that, they would have been able to set aside the large sum of £20,000 to the reserve. But the fact was that the development of the business of a bank like this, after what it had already gone through, and after the knock-down check which it received some years ago, was a gradual process. He was sorry to say that the Bombay branch had shown a deficiency, which did not arise from bad debts, but was consequent upon former errors of management. The management had now been changed, and he hoped that, on the occasion of the next meeting, he should be able to make a more satisfactory report of the results of the working of that branch. There was also a deficiency in the working of the Kurrachee branch. He need scarcely say that the great object of the directors was only to maintain such branches in the East as could be worked to an advantage, and the necessary action would be taken in that direction as soon as the directors were satisfied that the business available at any of those branches could not, under good

management, be made remunerative. The Hong Kong branch also, during the past year, had been an incubus; but it was due to the manager of that branch to say that the want of success there had been owing to the difficulties with which he had had to contend. There was no doubt that the Hong Kong branch was most important in an exchange aspect, and it was difficult to carry on exchange operations with China without a branch there. Referring to the position of the estate of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, he said that good progress had been made during the year in further realisation of the outstanding assets. Since the beginning of the year other assets had been realised, which enabled the directors to make a distribution to the shareholders of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank at the rate of £1. 15s. per share. In conclusion, the chairman expressed his perfect confidence in the future increased prosperity of the bank.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, and, after some discussion, carried.

A dividend was then declared for the past half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The retiring director, Mr. J. Thomson, was re-elected, and the auditors were also re-appointed.

A motion was also carried to increase the number of directors to seven, and Sir F. Arrow and Dr. Richardson were elected additional members of the board. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At the conclusion of Colonel Chesney's examination on March 22, Mr. Thornton was re-examined on the subject of the vast expenses but unproductiveness of the Orissa Canal. This Canal, which now formed one of the chief public works of India, was commenced by a public company, with a capital of £1,000,000. The object was to extend the means of irrigation, and create a better water-supply. When the Government took it up, at the time that the company had expended all their capital, the canal was only cut for a few miles. Since then a great deal more money had been expended on the works under the Government guarantee. The canal has cost altogether £1,600,000. It is not yet completed, but is now more in a state to earn money than it has ever hitherto been. It is made to pay by rents and levying a water-rate in the districts through which it runs. The earnings of the canal last year were about £400, which, of course, was next to nothing as a set-off against the expenses. The canal is expected to be opened to its full length in the present year. The views of the Government and the views of the company are opposed as to the modes of working the canal for irrigation and all other purposes. The charge for irrigation is six rupees per acre. (Mr. Thornton undertook to produce at a future day an estimate of the present productive resources of the canal, together with the present expenditure on it.)

The Government still take a very unfavourable view of the prospects of the canal. They had latterly become convinced that the canal had been too costly a work, and continued to be so, for it at present to pay its expenses. It had been through the intercession of Sir Arthur Cotton that Lord Stanley had agreed to guarantee the company. The canal had never been properly filled with water ever since its commencement. Latterly a scheme had been proposed to replenish the canal with water by means of an extensive system of tanks. This was the plan, and the Government had it still under consideration, but it had never been practically tried to be carried out. The Madras Government was responsible for having originally induced the Government to undertake the canal. The charges for irrigation are an independent rate, as stated, and a separate water rate imposed by the Government. Mr. Thornton undertook to bring papers on a future occasion showing the cost of maintenance of the works, the charges for management, &c. It is necessary to explain, with regard to the present condition of irrigation works in India, as follows :—In the year 1859 a guarantee of interest on their capital was given to a company formed for the purpose of constructing works of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, and in the following year a company was started to carry out works of a similar character in the Bengal Presidency without the aid of such assistance from Government; but the latter company having failed to raise the necessary capital for carrying out their works, have, since 1869, relinquished all their rights in those undertakings to the Indian Government, in return for a repayment of the sums expended by them, together with a small additional amount as compensation for their officers. The committee adjourned to Friday, 5th April.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., making, with the interim distribution of 6 per cent., a total of 8 per cent. for the year ended the 31st of December.

* The last occasion being on the 28th June, 1870, when Colonel Sykes presented a general petition from the officers against the provisions of Lord Cranborne's despatch, and moved an address of the House of Commons to the Queen, which had for its object a prayer that her Majesty would be pleased to redress the grievance of the Bonus claimants inflicted by Lord Cranborne's instructions in his despatch of the 8th August, 1868, in directing deductions to be made from the claimants which made the proposed bonus compensation a mockery.

SUEZ CANAL.—The directors of the Suez Canal Company have decided on increasing the rates charged on vessels passing the canal. From the 1st July the rates will be ten francs on the gross register of every vessel. The difference will be of considerable importance to steamship owners, as many steamers now pass the canal with only half cargoes. The effect will be to necessitate a higher scale of freight, and thus throw the cargo into the hands of sailing-ship owners, whose day, it is clear, is not yet over.—*London and China Telegraph.*

INDIAN APPEALS.—The case of Syud Fuzl Hossein and others v. Amjud Ally Khan and others was before their lordships on March 25. This was an appeal from Calcutta, dated the 16th of Sept., 1864, and had reference to the purchase of some land. Their lordships, without hearing the respondent's case, dismissed the appeal, with costs. The next day their lordships proceeded to judgment in the case of Shamchand Bysack v. Kishen Prosand Surma. This was an appeal from Calcutta in a litigation matter which had been pending a number of years. It was an *ex parte* application to set aside a judgment of the High Court. Mr. Leith, who addressed their lordships on two former occasions, was further heard. Sir R. Collier gave the judgment of the committee, dismissing the appeal. Their lordships then adjourned for three weeks.

THE INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—The Indian Army Defence Committee had under deliberation at its weekly sitting on Wednesday a motion to be brought forward in Parliament at an early date after Easter. The Indian officers' Defence Committee, in concert with the members of the Bonus Committee, and with Parliamentary friends, decided to press with energy and without delay for redress in the matter of bonus and some other points, firmly, but with such moderation, as even an official estimate of justice may, perhaps, be willing to concede. The independent and equitable minute of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor of Bombay in 1870, in favour of the claims of officers, was carefully considered and approved by the Defence Committee as a State paper, which it will be very difficult for the Government to set aside.—*Homeward Mail*, March 25.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 26.—THE LATE LORD MAYO. —Lord R. GOWER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any probability of the pension granted by Government to Lady Mayo and her children out of the Indian revenue being increased out of the Imperial exchequer.—THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: This question was put on the paper by the noble lord on March 22, but did not come under my notice until the next day. It involves not only a question of the expenditure of money, but of principle, and I should not feel myself justified in answering it according to my own opinion without consulting with my colleagues, which, in the short period I have named, I had no opportunity of doing. Perhaps, therefore, the noble lord will be good enough to repeat his question on some future occasion.—Lord R. GOWER said he would do so after Easter.—Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE gave notice that if an unfavourable reply were given to the above question, he should move on an early day after Easter:—"That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the propriety of moving an address to the Crown praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to bestow some further mark of favour on the widow and children of the late Earl of Mayo, having regard to his eminent services as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the munificence with which he maintained in that office the dignity of the Crown, and to his death by a deed of violence to which he was exposed in the discharge of his public duties. (Cheers.) Further, to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same." (Cheers.)

THE WOOLWICH ACADEMY.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Secretary of State for War whether the study of Hindostanee had been discontinued in the Military Academy at Woolwich. He omitted the latter part of his question as it appeared on the paper, as he understood that no commissions had been given for distinguished Indian services for the last two years, and that when they were given they were not particularly to regiments serving in India more than to any other. Mr. CARDWELL said the study of Hindostanee had been discontinued owing to a recommendation from the Royal Commission on Military Education, the reason being that, in the opinion of the commissioners, too large a number of subjects of study was unfavourable to the accurate knowledge of any.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Colonel North, from Lieut.-Col. Daniel, Lieut.-Col. Nightingale, Col. G. Carr, and Capt. E. M. Cherry, of her Majesty's Indian Army, praying for compensation for loss of bonus; by Mr. G. Noel, from Major Blagrove, of the 26th Ben. L. I., Capt. Mackenzie, of the 5th Ben. European Lt. Cav., and Lieut.-Col. Vine, Mad. L. Cav., praying for a redress of grievances on principle admitted in Clause 4 of the Army Regulation Bill; by Mr. S. R. Graves, from Capt. C. W. Maynard, Major R. W. Daunt, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Cox, and Major H. Vaughan, of the Indian Army, praying for compensation for loss of regimental bonus; by Col. Anson, from

Major Turton, Major Bund, Major Fairlie, and Captain Gillmore, Indian Staff Corps, praying for redress of grievances.

India Office.

March 30, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. K. Webster.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Hodgson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. V. Bowie, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. F. Jones, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Cherry, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. J. T. M'Goun, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. T. Piers, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. S. Mignon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. B. Richey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. P. W. Ripley, Staff Corps; Capt. S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. C. Desborough, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. C. Davidson, Staff Corps; Major M. R. Haig, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. D. R. Clarke, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BAKER—The wife of Montagu B. Baker, Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Hyde-park, March 23.

GRIBBLE—The wife of J. D. B. Gribble, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Dresden, March 19.

TANNER—The wife of the Rev. James Tanner, Chaplain Madras Establishment, of a son, at Milksham Vicarage, March 20.

MARRIAGES.

PITCAIRN—GLASFURD.—George K. Pitcairn, M.B. and C.M.Ed., to Helen M., daughter of the late Major general Glasford, Bengal Engineers, at Edinburgh, March 23.

DEATHS.

BEADLE—Ambrose, son of Capt. Beadle, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Edinburgh, March 12.

CAMPBELL—Lieut. colonel William R. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, at Edinburgh, March 22.

DICKINSON—William Dickinson, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Home Service, aged 72, at Geddes Branchley, March 26.

FARQUHARSON—General F. Farquharson, late H.E.I.C.S., at Clifton, aged 86, March 20.

WISE—Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Wise, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, aged 62, at South Hampstead, March 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 14. Prince Eugene, Rangoon.—21. Pensacola, Calcutta.—22. Madras, Rangoon; str. Keera, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—23. Str. William Cory, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—24. Str. Baghdad, Kurrachee, via Suez Canal.—25. Sultan, Rangoon; str. Good Hope, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Peerless, Maulmain.—26. Str. Babel, Bussorah, &c., via Suez Canal; str. Orlando, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Calcutta; str. Yeddo, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—27. Str. Violet, Bombay; str. Ravel, Bussorah; Attila, Rangoon; Blackwall, Samarang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Neera, March 24, via Suez Canal.—For LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. H. Maxwell, Major Grant, Rev. and Mrs. Knowles and seven children, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Messmore and two children, Mrs. Prother and two children, Rev. F. Wilkinson, Master Ellis.

Per screw steamer Orlando, March 26, via Suez Canal.—For LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. A. and Mrs. Irvine and four children, Mrs. H. M. Purvis and child, Col. G. Colclough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Acklom and infant, Capt. and Mrs. C. Hanbury, Mrs. F. M. Macmullen and two children, Capt. H. T. and Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. Koenig, Rev. and Mrs. Storrs, Rev. and Mrs. Hayen, Mrs. Stainland, Mrs. Barrow and infant, Mrs. Reynier and two children.

Per screw steamer Good Hope, via Suez Canal.—For GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. Rogerson, Mrs. Stracey, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Evans.

DEPARTURES.

March 22. China, Bombay; City of Madrid, Calcutta.—23. Summer Cloud, Calcutta; Walter Baine, Calcutta; Mizrapore, Calcutta; Marian Moore, Bombay; Melbourne, Aden; E. Barron, Aden; Twilight, Galle; str. Emiliana, Manila, via Suez Canal; Labrador, Aden.—24. Queen of India, Bombay; Rajah of Cochin,

Madras; str. Leith, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Calcutta, Calcutta; str. Isa, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—26. Howden, Calcutta; John Ritson, Muscat.—26. Str. City of Poonah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Canute, Bombay.—27. Str. Oxfordshire, Colombo, Madras, via Suez Canal; str. Walamo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Kate Kellock, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Scindia, March 24, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gibb, Mr. G. Noble, Mrs. and Miss Durham, Master Durham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rebello. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. St. John, Capt. G. Gideon, Mr. A. F. Gibson. For COLOMBO.—Mr. F. Scovell, Mr. F. H. Davidson, Mr. T. Dawson, Mr. H. P. Col-linson, Mr. G. D. Brabazon, Mr. C. Ayres, Mr. J. Skene.

Per screw steamer Walamo, March 25, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. Raddock, Mr. Sharpley, Mrs. Richardson and three daughters, Mr. Gaikakell, Capt. and Mrs. Donald, Capt. Gamble.

Per screw steamer Oxfordshire, March 27, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. Metcalfe, Capt. King, Mr. A. Melville, Mr. J. Gannon, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. Jamrach. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. S. Pope, Mr. W. A. Coombes, Mr. Winscom, Mr. J. Giles. For COLOMBO.—Mr. Mrs., and Miss Crabbe, Mr. H. Crabbe, Miss Thompson, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. A. M. W. Challinor, Mrs. John and three children, Mrs. L. Fox, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Wylie, Mr. Moss, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. J. Roope, and Mr. Horsfall.

Per Overland Route.

Per mail steamer, March 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Duke. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hole, Dr. Boosey. For BOMBAY.—Rev. J. A. Darling, Major G. N. Stevens, Dr. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. E. Stewart, Mr. J. A. Browne, and Major Ripley. For CEYLON.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. C. Leys, and Mr. J. Anderson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Glover, Mr. R. Bourke, and Mr. Brymer. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Devenny, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Guy. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Stone. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Abraham. For GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Burney, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. A. Bright, Mr. and Miss Turnbull, and Mrs. and Miss Chivers.

Per mail steamer, April 1.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Tuson. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. Arathorn, and Lord and Lady Hobart. For BOMBAY.—Capt. E. W. Trevor, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor, and Mr. Upperton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Peters, Mr. F. Yound, and Mr. Shepherd. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weyergang. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Leyburn, Mr. H. S. Handcock, Mr. R. Stretton, and Mr. Fry.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Arundel Castle, Calcutta to London, March 10, 20 N., 39 W.
Warwick Castle, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 17, 35 S., 23 E.
Eastern Light, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 5, 32 S., 31 E.
Cotherstone, Newport to Galie, Feb. 3, 40 S., 12 E.
Limerick Lass, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 5, 28 S., 18 E.
Chalabuco, Calcutta to London, Jan. 4, 1 N., 85 E.
Empress of India, Coringa Bay to London, Feb. 23, 20 N., 42 W.
Delaval, Madras to London, Feb. 12, 2 N., 23 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lady Rowena, Copeland, which arrived at Liverpool on March 19 from Ran-goon, received slight damage from collision on that day.

Information has been received that endeavours are being made at Gibraltar to raise the Lunley Castle (s.), from Shields to Aden, and it is hoped to succeed.

The Walamo (s.s.), Owen, for Bombay, in bringing up at Gravesend, on March 25, lost anchor and chain.

Thirty bales of cotton goods were recovered by divers during the past week, ending March 23, from the wreck of the Delaware (s.s.), from Liverpool to Calcutta, sunk near Sicily.

The Baby Castle (s.s.), Ocheltree, from Newcastle to Bombay, which stranded on Pantellaria on March 11, is hopelessly fixed upon the rocks, the after part of the vessel to half-way between the mainmast and mainmast being under water; a considerable quantity of coals remain on board, and two or three hundred tons are landed.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 4.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. W. Brown, and Sir P. Wodehouse.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Newman.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Cronin, Mr. J. Dawkins and son, Mrs. Cornell, and Mrs. G. Little.

APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kibble, and Mr. F. Burns.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Pullen, and Mrs. A. H. Ander-son.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Lord and Lady Hobart.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Burman.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Two Messrs. Skeegs.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. C. Carey, and Asst. surg. Bridges.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Mr. B. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. R. Shaw.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. G. De Robeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Rev. W. Gore, and Mr. C. Sahl.
GALLE to SYDNEY.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Miss Robinson.
BRINDISI to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Scarfe.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowie, Mrs. Howard Fellowes, and Miss Fellowes.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Comdr. Robinson.

APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. L. Phillips.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major M. R. Haig.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Dickens.

APRIL 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Miss West.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 11.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 6.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 10s., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

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Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 3 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	102	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	102	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	102	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	102	102
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	102	102
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	102	102
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	102	102
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	102	102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	102	102
4½ per Cent. of 1872	102	102
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	102	102
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	102	102

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 13-16 ½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
£	India Stock ...	...	204 to 206
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	104 to 110
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	102 to 103
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	98 to 97
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...	...	108 to 108
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	108 to 108
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	102 to 102
	" " " 1859 ...	...	102 to 102
	" " " 1863 ...	...	102 to 102
	" " " 1864 ...	...	102 to 102
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	102 to 102
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	102 to 102
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	100 to 100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	103 to 103
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	103 to 103
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888 ...	...	103 to 103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	100 to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	22s. to 27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	104 to 105
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2.8.0	107 to 108
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	4	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	104 to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15 to 16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26 to 27
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	46 to 47
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	170 to 175
	British Australian ...	all	9 to 9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11 to 12
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10 to 10½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	9 to 9½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11 to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12 to 13
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	5 to 5½ d.
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8 to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	1 to 1½ pm
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	5 to 5½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	14 to 16
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 8 d.
20	Jorahant Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	1½ to 2 par
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	53 to 54
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 d. to 4
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	10

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 18; Agra and Madras, March 16; Calcutta, March 15.

PROBABLY one of the most sincere mourners for the death of Lord Mayo is the Ameer of Kabul, who, as our agent Ata Mohammed Khan informs the Indian Government, has "expressed the deepest grief at this most deplorable calamity, and continues from time to time to recur to the subject with expressions of sorrow and regret." That there is more in this than meets the eye, may be gathered from the stress laid by the Ameer on his avowed belief that, "as the prosperity of the country which God has given him and that of the British Government are identical, the successor of the late Viceroy will continue to concern himself with the welfare of Afghanistan." We have no doubt that Lord Northbrook will certainly do so, in moderation. If the reported discovery of gold in Afghanistan however should turn out true, we fear that the welfare of that country will become matter of deep concern to many more people than his Lordship.

RAM SINGH, the Kuka leader, was brought down to Calcutta on the 7th March, and quietly shipped off to Rangoon—a wise precaution perhaps in the present state of feeling among his fellow-worshippers, and among Europeans also in the Punjab. Mr. Cowan's proceedings may appear indefensible in Calcutta and Bombay, but in the Punjab they seem to have found no lack of staunch defenders. There is still much uneasiness in that province regarding the Kukas and their designs. At such a time any trifle begets distrust. We are not therefore surprised to hear that the removal of the 14th N.I.—Brassey's Sikhs—from Jullundar to Rawal Pindi, has been ascribed in some quarters to their supposed connection with the Kuka movement. The true explanation however is said to be that they are wanted at Rawal Pindi to replace the 23rd N.I., who have been ordered out roadmaking on the Murree and Abbottabad road. But why, it may be asked, has the 54th Foot been sent to Jullundar? Most likely because Jullundar is a European station.

We are glad to note that the threatening symptoms to which we referred lately, as showing themselves in the Santhal coun-

try, have roused the Secretary of State to timely action. Under authority from his Grace the Santhal Pergunnahs have been proclaimed as non-regulation districts; that is, they are placed for the time being under the direct control of the Viceroy himself. It is greatly to be hoped that such an arrangement, which enables the civil officers to deal as it were at first hand with the people among whom they dwell, will result in allaying the discontent which has long been seething among the poor ignorant victims of Hindu oppression, or their own simplicity.

GENERAL POLLOCK and Dr. Bellew reached Kandahar on the 9th February, after a difficult march of 570 miles from the British frontier. There they were met by the Governor of Kandahar, attended by about two hundred of the neighbouring chiefs, who conducted them through lines of Afghan troops, under a salute of fifteen guns, to their appointed resting-place. No expense had been spared, it seems from the Governor's letter to the Ameer, to make the British Commissioners comfortable during their stay at Kandahar.

We regret to hear that Colonel Nassau Lees has been obliged once more to take sick leave to England, so soon after his return to India. We also hear that Sir W. Merewether is about to come home on furlough.

DR. MURRAY THOMPSON, F.R.S.E., one of the Professors at Roorkee College, has just been appointed Chemical Examiner to the Governments of Oudh, the North-Western, and the Central Provinces, in the room of Dr. Christison, Civil Surgeon at Agra. Major Deane, of the 19th Foot, is to be Military Secretary to Sir P. Wodehouse, the new Governor of Bombay. Mr. S. C. Bayley's resignation of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Gay, of the Bengal Finance Department, has started for England in order to help Mr. Harrison in preparing the Indian Revenue Accounts for the Indian Finance Committee. Captain Poole is the new Sanitary Commissioner for British Burmah.

FROM Bengal come good reports of the crops, except in certain districts of Orissa, where the people are reduced to eating grass and roots. Relief works have been opened there. In Oudh the spring crops generally promise a splendid yield, which will serve to compensate the cultivators for their losses of last year. Cholera, we are sorry to hear, has broken out badly in the Central Provinces on the line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. That mysterious complaint, the *dengue* fever, has shown itself at Poonah and Sholapore, brought thither, it is said, by some of the troops which landed in the *Crocodile*.

THE Indian Evidence Bill, as amended in Committee, has been passed by the Viceroy in Council.

THE telegraph informs us of Lord Northbrook's arrival at Alexandria on the 6th of this month, on his way out to India. As soon as he reaches Calcutta, Lord and Lady Napier of Merchistoun are to start on their homeward voyage. We do not envy them, if they come overland.

ACCORDING to the last annual Report on Port Blair, the number of convicts in that settlement at the beginning of last year was 7,603, of whom 638 were women. Of the whole number, 4,257 were convicted murderers, 1,677 dacoits or highwaymen, and 209 Thugs. In other words, about 85 per

cent. are undergoing punishment for crimes of the most violent character. Nearly 13 per cent. of the whole number are self-supporting or on tickets-of-leave. The most refractory of the convicts are sent, as a punishment, to work in heavy irons on Viper Island. To guard these large numbers, there are stationed in the settlement 468 soldiers of whom 113 are English, and 192 police, thus furnishing two guards to every 23 convicts. In spite of all their vigilance however, 87 convicts got away during the year, of whom 37 were never heard of again. During the six years beginning with 1865, the whole number of runaway prisoners amounted to 875; of these, 400 were retaken, 152 returned of their own accord; so that only 323 remained to account for. In all likelihood, the bulk of these last died out at sea, or starved in the jungles, or were killed by the savages who still haunt the latter.

SINCE the last changes in the distribution of India's English garrisons were carried out in 1865, the need for a fresh distribution has been rendered more and more pressing by the subsequent growth of railways, the reductions in the strength of the Indian armies, the building of new barracks, and the reasons which have forced upon the Indian Government the duty of placing as many soldiers as possible in the healthiest possible stations. A new scheme has therefore been sanctioned by the Indian Government, to be carried out with the least practicable delay, so far at least as the cavalry and infantry are concerned. Due regard, of course, must still be paid to political and strategical requirements. Peshawur, for instance, will for the present retain the services of two English regiments; but one of them will ere long be withdrawn to the hills, or some spot less fatal than Peshawur to the health and lives of our troops. Rawul Pindi will hand one infantry regiment over to Murree, receiving in its place one cavalry regiment from Ahmednuggur. One regiment of infantry will be quartered at Nowshera and one of cavalry at Sealkote. Lahore, Ferozepore, and Mooltan will hold one regiment a-piece. So will Jullundur, Subathoo, Dugshai, and Chakrata. To the great plain stations of Umballa and Meerut are allotted severally one regiment of horse and one of foot. The hill station of Ranikhet will take a regiment and a-half of foot. By-and-by, when Roorkee is abolished for British infantry, the wing there stationed will be transferred to Meerut. One regiment of foot a-piece will be quartered in Agra, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Saugor, Fort William, and Dum-Dum. Two regiments of foot are allotted for the present to Morar, two of foot and one of horse to Lucknow, four companies each to Delhi, Seetapore, Benares, Nowgong, and Jubbulpore. Detachments from the last named and Saugor will pass the hot season at Pachmarhi. Govindghur, Attock, Chunar, Futteh-gurh, and Barrackpore, will be held by detachments from the neighbouring garrisons. The Landour Convalescent Depot is to be removed to Chakrata. On the Madras side no changes are at present contemplated, but in time perhaps a detail from Kamptee will be sent to Pachmarhi. Besides the withdrawal of a cavalry regiment from Ahmednuggur, the Bombay Government are to try an experimental station in the Manderdeo Hills. Provision is thus made for a total strength of thirty-two infantry and six cavalry regiments in the Bengal Presidency, of which three cavalry and thirteen infantry regiments will be retained for the defence of the Punjab alone; five regiments and a-half of foot being reserved to guard the country between Calcutta and Allahabad. For the future distribution of the artillery no arrangement has yet been concluded.

THE Calcutta telegrams in to-day's *Times* give the main features of Sir R. Temple's Budget Statement, as delivered last Saturday. The expected surplus amounts to £1,482,990 over an expenditure of £49,930,695. According to the "regular estimates" for the past year the surplus should have been £2,700,000. The actual receipts came to £51,413,685, or nearly a million and a half over the estimated receipts, while the ordinary expenditure exceeded the estimates by more than two and a half millions. The outlay on extraordinary public works, estimated at £1,736,800 was in part defrayed by a loan of £1,167,810. The Budget estimates for 1872-73 are—Receipts, £48,771,000, and ordinary expenditure £48,534,000, leaving a surplus of £237,000; extraordinary public works, £2,615,000. The estimated balance in the Treasury on the 31st March last was twenty-one and a-half millions. On the same day of next year it is expected to be 17½ millions.

IN spite of the popular feeling on the subject, the one per cent. income-tax is to be retained for the current year, on all incomes of a thousand rupees and upwards. The rise in the taxable level from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 is a timely concession so far as it goes to the claims of the poorer classes. But it will not satisfy those who object to an income-tax altogether. Sir R. Temple laid stress, it seems, on the support afforded him in this matter by the Secretary of State; but a warm debate appears to have begun in the Legislative Council. Mr. F. Stephen spoke in favour of the tax. Mr. Bullen Smith and some of his colleagues strongly objected to pass the tax until all the papers bearing on the subject have been laid before the Council. Eventually the Tax Bill was laid upon the table and the regular discussion upon it fixed for the 16th instant.

THE Administrative Report on the Bengal Presidency for last year contains some pointed remarks on the "embarrassments" caused by the prolonged absence of the Nawab of Moorshe-dabad in England. Nothing, it seems, can be done towards settling the affairs of the Nizamat and liquidating debts which "now amount to a heavy sum," before his Highness's return. The Bengal authorities have therefore suggested that the Supreme Government should communicate with the princely truant, "advising his speedy return." We are not aware if the advice has been offered, nor have we heard of any consequent action on his Highness's part. Why his presence should be so urgently desired in India is more than we can guess. Cannot the affairs of his sham principality be settled without him? It is rather hard that a prince of his pretensions may not take his pleasures in his own way wherever he likes to tarry for that purpose. His freedom would of course be limited by the depth of his purse and the extent of his credit. On the latter point it would hardly do to venture an opinion, in view of the middle-class Briton's proverbial readiness to put his faith in princes. But so far as the Indian Government are concerned, his Highness's powers of spending may be measured by the amount of his yearly pension. If Bengal is really languishing for his return, the likeliest way of hastening that event would be to stop his allowances after a certain date.

IN a little piece now being performed by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's clever little company, one of the characters resents the indignity of being called a photographer, and insists on dubbing himself a photographic artist. Much in the same way a correspondent of the *Times of India* calls the idea of a Wahabi conspiracy to blow the English Government into the air an "hallucination," and then proceeds to show the extent of his own belief in something very like that hallucination:—

There may be disaffection: in fact, there is widespread discontent, and when there is widespread discontent there is certain to be a considerable amount of disaffection; but I do not believe in the conspiracy theory, for the plain and sensible reason that I think the real leaders of the Mahomedan community are not at all so ignorant or foolish as they are made to appear. The friends of Ameer Khan were, and are, naturally, very hostile to a Government who instituted proceedings which not only they, but the whole Mahomedan community, think were something very like persecution. Well, suppose even that they (the friends) resolved to take revenge in some way or other. However horrible the means adopted might be, I see nothing extraordinary in it.

Having just before said that he didn't believe a word of any alleged plot, he goes on to admit the likelihood of a plot to avenge on the Viceroy the punishment inflicted on Ameer Khan. It must be a curious state of mind which sees "nothing extraordinary" in such an issue from the admitted prevalence of particular feelings, and yet flatly disbelieves in "the conspiracy theory." As the same writer complains of Mr. George Campbell for not sending Mr. Wauchope to Patna, "the very headquarters of the conspirators," our bewilderment as to his real meaning remains unrelieved.

THE unfortunate shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay are circulating among the members of the House of Commons a statement of their case against the Government of India, as a prelude to the motion which Mr. Gregory is to bring forward early next month. The case contains in two dozen pages a succinct review of the circumstances which ended in the failure of a Bank established under a State Charter, and controlled to a certain extent by Government officers. Founded on the evidence taken and the Report drawn up by Sir C. Jackson's Commission of Enquiry, the document in question contains nothing new to those who followed the proceedings in

Bombay and England. So much however has happened in the meantime, that the present pamphlet may help to remind some of us of the steps by which a flourishing institution came to grief through the shortcomings of its appointed overseers. Not a few of those for whose special guidance it was written will probably have learned for the first time how largely the failure of the Bombay Bank was owing to the insertion, in its new charter, of a clause empowering its directors to lend money on the shares of any public company whatsoever. How such a clause was inserted spite of Sir C. Wood's instructions and the very different wording of the Bengal Bank Charter; how the Bill thus tampered with passed the Bombay Legislature, and received the sanction first of the Indian Government and then of Sir C. Wood himself, although his attention had been drawn to the offending clause; how the door thus opened to any amount of reckless gambling was freely used for that purpose by the directors and their friends, until no more money was left to gamble with, are all facts for which chapter and verse may easily be called in evidence. From the Government Directors who helped in playing ducks and drakes with the Bank's capital to the Secretary of State who with open eyes sanctioned the very folly he had once by anticipation denounced, every member or servant of the Government who had aught to do with the Bank's proceedings appears to have aided in ruining its luckless shareholders with a perverseness only possible during a great commercial craze. All Bombay went mad in 1863 and 1864, and the Government also passed under the spell. The mischief was intensified by the efforts of the Bombay Government to stave off the inevitable crash, which reduced numbers of their helpless servants to sudden poverty. In all equity they must be held responsible for the great bulk of the losses inflicted on the shareholders, who would now appeal to Parliament for a final hearing of their very hard case.

SOME of our Indian contemporaries have lately been showing their freedom from vulgar prejudice on the side of humanity, by proposing a variety of horrible punishments for future assassins of Englishmen in high places. In view of an event so startling as the murder of Lord Mayo, our countrymen may perhaps be excused for seeking to mould their penal processes after the native Indian pattern, or the rough and ready cruelties practised by white men on the borders of the United States. Cruelty is catching, and the modern Briton under circumstances of special provocation betrays a wonderful resemblance to his ruder forefathers in the days of the Plantagenets. Public opinion however is hardly yet ripe for a new Indian version of the horrible scenes depicted by the author of *Titus Andronicus*; and a good many people doubtless share the objection, raised by Mr. R. Elliot in the last number of *Fraser*, to the more refined indignities practised on the body of Mr. Norman's murderer. In burning his body, the Government, thinks that writer, "showed in the eyes of the people a ferocious desire to injure the prospects of the deceased in a future state." So far from acting as a deterrent, this addition to the capital sentence is even supposed in some quarters to have helped in bringing about the murder of the Viceroy who sanctioned the same. Something however may yet have to be done to prevent the spreading of a taste for assassination. Mr. Elliot's remedy, however powerful, has at least the merit of being neither savagely brutal nor studiously insulting. He would lose no time in stamping out Wahabism. "It should be proclaimed from one end of India to the other that anyone convicted of treason will be hanged, the whole of his kith and kin banished, and the possessions of the family forfeited to the State." Such a penalty would no doubt make strong appeal to the household instincts of many a plotter who, however reckless of his own life, would shrink from involving his family in a common ruin. All such questions apart however, cannot the rulers of India devise some better means than heretofore of forestalling the attempts of Wahabi plotters? A well-organised detective service under picked officers like Sleeman of old would go far to avert the necessity for "heroic" legislation.

It has been given out, we suppose on good authority, that Prince Arthur will shortly proceed to India as a Major in the Rifle Brigade, for a term of two years' service with his regiment in that country. His Royal Highness has always been conspicuous for the steady performance of his regimental duties. If his health should allow him to discharge those duties during the height of an Indian summer, his visit to India will not have been undertaken in vain.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BATTALION FOCCERS.—Lieut. R. N. Gordon, 1st batt. 11th Regiment, at Morat, March. Lieut. Huskisson, adjutant, 70th Foot, on his way from Rawul Pindie to Murree.
BENGAL.—Mr. C. Home, late of the Bengal C.S., in Europe, March 23.
BOMBAY.—General Farquharson, Bombay Infantry, late H.E.I.C.S., at Clifton, aged 51, March 20. A. F. Bellasis, Esq., B.C.S., March 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, April 4.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Mulock, Mr. H. Mulock, Capt. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Col. and Mrs. Nembhard, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Capt. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Dr. and Mrs. Waghorn, Mrs. Burne, Mr. Grant, Capt. Phillips, Major gen. Lynch, Mr. Liddellale, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Capt. Birch, Mr. Hale, Mr. Cawa, Mr. Reid, Mr. Garraway, Dr. Day, Mr. Herbert, Capt. Portman, Mr. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Havelock, Mr. Perry. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Critchley, daughter, and two sons, Mr. R. C. Johnson, Mr. C. L. Buxton, Madame Delaye, Mr. and Mrs. Artunage, Mrs. Thistlewaite and friend, Col. and Mrs. Montgomery, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Heromos, Mr. Peyce, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Green, Mr. G. E. Stanley, and Mr. R. R. Ryan and friend.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 8, 1872.

MR. TORRENS AS THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE.

MR. W. M. TORRENS'S "Book of Confessions," as he is pleased to call his clever but gloomy retrospect of Anglo-Indian history, is a wonderful instance of that morbid philanthropy which impels some men to take the darkest possible views of all public matters transacted by their own countrymen in former days.* The story of British conquest in India must, like all such tales, unfold a succession of good and evil deeds, of characters good, bad, or indifferent, of incidents not always pleasing to modern ideas of justice and humanity. There are not a few chapters of Anglo-Indian history which some of us might wish unwritten altogether, or in part; hardly one perhaps from which one or two unpleasant passages might not have been with advantage struck out. But Mr. Torrens, in his survey of the past, can find no redeeming feature in our policy from the day when our forefathers first set foot in India to that when Lord Canning annexed the little State of Dhar. The four hundred pages of his well-written volume form one long indictment against the men who built up our Indian Empire. Of all the great names that light up the pages of any history of British India, from Clive to Canning, one only, that of Lord William Bentinck, comes forth with undimmed lustre from Mr. Torrens's unsparing hands. Even the blameless Lord Hardinge receives a black mark for his share in punishing Sikh aggression after the victory of Sohraon. As for the rest, they only differ from each other as very black differs from dark brown. Clive and Warren Hastings, as a matter of course, appear as sinners of the deepest dye, and next to them in order of guilt come the three Marquises, Wellesley, Hastings, and Dalhousie. Very little mercy is shown to Cornwallis himself, whose league with the Maráthas and the Nizam against Tippoo is found to offer a very close analogy with the league of 1795 between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for the dismemberment of Poland. Of minor actors on the Indian stage, such as Malcolm, Munro, and Metcalfe, the same cruel censor writes in terms of almost equal disparagement. It seems much as if Burke's fierce enthusiasm had lent something of its lurid glow to a condensed edition of James Mill.

We hear the keynote struck in the very first pages of the book. Mr. Torrens takes a curious delight in laying bare the secret motives which may have inspired the earlier dealings of his countrymen with the natives of India. He even argues from

* Empire in Asia: A Book of Confessions. By W. M. Torrens, M.P. Trübner and Co. 1872.

a few stray facts of doubtful import, that the worst things done by the servants of the infant Company can never be made known. Before the close of the seventeenth century, the Company of Merchants trading to the East had already, in his opinion, formed those schemes of conquest which their successors learned so unscrupulously to fulfil. In the progress of that quarrel between the Company's agents and the Nawabs of Bengal, which led to the horrors of the Black Hole, Mr. Torrens can see nothing but the workings of English greed and treachery. It is always our people who are in fault. The attack on Chittagong in 1865 is treated as a piece of wanton aggression. The desire of the Company to establish their footing in India as a recognised "nation," not a mere body of casual interlopers, Mr. Torrens twists into a deliberate plan for conquering the country with which they professed to trade. Blind as his comments on English wrong-doing would show him to be to the differences between the ethical standards of one century and another, he can extenuate deeds of cruelty done by native Indians on Englishmen by a reference to like atrocities inflicted by Scotchmen upon Scotchmen more than half a century before the affair of the Black Hole. It is well of course to bear in mind what happened under William III. at Glencoe; and it is possible that Surajuddowlah had no direct share in stifling 123 English prisoners to death in a cell only eighteen feet square. But the same application of historical methods might at least have served to extenuate many of the misdeeds Mr. Torrens lays at the door of Warren Hastings and his contemporaries, living as they did in an age when the moral sense of Englishmen at home was much less refined and exacting than it appears to be now.

The spirit in which Mr. Torrens pours out his "confessions" naturally leads him to set the worst possible interpretation upon every doubtful act committed by the first and perhaps the ablest of Indian Viceroy, Warren Hastings. If even Macaulay was too free with his shadows in the portraiture of Burke's great victim, Mr. Torrens admits not a single ray of redeeming light. All the atrocious slanders which the most unscrupulous of slanderers, Sir Philip Francis, could hatch for his opponent's ruin, seem to be accepted in good faith by a writer who even goes the length of comparing Hastings with so mere a scoundrel as Nuncomar. If he wanted a parallel for the latter he would have found at least a fitter one in the author of "Junius's Letters," a man whose literary fame has helped to screen his memory from the loathing of all honourable men. There are passages in the career of Hastings which shock, no doubt, the moral sense of the present day; but by the side of Francis, whose poisonous rancour furnished Burke and Sheridan with the weapons they used so skilfully, yet to so little purpose, he stands forth an angel of light; and very few men of his day subject to like temptations would probably have come out with hands so clean. It is certain that he for one never stooped to enrich himself with the petty plunder on which Francis himself built up the very considerable fortune he carried home. Mr. Torrens's sympathies however are reserved, not for the ruler who reformed the whole administrative system of Bengal, put down corruption where he could with a strong hand, and took no small interest in the wellbeing of his native subjects; but for the stronghanded Rohillas whom he consigned, perhaps too readily, to the tender mercies of the Nawab of Oudh.

It is the same with his estimate of the career of later Viceroy. He lets his polished sarcasms play freely about Wellesley and Lord Hastings, while Tippoo and the Maráthas are painted almost as highminded patriots fighting for their fatherland.

A more impartial student of Indian history would have given our countrymen credit for wise forecast in their average dealings with native princes, whose dreams of empire involved not much regard for the rights and happiness of the native millions. It was no loss for Southern India to get freed by English aid from the heavy yoke of such ambitious usurpers as Hyder Ali and Tippoo; nor could the people at large in Hindustan have felt aught but gratitude to those who delivered them from the "iron

scourge and torturing hour" of Marátha ascendancy. In the last days of Moghul rule it was simply a question which of several claimants should fill the Moghul's place, and it was only natural that Warren Hastings and his successors should do their best to win for their own country a prize so coveted. Keen in detecting any wrong done to a native prince, Mr. Torrens remains curiously blind to the good which native peoples derived from English interference. His misplaced zeal fastens upon the subsidiary system applied by successive Viceroy to the Native States, as if it formed part of a cunningly devised scheme for getting rid of one Native State after another. Whatever were the ultimate fruits of such a system, it is clear enough that the principle of forming native contingents, officered by Englishmen, and available in time of war for English needs, seemed at one time to offer the best safeguard for the peace of India and the permanence of the native dynasties. No one will deny that such a system was "obviously meant and felt, if not in public words declared, to be a guarantee against the development of schemes hostile to English interests, and the growth of English ascendancy." Anglo-Indian statesmen would have been fools indeed not to take due precautions in their own behalf. But to accuse them, as Mr. Torrens does, of a deep-laid conspiracy to overthrow native dynasties under a fine show of interference for their good, is surely to betray a curious ignorance of the mixed motives which usually influence human conduct, as well as an obstinate blindness to the circumstances of a very peculiar time.

It would take a volume larger than his own to explode all the fallacies started or taken up by the author of these confessions. Even when the facts appear to be most strongly on his side, Mr. Torrens is not content with what can be fairly got out of them. The conquest of Sindh for example would have furnished Burke himself with full excuse for any amount of his indignant rhetoric. "Coming," as Elphinstone said, "after Afghanistan, it put one in mind of a bully who had been kicked in the streets, and went home to beat his wife in revenge." But even Lord Ellenborough could show decent cause for invading Gwalior, and the only blame attachable to Lord Hardinge for his war against the Sikhs was his utter unreadiness to meet their first attacks. We should like to know on what grounds Mr. Torrens ignores the evidence incriminating Moolraj in the acts that led to the murder of Vans Agnew and Anderson. And why, in the name of common sense, should Lord Dalhousie be vilified for annexing the Punjab, and setting up a strong, orderly, and mild rule in the place of a Prætorian sovereignty already falling to pieces? Mr. Torrens's reading of the events that led up to the conquest of Pegu seems to be founded on the curious criticisms supplied by Cobden. In the same spirit he goes to Major Bell for the means of denouncing Dalhousie's policy towards Oudh. It need hardly be added that his account of the great Viceroy's share in the annexation of that province—itsself for half a century a virtual fief of the Indian Government—differs materially from the true one. We have said that this volume needs another to refute it in detail; but after all a reader of any shrewdness will find its refutation in itself. So clearly does the note of partisanship ring throughout it, that even those who are least acquainted with Indian history will be able to pick out for themselves a good many flaws in the author's reasoning from his own premisses.

Correspondence.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Since you attach sufficient importance to the "suggestive" paper of "R. E. E.," in the March number of *Fraser's Magazine*, to give an epitome of its contents, will you permit me to reply to its main charges against Mr. Sen and the Brahma Somaj? The writer appears to know scarcely anything of Brahmoism except from the speeches of Mr. Sen in England, and of those his knowledge must be very small, judging by his

abundant misconceptions of Mr. Sen's meaning. He begins by an account of the religious service conducted by Mr. Sen at South-place Chapel on Whit-Sunday, 1870, which, though not quite accurate in detail, and omitting one of the most striking features of the sermon, is tolerably just as a whole. Then comes an epitome of the previous meeting held at the Hanover-square Rooms, to welcome Mr. Sen, followed by "R. H. E.'s" criticisms thereupon.

1. He complains that Mr. Sen had the pretension to express the gratitude of his country for the blessings of British rule—a gratitude which the writer evidently thinks could only have been credited by a sentimental English audience bent on lion-worshipping. He may not be aware that for years past Mr. Sen has been accustomed to express that gratitude before large native audiences in India; and that, shortly before starting for England, he delivered a farewell lecture on "England and India" at the Town Hall of Calcutta, before a crowded audience of 1,500 persons of all creeds and colours, in which he detailed his views on the relations between the two countries, and stated the objects of his visit to England. And the reception he met with was certainly such as to encourage him in the course he marked out.

2. Next, "R. H. E." complains of Mr. Sen's high estimate of the material resources of India, and says, pointing to the over-taxation of the country which drains its resources so terribly—"Chunder Sen's 'great future of material prosperity' is simply an impossibility, if we continue to hold India and govern it as we do at present." Does "R. H. E." suppose that the latter of these conditions is assumed by patriotic Hindoos to be an irreversible fact of nature, or that they regard the present blunders of Anglo-Indian financiers as the permanent state of things, and the abundant material riches of their country as destined to be eternally overshadowed thereby? Natives of a land that had long been civilised "when in the woods the British savage ran," are not likely to narrow their anticipations to such a limited outlook, and they may do us the honour to believe that even Anglo-Saxon rulers can learn by experience. "R. H. E." may be consoled by the information that his own trenchant exposures of "John's Indian Affairs" have been quoted with approval in the *Indian Mirror*, the Calcutta daily organ of the Brahmo Somaj, which, during its ten years' existence, has, though heartily loyal, never been wont to ignore the sins and shortcomings of the Indian Government.

3. "R. H. E." next observes that when Mr. Sen "said that the greatest achievement of all had been the religious and moral reformation of the country, he was equally wide of the truth." Now Mr. Sen did not say that either religious or moral reformation in India had resulted from the direct or conscious efforts of England (except from private and missionary influence), and he has never maintained such a view. The first English tract he published, in 1860 ("Young Bengal") especially dwelt on the mischiefs of the purely negative character of Government education in India, and it has been a frequent theme with him ever since. What he *did* say on this point in England was that "the effect of English education was marvellous and encouraging, not only from its direct results, but what was of greater importance—its indirect effects were moral and social reformation." ("Keshub Chunder Sen's English Visit," p. 373.) For the direct dealing with moral and religious life it is notorious to anyone who knows anything of Mr. Sen that he looks to religion, and (for obvious reasons) chiefly to the teaching of the Brahmo Somaj. But he knows that for this movement English education has been, at least for the leaders of Brahmoism, an indispensable preliminary. "Wherever there were English schools," he said on another occasion, "Brahmo Somajes were established as a necessary consequence of English education." ("English Visit," p. 301.) In the Brahmo Somaj "the indirect effects of education and missionary labour had been concentrated." (*Ibid*, p. 374.) What the Brahmo Somaj has done to promote the moral and religious reformation of India cannot be summarised in a sentence, but that enough has been achieved to attest the existence of a real power acting in that direction may be fearlessly asserted.

4. Passing by the less important objections of "R. H. E.," I must say a few words on his defence of caste. He concedes that all Indian reformers, from Buddha downwards, have combated this institution, but he thinks that they were all in the wrong. Caste "is a great temperance society," and although many of its customs are absurd, yet, "as an encouragement of

abstemiousness, and as thence a guardian of public morals, it cannot be too carefully cherished." To preach its destruction is (he implies) a kind of red Socialism, a "pulling down those in high places, and reducing them to the social level of the masses," which "is sure to prove a welcome signal, and appease for the moment the vanity of the multitude," but which must be deplored by sensible men. Now the institution of caste is one of multifarious aspects, and acts in an infinite variety of directions. That some of its prohibitions are based upon nature and morality is doubtless true, but this is not enough to prove that "it cannot be too carefully cherished," unless it will bear investigation as a whole, and such is certainly not the case in the opinion of enlightened Indians. There can be no possible doubt that its influence is to *disintegrate* Indian society,—to restrict men to small cliques, and to raise fictitious barriers between persons of the same general conditions of life, nay, between old friends, and between children of the same parents, if one of them has broken any of its superstitious rules. Mr. Lyall's instructive paper in the *Fortnightly Review* for last February, "On the Religion of an Indian Province," presents a striking picture of the curious process by which castes and sub-castes are multiplied, and a "continual piecemeal dissection by religious anarchy of the body politic" takes place. A more pernicious system could scarcely be imagined. And as for the "socialism" implied in the act of defying it, the charge is simply untrue. One of my Brahmo friends was out-casted because his elder brother refused to join in an idolatrous *pūja*; another, because he took a meal with a gentleman of Mahometan birth; and a third is now under the displeasure of his caste-fellows on account of his recent visit to England. Such cases might be multiplied by hundreds, and they have nothing to do with any question of rank or culture, but are simply instances of *taboo*. I suspect that the new fashion of patronising caste which has lately appeared among Anglo-Indian writers is owing to their dislike of anything that is advocated by Christian missionaries. That many of the teachings and proceedings of the missionaries have been marked by narrowness and indiscretion no candid observer can doubt; but to leap to the conclusion that whatever the missionaries approve must be narrow, and whatever they denounce must be useful, is a most unjust reaction. Yet this bias showed itself very plainly in England some years ago in reference to American slavery, where missionary Christianity had certainly got hold of a thoroughly sound principle; and the same bias appears to be at work now as respects the less understood question of caste. That all native Indian reformers, of all creeds and colours, from 500 B.C. to 1872 A.D., have declared against the institution signifies nothing, for are not the Christian missionaries on the same side, and *can* any good come out of Nazareth?

5. But the worst feature in "R. H. E.'s" paper is his complete misrepresentation of the religious and political tendencies of the Brahmo Somaj. He considers that the Hindoos "are naturally sick of us and of our Government," and "cannot but look upon it as a singularly unfortunate circumstance that, at such a conjuncture, the spirit which has resulted in the Brahmo Somaj should be rapidly extending. That spirit is an inquisitorial and sceptical spirit. Its first step has been to march to the attack of religion, its second will be to march on to a consideration of the justice of our Government in India." And when the Brahmos enlighten their countrymen on their wrongs, "when all these things become known, as one day they assuredly will be, there will arise a deep-seated feeling of universal hatred, which will surely make itself felt." The Wahabis and Mahometans are but "as chaff, compared to that spirit of which the new Theism is the living fruit."

This picture is so extravagantly wide of the mark that one can scarcely be seriously indignant at it, but considering the prevalent ignorance of Brahmoism, it is necessary to reply that so far from "marching to the attack of religion," there is, perhaps, no man living who has a more intense faith in God than Keshub Chunder Sen, or who has done more to spread that faith among his fellow men. "The new Theism" is not Atheism, nor is it merely, as "R. H. E." elsewhere implies, a sort of esoteric rationalism, fitted only for "a certain number of highly-educated, strong-minded men." "R. H. E.'s" description of the religious iconoclasts does in some respects answer to the "Young Bengal" party, with whom he seems to have confounded the Brahmos. They are, however, very different in tendency and

tone. The Brahmo Somaj is not a sect of sceptics, but a Church of believers, who desire to bring in the Kingdom of God, and who aim, not to disintegrate, but to reconstruct Indian society on pure foundations. For proof of these statements, I need only appeal to the history and literature of Brahmoism.

As to the attitude of the Brahmo Somaj to our Government, "R.H.E." seems to perceive no alternative between servile submission and "social rebellion." If he were to study the political writings and speeches of the Brahmos, he would see that the process of enlightenment on Indian grievances which he predicts has fully set in; but he would also see that other lessons have been learned from England at the same time—viz., the respect for constitutional methods of seeking redress, the desire to be just to political opponents, the ambition to act like reasonable patriots, and not like insurgent savages. Let me conclude by quoting a recent instance of this manly loyalty from the conclusion of Mr. Sen's speech at a large Calcutta meeting on the Brahmo Marriage Bill.

It ought to be an established maxim in Indian legislation that whoever wishes to do that which is right must have the sanction and protection of the British Government. But should this maxim be neglected or violated, should the Bill be shelved for the present, let us resolutely go on doing our duty in a loyal spirit. Her Majesty the Queen can nowhere find more loyal hearts than in the Brahmo Somaj. (Cheers from the native audience.) The heart that beats within us is full of loyalty and devotion to her name, and gratefully associates it with the many valuable advantages that have accrued to us from her rule. Let us, then, earnestly but respectfully continue to represent our grievances to Government, and keep up constitutional agitation till the relief needed be obtained.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

S. D. COLLET.

INDIAN DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—When the future historian shall write the decline and fall of the British Empire in India, he will probably attribute much of the derangement of the political and official machinery to the *multiplication of departments*, which are practically uncontrolled, and without responsibility; which often impede instead of assisting the machinery of Government; which facilitate favouritism without the fear of public exposure; which wink at sinecures; and, worst of all, which weight the finances with so enormous a pension list as finally to sink the ship of the State.

The department, which is the subject of the present letter, is the Canal Department. We all know that water is the want of India, even more so than railways are; that it prevents famines, gives occupation to the unemployed, keeps the small farmer out of the hands of the usurer, and converts the howling desert into the smiling garden. Every proposition then for irrigation works is sure to be welcomed with enthusiasm in India, and with satisfaction in England.

But our Canal Department is badly organised and managed. Expensive works are undertaken without due consideration, and our canal officers are entrusted with duties which they are not qualified, and cannot be expected, to perform satisfactorily.

1st. In selecting works to be undertaken, we have neglected to consider that canals ought to be constructed where water is scarce and expensive, and where irrigation is most required, and will be most remunerative. Why should we neglect the country west of the Jumna and south of the Sutlej, where every pint of water is precious? Why should we lavish our money in making canals in Northern Oudh, where we have too much water already, and where the chief return for treasures expended will be in the shape of fevers, and in deterioration of the soil by the appearance of reh, which name is given to the carbonate as well as to the sulphate of soda?

2nd. We entrust to our canal officers duties which they do not perform satisfactorily; we entrust them with the power of taxation. The present canal arrangements are the cause of constant irritation among the loyal agricultural community in many parts of the country, but especially in the Punjab, where it has been the aim of our wisest statesmen from Sir Henry Lawrence downwards to cherish contentment and respect for the British Government. On both sides of the Indus the agricultural community is at present attached to us; the land revenue is light, and the extent of cultivation has enormously increased; but the Canal Department is destroying the effect produced by a wise policy towards a Mohammedan population, whose active assistance has been and will be invaluable to us in times of war, and whose hatred would shake the foundations of the Empire.

Complaints are made that the Canal Department pays little attention to ancient customs, or to the rights of the people. They have in places put on a water-rate of ten annas (1s. 3d.) to the acre on all lands irrigated and cultivated, and half rates on grass lands. In many villages these rates amount to much more than the Government revenue; the Department has lowered beds of canals so as to deprive lands of surface irrigation without giving a penny compensation. The water rates often eat up all the profits caused by irrigation; their collection is attended with much discontent and heart-burning, and the receipts realised are sometimes entirely swallowed up by the salaries of the Canal Department. While European officers in this department enjoy large salaries, the native officers, on whom so much of the success of the system depends, are miserably paid. The sum of £48 a-year is considered very high pay for native functionaries, on whose reports losses or profits may be caused to the extent of thousands of pounds. The district officers and the Canal authorities are often at variance, and disunion among British officers is sure to lead to maladministration, and to peculation, bribery, and extortion by natives.

The *power of taxation* should without delay be withdrawn from the Canal Department, whose officers should be confined to their proper work, *the management of the water supply*.—Your obedient servant, T.

HOSPITALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Englishmen have ever been famed for the substantial character of their repasts, a peculiarity, no doubt, inherited by them from Saxon ancestors, whose rude but hospitable boards were, on days of public rejoicing, or family merry-making, wont to groan under the weight of animals roasted whole, and of massy flaggons of mead and wassail.

The remembrance of this custom is still kept up at Christmas by their Sovereigns, save that the baron of beef is the less imposing representative of the Brobdignag dishes of their ancestors, and that the sparkling juice of the grape replaces the heavier and more heterogenous but less intoxicating compound of sugar, ale, apples, and spices.

A like spirit of conviviality and good fellowship is still to be found among the various public bodies throughout the United Kingdom, but more especially those of the City of London, including its twelve Companies, and until its dissolution in 1858, the late East India Company. But among the regales given by these corporations, none excelled, if any equalled, those of the last mentioned company, whether in the delicacy and *recherché* character of the viands, the variety and richness of the wines, or the splendour and magnificence of the *tout ensemble*.

Now, Sir, when it is considered that in the Indian mind an idea of grandeur and dignity is ever associated with that of high official station, nothing could be more politic than for the company to throw around their representative, "the man whom they delight to honour," a halo of esteem, eulogy, and confidence, as expressed at such *reunions* in commendation of the party selected for their representative in the land of the Babers and the Akbars. But now, unfortunately, *tempora mutantur*, and in obedience to a cheese-paring, candle-ends' niggardliness, misnamed economy, the representative of the Mistress of an Empire on which the sun never sets is whisked away to the seat of Government shorn of all *prestige*, and with no more pride and pomp of circumstance than that with which a diplomatic agent is despatched to some petty South American republic, or a vice-consul is sent to Dahomey or Jaddah. Would an Indian, I would ask, believe it possible that Lord Northbrook, having kissed hands at Windsor, was suffered to leave the Castle without having been invited to dinner, or even offered a sandwich and a glass of Bass's wherewith to wet his whistle?

Surely it is high time, for England's credit, that such mean and churlish parsimony should be sent to "the right about," and replaced by that spirit of generosity and munificence the example of which was set by the now extinct *Company Bahadoor*.—Your obedient servant,

April 5.

SYED ABDOOLAH.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HUSKISSON.—We regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Huskisson, Adjutant 70th Foot, on his way from Rawul Pindie to Murree, whither he had been ordered for change, in consequence of fever. Two officers of the same battalion are also suffering from fever, but it is expected they will recover.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Indian Observer* thinks that, so far from advocating an increase to the Covenanted Service, every consideration, both of policy and finance, should lead the Government to seek for its speedy abolition on its present basis. The sole reason we can find for maintaining the anomaly of a close service in the present day is the necessity in India of having men under training for those offices in the administration which must be filled by experienced Englishmen. The admission of natives to the Covenanted Service has destroyed, to our idea, its whole *raison d'être*. We go further even than the Secretary of State in advocating the employment of native agency. But we see no sense in maintaining an expensive privileged service for the performance of the ordinary work of the country. We would rigorously define the offices that must, in virtue of the tenure on which we hold India, be filled by Englishmen of ability who consent to devote their lives to Indian work. For the due supply of these offices we would keep up a limited Covenanted Service, the appointments in which should be given either, as now, by competition in England to European British subjects only, or, better still, be awarded as university prizes. A service one-third the present strength would be ample for all purposes. All other appointments, including the whole judicial service, should be thrown open to competition in this country, a preference being given to natives, and salaries being fixed and leave rules framed mainly with a view to their employment. The Educational Department would perhaps have to be treated exceptionally, but only for a time. We are convinced that, so far from accepting the enormously expensive and useless extension of the Covenanted Service proposed by the Duke of Argyll, supreme considerations of financial necessity will very soon force the Government of India to some such measures as we have suggested. It is the duty of every man who lays claim to forethought to give them his hearty support. We have no space left to show how the present service may be reduced to reasonable numbers. Suffice it to say that a scheme permitting retirement without medical certificate on reduced pensions before the close of service would get rid of many disappointed and useless men, and would prove in the end far less costly to Government than the prospect now before it.

THE HON. MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

The *Pioneer* dissents from those who think Mr. George Campbell an ambitious man. They are wrong; Mr. George Campbell has no objection to getting on; but it is by no means the sole object of his life. Notoriety is almost as sweet to him as success, and he is not at all particular as to the line in which he attains it. It is indispensable to him that he be talked of, but not that he be praised. He has very clear and decided convictions, and the strongest inclination to act upon them. These convictions are moreover entirely his own; hence if they are sometimes eccentric, their originality is unquestionable. So much so that if Mr. George Campbell had one idea which he had the smallest suspicion was borrowed, however sound it might be, we believe he would reject it on the spot. If Mr. Campbell believe in little else, he believes implicitly in himself. Nor is his belief altogether a delusion and a snare. Mr. George Campbell is clever—undoubtedly clever; but his cleverness, though striking, is of a character much more likely to mar than to make his reputation. On the whole we would classify him as a restless and impulsive rather than an "ambitious" man. His two most prominent characteristics are impulsiveness and restlessness, which lead him not only to desire to reform every thing, but actually to attempt to carry his wishes into effect; while the latter impels him, in spite of himself, to enter upon fresh reforms before he has had time even to reflect upon those he has already undertaken. His foible is omniscience. He will dash off a minute upon opium, salt, or land tenures, in India or in any other part of the known world, at a quarter of an hour's notice. He will undertake to read a lecture before the Royal Society upon ethnology, psychology, comparative philology, or any other ology; upon astronomy and the corona, botany and the cholera germ, optics and the speculum, diseases of the British Constitution and the hip-joint—or any mortal or immortal thing, in a week. Such a man must have a considerable amount of moral courage, and Mr. George Campbell is endowed with this quality in an eminent degree. He is perpetually "rushing in where angels fear to tread." Nothing is too great, too arduous, or too hazardous for his indomitable spirit. He has already abolished the Urdu language; the Bengali language has been warned and trembles; and if he goes on at his present pace, it may be truly, as it has lately been facetiously said of him that—

—Campbell will soon
Move to abolish the Sun and the Moon.

And yet, though we may appear to indulge in a little pleasant sarcasm at Mr. Campbell's expense, we have no desire to speak harshly or unkindly of him. On the contrary, we have much admiration for Mr. George Campbell, and not for his courage only. We admire

him for his perseverance, his originality, and his energy. In his impulsiveness we see the exuberance of his zeal for the public service. His ideas, too, of reform generally take a right direction; and he is only prevented from completing one because he is in such a desperate hurry to begin another. Above all, we admire him because we believe him to be thoroughly honest. If Mr. George Campbell will only be more discreet in his measures, more thoughtful in the preparation of his notes and minutes, and will write fewer of them, and less quixotic in his tilts and tournaments against his own service, we think it probable that he will rise above even his present position and certainly above his present reputation.

JUDICIAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Englishman* admits that there is a great deal too much of "judicial government" in India. We have laid regulation upon regulation, and Act upon Act; we have built up a highly technical system of procedure; we have gone out of our way to define rights which have only been doubtful since we took their explanation in hand; and, generally, we have inaugurated what the natives call the "Vakil's Raj." The plain questions of right and wrong are confused by a multitude of technicalities; and, what with circulars, constructions, and rulings, few know how they are to get their rights acknowledged. With the Englishman's fixed idea, that what is good for England must be good for India, we have introduced many a useless innovation, and imposed many a weary burthen; we have created a system under which the smaller holdings of land have passed almost entirely into the hands of the money-lender or the attorney, and which seems to care little for justice, unless it be dispensed according to form and statement. For the last twenty years at least we have been endeavouring to govern India "judicially," and we quite agree with Mr. Campbell that the result is not encouraging. The worst of it is that the natives, for whom we are making all these exertions, for whose benefit we keep up no less than four legislative councils, and no end of highly "systematised" courts, are not in the least grateful. It was supposed that they would be glad to have a court of justice, civil or criminal, near them! Quite the contrary. They prefer settling their affairs out of Court, and saving the fees of pleaders and cost of stamps; and, as a general rule, ordinary petty criminal charges are rarely preferred but from motives of vengeance, when something more than redress is wanted. The people as a mass were much happier before their paternal Government took so much pains to make them happy. They managed very well when there was no civil court nearer than the Sadr Station, and we may depend upon it that they are not grateful for the so-called improvements we have forced upon them. We have little doubt that the majority have sometimes a kind of longing for the good old days of Mahratta or Moslem rule, when, if life and property were rather insecure, there were at least but few State taxes, and those well known and easily collected. Life is not thought much of in India even now, but a method of taxation which seems to be always changing and never ending is a weariness of the flesh which sooner or later gets too hard to bear. It is the old complaint over again—we legislate for Asiatics as we should do for our own countrymen. We give them what we suppose to be blessings; we place them on juries; we build courts close to their doors; we sow magistrates and munsifs broadcast over the land; we fence in the people's rights by a most elaborate and complicated hedge of legal difficulties, and then we wonder that they don't care for these things, but prefer being let alone. The mistake we have made for the last quarter of a century has been, not "letting them alone." Why should we insist on governing them judicially if they had rather not? Why should we be continually dinning into their ears the advantages of our ways when our ways are not their ways? It is, we believe, perfectly true that the feelings of the natives of this country have undergone an immense change towards their rulers within the last twenty years. There used to be something which might have easily passed for love between them, but who will say that it is so now? In very remote parts of the country, where the non-regulation system has kept out a good many of our so-called improvements, the feeling may still exist; but generally the English Government has become an embodiment of rules and regulations, combined with a strong mixture of appeals and taxes. It is with ninety-nine out of a hundred the "Raj of the Vakil," and we quite sympathise with Mr. Campbell's desire to prevent any extension of the system.

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

The *Englishman* thinks it somewhat strange that the proposal to legalise the marriages of persons who have abandoned their original religions, without embracing Christianity, should be viewed by a portion of the Legislative Council as a dangerous innovation, and should be opposed as a dangerous blow at the social fabric and established religions. It would be impossible more completely to misrepresent the true purport of the measure. So far from being revolutionary, it is, in fact, timidly conservative. Whereas Lord Lawrence, probably the most experienced and sagacious official of his day, sanctioned the introduction of a Civil Marriage Bill, which was to be universally applicable; the present Bill leaves all the established religions abso-

Bengal.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE IN INDIA.

The following has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* :—

"TO THE EDITOR,—Sir,—Your verbose, 'persistent, and opinionative' contemporary, the *Times of India* (his own words), has favoured its readers with another long diatribe on the question of gauge for Indian railways. The writer, whoever he is, has first a supercilious sneer at Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways, for circulating Mr. Hawkesley's opinion along with the last half-yearly report of the Scinde Railway meeting.

"It is very fortunate for Indian railway enterprise that Mr. W. P. Andrew is a 'persistent and opinionative' man, as to that very qualification India owes the early introduction of railways, when nearly everybody else thought they would never answer in India.

"Commencing life as a young Indian officer in Bengal, he soon, like many others in India, found a more congenial sphere in the Postal Department, and after his early retirement from the service, being no longer dependent on his profession for a living, he took up the Indian Railway question, and his book, by an old Indian Postmaster, was, I believe, the first book that had a convincing effect on the authorities in Leadenhall-street and at the Board of Control. I have heard a gentleman tell the story that, upon one occasion, calling at the latter place in Cannon-row, Westminster, he found the old directors and the president, Sir J. Hobhouse, discussing the subject in a most animated manner with Mr. Andrew's book in their hands. How he was finally shuffled out in an underhand way from the Bengal line, and was offered the Scinde line, is a matter that was well known at the time. He was treated like poor John Chapman on the Great Indian Peninsula line, only Mr. Andrew had powerful friends, and had lots of 'persistence' left in him.

"Mr. Andrew was one of the first to recognise the importance of making cheaper railways in India, for it was he who started and matured a company in 1857 for that purpose in connection with the iron mines of Kumaon; but his persistence did not, in this instance, prevail, though he almost begged the Government at home to sanction that scheme in lieu of the Punjab and Delhi line. In this attempt he spent of his own money, to my certain knowledge, upwards of £2,000, and I dropped a trifle of about half as much on the same cause, for which we neither got thanks nor anathemas, only official snubs. I also know that Mr. Andrew has spent large sums of his own money for promoting the telegraph (*via Turkey*) to India, also in the Euphrates Valley line, so that he is always ready to back up his persistence and opinionativeness with his own ready cash. Mr. Andrew is quite able to take care of himself, but it is not here, so I have taken up my pen to defend him as an old and well-known acquaintance, but I am in no way connected with him or any of the undertakings he is engaged in at present.

"As regards the question of gauge plenty has already been said and written, and the Government will probably persist in its blundering policy until it finds out its mistake to its cost. The only recommendation which I can see for the narrow gauge is that it will give additional employment to railway engineers and contractors to take them up and relay them, so 'it's an ill wind that blow's nobody any good.' My theory is, instead of trying to make so many railways, make a few thousand miles of good common roads, and make the railways when they are wanted, and not till then. The new Governor-General will, as a large English capitalist, have had many opportunities of knowing all about the break of gauge question, and he will doubtless bring his experience to bear, it is hoped, before it is too late.

"As to who initiated the narrow gauge question or backed it up besides 'C.E.' in the *Times* (a well-known gentleman of Hibernian experience), there is no doubt that Colonel R. L. Strachey has had much to do with it; he is one of those peculiarly clever and crochety gentlemen who would write a minute on any subject, be it the vibration of a magnet, the amputation of a limb, the erection of a barracks, the excavation of a dock or a ditch, the building of a locomotive; indeed, writing minutes has ever been his particular forte, of which hundreds of examples might be given. But one will suffice for Bombay. Witness his memo. on the harbour of Bombay, and his recommendation to buy up the Elphinstone wilderness and its puddle docks.

"S. C. E.

"February, 1872."

Miscellaneous.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Williams, paymaster, Sirhind Circle, retires from the service at once.

DEATH OF LIEUT. R. N. GORDON.—The Jabulpore paper mentions the death of Lieut. R. N. Gordon, of the 1-11th regiment, at Morar, of brain fever, caught whilst out in camp.

SHIAHS AND SUNIS.—For the first time for hundreds of years the two opposite Mahomedan sects of Sunis and Shiahs knelt together in harmonious prayer at Meerut, on the occasion of thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

lutely untouched, and merely extends, in a distinctly legal form, to such persons as have abandoned their creeds, a right which (as Mr. Stephen on a late occasion conclusively showed) there is every reason to believe already exists. Less than this we surely could not do. To tell a man that he may abandon his religion "without forfeiture of property or rights," and then to deny him the power of contracting a valid marriage, is a species of trifling and meanness to which it is impossible that the British Government should condescend. But then it is said, "why not confine the Bill to the Brahmo Somaj, instead of making it applicable to all who have abandoned the native religions?" The answer is, first, that at the present moment there are other classes besides the Brahmo Somaj body who need the relief of the Bill; and secondly, that, even if there were not, nothing could be more certain to produce trouble, confusion, and litigation for the future, than to make so vague, indeterminate, and fluctuating a community as the Brahmo Somaj the subject of express legislation. As it is, the body has already split up, and one-half of its members are as anxious for the Bill as the other half are vehement against it. These halves are again, as is the certain tendency in such cases, separating into smaller sub-divisions. Some declare themselves Hindus; some passionately disavow Hinduism; some accept Keshub Chunder Sen as their leader; others altogether repudiate his authority. Some are for bringing women into public; some are for the maintenance of the purdah. Each and all claim to be the true Brahmo Somaj. Each month, we may say, will develop some new divergence of opinion; each month the task of deciding what is the Brahmo Somaj will become increasingly difficult; each month the sect will include views more widely remote, feelings more strongly unsympathetic. Surely, with such a process at work, it would be the height of impolicy to legislate expressly for a body which at the present moment it would be difficult to define, and which, in a few years, is likely to comprise a dozen hostile sects with nothing in common with one another, but the name to which all have equal pretensions. Thus, a general civil marriage having been abandoned as too revolutionary, and a Bill expressly for Brahmos as certain to produce confusion, we do not see what course was open to the Government but to introduce a measure of which all who are not members of any of the established religions might equally make use. The present is in fact a Civil Marriage Bill, confined in its effect to that area to which none of the great creeds of the country extends.

HILL TEA.—We see it stated that the Punjab hill tea is coming into favour in Bokhara and Kabul. Kabul merchants are said to have instructed their agents to buy up all the hill tea sent to Umritsur.—*Pioneer*.

THE NIZAM'S COAL-FIELDS.—The existence of coal on the Nizam's side of the Wurda valley is now no longer a matter of speculation, and the active measures which H.H.'s Government is taking to ascertain the real extent of these hidden mines of wealth show that it is fully alive to the importance of the discovery. Should the expectations which these discoveries have given rise to be realised, the future of these territories bids fair to be very prosperous. Besides being productive of incalculable benefit to the State, it will also be the means of affording excellent opportunities to enterprising capitalists, whom, doubtless, the Government would gladly encourage, and employment to many. Coal has been found in the districts of Indore, Commumett, and Yellgundal; and the extent of these discoveries warrants the belief that the coal-measures are spread over a considerable tract of country. Experimental measures on a large scale have as yet been carried on only at Rajore and Tasti in the last-named district. A mining party has lately been despatched to the Commumett district, and reports of his progress will be anxiously looked for. The results of the operations at Rajore and Tasti are of a highly encouraging and satisfactory nature. A seam of coal in one part fifty feet thick, and, as far as at present ascertained, extending over an area of five square miles, has been struck; and the best kind of coal obtained has been pronounced by an eminent geologist to be of a very good quality and equal to any that has as yet been found in this country. This opinion is borne out by the results of several experiments which have been made in connection with this coal. It burns with a clear, bright flame, imports no offensive odour, emits gaseous matter freely, and leaves an average residue of only thirteen per cent. of ash, which is considered a fair average for Indian coal. It is further stated that this coal is well adapted for the use of locomotives. Samples are to be sent to Dr. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, for analysis and report. It may be remarked that it is the opinion of geologists that these coal-measures lie chiefly on the right or south side of the Wurda river. If this be so, the Nizam's State is to be congratulated on the good fortune in store for it. These facts in a great measure support the railway scheme proposed a short time back by Mr. Hardy Johnston, the secretary to H.H. the Nizam's Government, P. W. D., and fully justifies the energy with which that gentleman is now pushing on the survey of the line of railway which is to connect these important coal fields with Hyderabad. The Government of India will, there is no doubt, immediately the importance of the project is placed beyond question, see the advisability of bringing the main lines of railways in British territories into connection with those which are about to be undertaken in this State.—*Madras Times*.

CHOLERA IN JAUNPORE.—We regret to hear that cholera is very prevalent in the Jaunpore district, to the north of Benares and Allahabad. Vigorous measures have, however, we are glad to observe, been taken by the authorities to check it.

LOODIANA.—We read that it has been determined that Loodiana is again to be made a military station. The 1st Goorkhas and a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry will remain there till relieved. H.M. 54th at Jullundur will probably contribute to the force to be stationed there.

THE MOHURRUM.—Hindoos and Mahomedans throughout India have arranged that the Holey and Mohurram festivals this year shall not clash, and so lead to breaches of the public peace. The Hindoo festival is generally to be held three days earlier than usual, and the Mahomedan one three days later.

POLITICAL.—Major Bannerman, Bheel Agent, and who is in political charge of the Bhopawar Agency, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, has been transferred as political agent to Rewah, in place of Captain Bradford, who has proceeded on leave to England. The nomination of Major Bannerman's successor rests with Major-General Daly, C.B.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the bank's establishment:—Mr. John Hector to be acting-inspector of branches, Mr. Thomas Dyson to resume charge of the Moulmein Branch, Mr. J. Seymour Keay to be agent at Patna, vice Mr. W. F. Fraser, appointed agent at Lahore. Mr. J. D. Watters, of Lahore, is no longer in the bank's service.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' SCHOLARSHIP.—The civil engineers of the Bengal Public Works Department have started an Endowment Fund for giving scholarships to the Cooper's-hill College. The idea was started by Mr. Leonard, chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Bengal, and it has been most liberally responded to by the service generally, sufficient subscriptions having been already promised to enable the fund to give exhibitions to the extent of £250 per annum.

GOLD IN KANDAHAR.—General Pollock has, we are informed, remitted to Calcutta specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the neighbourhood of Kandahar, which, in the opinion of the best mineralogists available, seem to argue the presence, in considerable quantity and in very rich proportion, of the precious metal. It would open up curious prospects to speculation if the Amir were to indent on Australia or California for scientific diggers.—*Pioneer*.

THE KOOKAS AND THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.—A correspondent writing to the *Indian Statesman* from Umritsur says that the Kookas boast that the death of Lord Mayo was caused by their Gooroo, Ram Singh. The same writer adds, "They say the same of the murder of Justice Norman. The two murders were in revenge of the hanging of the Raicote murderers and the execution of the Kotlah rebels. They say also that the aurora was the blood of their brethren calling for vengeance from heaven."

COST OF THE CAMP AT DELHI.—It is said by a contemporary that the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, which it was originally estimated would cost but two lacs of rupees, has cost four lacs. This increase on the estimated expenditure is attributed to several regiments having been compelled to halt for a fortnight on the line of march to the camp in consequence of the outbreak of cholera. It is also estimated that the Camp of Exercise to be held every other year will not cost more than two hundred thousand rupees.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant, Bengal, having applied for leave of absence for one year to go to Europe, it has been ordered by the Financial Department, Government of India, that he must retire on pension, and it is rumoured that Mr. Biss, at present attached to the Comptroller-General's Office, will be appointed to officiate in the post. Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Acting Deputy Comptroller-General, will be appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, on Mr. Clark's retirement on pension.—*Englishman*, March 13.

A SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME.—The *Indian Observer* republishes a Bengalee's programme of an evening's scientific entertainment, which is said to have been circulated "in an important station in Bengal." It is headed "phantasmagoria and splendid magics," and contains promises of "deserving views" and "astronomical representations." The whole is guaranteed as "a very enchanting, pleasing and deserving magics, both European and Indian, highly interesting to the students and to those that are not acquainted with the astronomical science."

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING.—The handsome prizes given annually by Lord Napier of Magdala for excellence in shooting in the Indian Army are producing splendid results. Last year there were 1,950 competitors for these prizes; this year there have been 3,100! The shooting also has improved wonderfully. In 1870-71 the improvement, taking the shooting of the whole army together, was as great as 25 points over the register of the previous twelvemonth, and this year there has been a further advance of 14 points—a total gain in two years of 39 points. The special prizes are a cup valued in England at £70, a watch at £20, and a sword at £10. The whole of the entrance-money, moreover, Rs. 3,100, is distributed in a number of money prizes, thereby giving a large number of competitors a chance of much more than recouping their entrance money.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—It seems very hard on the Medical officers of the Bengal Service that to meet the want of candidates from England their furlough should be stopped! Yet such we (*Pioneer*) understand to be the case, and so long as Mr. Grant Duff thinks it preferable to allow vacancies to accumulate over a series of years instead of holding regular yearly examinations, this state of thing must, we suppose, continue. The most pressing evil is the retention of officers in India who have served for more than the prescribed time, and who naturally look forward with confidence for permission to visit England, not only to recruit their strength, but to refreshen their knowledge of a profession which more than any other is constantly progressive.

MR. HOWELL'S ILLNESS.—We greatly regret to learn from the *Pioneer* that Mr. Arthur Howell, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home and Financial Departments, is suffering under so severe and sudden an access of indisposition that he has been ordered home at once from Calcutta, and forbidden by his medical advisers to incur the fatigue of the long railroad journey to Bombay. He will accordingly sail from Calcutta on the 14th inst. As our contemporary remarks—"In Mr. Howell the Government of India will lose temporarily one of its very ablest servants. The services he has already rendered in the single department of education would alone suffice to make a long career illustrious."

THE NEW FIELD PIECE.—The experimental practice of D-D brigade R.H.A., with the new nine-pounder rifled guns, against the embrasure of date logs, constructed at the Royal Artillery Butts at Delhi, was a partial failure. No fault is attributed to the piece, the projectile, or the cartridge, the laying of the guns at the different ranges from 500 to 1,700 yards was overlooked by Captain Sir William Hamilton himself, but an experienced officer on the spot considered that the men had not had sufficient acquaintance with the new weapon, its equipment, ammunition, and stores. Lord Napier ordered the guns to be returned into store the following day, and Captain Hamilton received back the old nine-pounder equipment.

A COURTEOUS ANSWER.—Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has received the subjoined letter in reply to one despatched by him to Colonel Ponsonby expressing his gratification at the recovery of the Prince of Wales:—"OSBORNE, Feb. 8, 1872.—My dear Sir,—I lost no time in laying before the Queen the kind letter you have written to me, and can assure you that her Majesty was much gratified with the sympathising and loyal expressions you have made use of in conveying your congratulations on the happy recovery of the Prince of Wales. I am happy to say that his Royal Highness is rapidly recovering his strength, and intends to take part, if he is well enough, in the Thanksgiving Service on the 27th.—Believe me, &c., HENRY F. PONSONBY."

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.—His Highness the Maharajah Rhanbeer Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere, has, in token of gratitude for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the sum of £2,100, to be expended in the relief of the sick and distressed in the hospitals and charitable institutions of the Punjab. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has allotted this munificent gift as follows:—Mayo Dispensary, Lahore, £700; Dispensary, Umritsur, £400; Delhi, £400; Peshawur, £200; Sealkote, £100; Gujranwala, £100; Mooltan, £100; Leper Asylum, Umritsur, £100. The Lieutenant-Governor has not prescribed any manner in which the money thus allotted may be utilised, as he feels confident that the European and native gentlemen who form the committees of the several institutions will use their best endeavours to give full effect to the generous intentions of his Highness the Maharajah.

GENERAL BEATSON, THE "INDIAN MURAT."—It is strange that the London compilers of Reuter's telegrams should not have thought the demise of an officer who has played so conspicuous a part both in Europe and in India worthy of report. Indeed this circumstance would almost warrant a faint hope that the announcement of his death may be erroneous. But the broken health in which he left us only a few months ago makes the sad report only too credible. With some weaknesses or eccentricities, General Beatson had many qualities to command regard. He had seen much and most varied service in Spain, in Scinde and the Deccan, and in Turkey and the Crimea. In that last field of active service General Beatson was in a false position—the duties expected from him were incompatible with the conditions within which he was to perform them. He was put at the head of a horde of savages, and people were shocked because his lawless brigands were not as meek as missionaries. They gave him nothing to do, and sneered because he did nothing. It was one of the greatest blunders of that war of blunders, that the English commanders-in-chief possessed and wasted an instrument so incomparable in its way as Brigadier Beatson at that time was. He was never the same since. The mortification of a great chance missed distorted some of his best qualities into defects. His energy became restlessness, and his justifiable self-confidence, when it had no field for exercise, was apt to be betrayed into self-assertion. The truth is that, though devoted to the last to his profession, he was latterly a mere wreck—a touching spectacle to those who remembered the brilliant leader of Beatson's Horse, such as he was when, in Bundelkund and the Deccan, he won deservedly the title of the "Indian Murat."—*Pioneer*, March 6.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The report of the Committee appointed to examine into the causes of the loss of traffic on the East Indian Railway mention the following drawbacks to sending goods by rail, as compared with transport by river:—(1), the complicated nature of the tariff and the frequent changes made in it, so puzzling to native dealers; (2), non-publication of the tariff in the vernacular, leaving the trader at the mercy of railway underlings; (3), the general incivility of railway officials of all grades; (4), insufficient shed accommodation at the stations; (5), the want of other facilities at the stations for receiving and despatching goods; the necessity of bribing understrappers, and worry of all kinds; (6), the loss from pilfering and ill-usage; (7), difficulty in getting compensation for losses; (8), the practice of not granting receipts for cost of carriage of bearing goods, or for excess sums charged on delivery; (9), want of punctuality in despatch; (10), the system of demurrages at Howrah.—*Pioneer*.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.—Loss of the "OCEAN CHIEF."—On Sunday last, according to one contemporary, and on Monday evening, according to another, a serious collision took place in the Hooghly between the steamer *Thomas Wilson* and the ship *Ocean Chief*. The *Englishman* says:—"The steamer *Thomas Wilson*, outward bound, ran into the *Ocean Chief* at Royapur Reach, striking her on the star-board bow. The *Ocean Chief's* boats were ordered out at once, and the crew, with the exception of one man, were all saved. It is said that the unfortunate ship went down five minutes after she was struck. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained." The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The former vessel (*Ocean Chief*) appears to have sustained serious damage since she foundered in Royapur Reach at five o'clock on the same day. The steamer proceeded on to sea. No telegrams other than those that appear in the *Gazette* have been received relative to the *Ocean Chief*, so that we presume no lives were lost. This is the first casualty that has happened in the Hooghly this year."—*Times of India*, March 18.

LADY MAYO AND THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—We find from the *Urdu Guide* that the following letter of condolence has been sent by the ex-King of Oude to Lady Mayo:—"Dear Lady, I have learnt with deep horror and pain the announcement of the frightful death, under the vile hand of a wanton convict at Port Blair, of my esteemed friend his Excellency the Earl of Mayo, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The grief universally felt at his untimely death is a faithful index of the esteem and respect in which all classes held his Lordship for his eminent qualities and virtues, and for his devotion for the welfare of the people over whom he governed with the abilities of a consummate statesman. If his Excellency's death under so painful a circumstance has cast gloom and grief over all who have heard it, I shrink to think how poignant must be the grief you cannot help suffering from, and I sincerely pray to the Almighty Dispenser of all things to give you strength to bear the irreparable loss and bereavement you are mourning for, far above all others, and that your Excellency may reach home in good health, and when surrounded by your children and family, your Ladyship may obtain resignation and even happiness for many years to come. With sincere sympathy and esteem, your Excellency's valued husband's sincere friend, Wajid Ali."

RETURN OF GENERAL BOURCHIER'S COLUMN.—The following, we understand, are the orders issued for the departure of the troops and coolies attached to General Bouchier's, or the Left Column of the Loshai Expedition from Chattak:—"The Left Wing 22nd P.N.I. will leave Chattak on the 18th March, embarking on the *Jabuna* and *Ganges*, and proceeding to Dacca, where the depot and luggage of the regiment will be picked up and taken on to Goalando. After the disembarkation at Goalando the *Jabuna* and *Ganges* will return to Chattak for coolies. The Head-quarters 22nd P.N.I., half Battery Royal Artillery, and one company Sappers will embark at Chattak on board the flat *Ghazepore* about the 26th of March. Four hundred and ninety-five coolies will embark on the same date on board the flat *Gogra*. The two flats will be towed by the steamer *Prince Albert* to Golando, arriving there about the 1st or 2nd April. The steamer *Prince Albert* and the two flats will then return to Chattak for coolies. The 42nd Assam L.I. and the 14th N.I. will march to Gowhatti and Shillong respectively from Sivas. The *Kolodyne* and *Sola* will be at Gowhatti to take the 42nd in vans to Dibrugarh, and bring back thence the troops detached from the 43rd N.I., from Gowhatti and Tezpur respectively. The Commissariat Department will victual the transports, and twelve feet is to be the space allowed to each man. As yet little or nothing is known as to the return of troops from General Brownlow's (or the Right) Column, but it is to be hoped that they will not be kept in the Loshai country much longer, as the climate must be telling on everyone by this time.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 8. Star of Scotia, Smith, London; James A. Wright, Morrison, Singapore; Segoff, Suffoden, Nacoda; Sir Robert Sale, Eales, Adelaide.—10. Str. Australia, Murray, Suez; Ocean Chief, Pennee, Rio de Janeiro; Khandish, Sennett, Singapore; Lord Clyde, Murphy, Liverpool.—11. Lady Elgin, McNabb, Mauritius; Mysore, Overton, London; Rinaldo, Motton, Liverpool.—12. Str. Bertha, Lawrence, London.—13. Coringa, Bogart, Boston; Nelson, Randa, Bombay; Red Gauntlet,

Swan, Bombay; Lord of the Isles, Craigie, Liverpool; Baroda, Tully, Liverpool.—14. Ardgowan, Kerr, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March 8. Str. Sirius, str. Kangaroo; and a barque.—9. Str. Hector; Ben Lomond, Lake Lemon, Dulcep Singh, Beaumaris Castle, Fathie Salem, and Conflict.—10. Str. Zeno.—12. Str. Himalaya; Colombo.—13. Str. Penang; Tahisman, Indian Merchant, Cordillera, and Cutch Merchant.—14. British Princess, Glenroy, Melbourne, and Oceanica.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. D. Fuller, Miss Rogers, Mr. E. Broughton.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Messrs. S. Smith, D. Solomon, J. G. Ryan, and Rev. Mr. Petit.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. W. B. Money, Mrs. Grasman and two children. For GALLA.—Mrs. Traward, and Mr. F. Pelley. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Joy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. J. B. Worran and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howell, C.S., and four children, Mrs. R. F. Graham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mooyer and child, Dr. Muir, Miss Phillips, Miss Heaton, Capt. and Mrs. Carrie and infant, Miss C. Shillingford, Mr. and Mrs. Porch and infant, Rev. E. C. Stuart, Miss Slater, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Judge and four children, Miss Jerrom, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Alder, Mr. A. Laudale, Mr. J. Phair, Mr. G. Burchett, Mrs. Friend, Dr. Lithgow, Mrs. Vunrenen, Miss Vunrenen, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. A. Cappell, Mr. C. A. Bailey, Mr. F. P. Maccoy, Mrs. Smith, three children and infant, and Mr. Robinson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 15, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 14 to 99 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 2 to 99 6
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 2 to 99 6
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	109 10 to 109 12
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	101 6 to 101 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. Od.
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agri Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	98 to 99
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	390 to 400
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1430 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	60 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	415 ...	545 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	88 to 87
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	190 ...	38 to 40
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	68 to 69*
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	155 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	165 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	345 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	600 ...	625 to 630
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	90 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	75 to 76
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	345 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 81
Sinla Bank ...	500 ...	540 to 550
Tripartite Indigo ...	200 ...	80 to 81
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 8 9 to 40 0 0 ...	£2 5 9 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 11 3 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 4 0 0 ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 15.—Jute: A large business has been done in inferior sorts during the week, but prices remain unchanged. Saltpetre has fallen slightly, owing to a less demand. Rice: A large business has been done, but the stocks being very large, no change in rates has taken place, though the market has a downward tendency. Linseed: Some of the North-Western grain sent to market has found purchasers at 4-5 per cent. refraction, and for forward delivery the same price has been paid for 3 per cent. refraction. Raw Silk: The sales during the week have amounted to about 77 bales, at Rs. 23, for J. and R. W. Sardah, to Rs. 15-4 for native Jungypore. The November fund is coming but slowly to market. Corals: About 6,000 pieces have been sold during the week at from Rs. 167 to 160 for the best sorts. The stocks continue large, but holders are firm.

Madras.

THE TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY.—The Traction Engine Company in Madras, after a long struggle, has collapsed, and the engine and plant are advertised to be sold by the Sheriff.

THE VELLAU BRIDGE.—The local Government have applied to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief for the services of a European non-commissioned officer and twelve native sappers from Bangalore to proceed immediately to the site of the bridge recently destroyed across the Vellaur in the South Arcot district, with a view to blast away the blocks of fallen masonry in order to admit the foundations, being examined by the committee appointed for the purpose.—*Daily Examiner*.

Bombay.

THE HIGH COURT.—The Supreme Government have called upon the Judges of the Madras High Court to ascertain whether any reduction can conveniently be made in the number of the present Judges, there being every probability that one of the Judges will retire from the service by the end of March next.

THE SUPERINTENDING SURGEON OF THE MADRAS LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.—It is just probable that Dr. Harris, the Superintending-Surgeon of the Lying-in-Hospital, will proceed on furlough to England almost immediately. Dr. Harris has earned for himself a lasting reputation in our Presidency. He has held a most important charge, and the good he has done as a professional man is acknowledged among all classes of the public. It is not as yet known who will be Dr. Harris' *locum tenens*, but there is no doubt that our Inspector-General will make a suitable selection of a successor to Dr. Harris's appointment.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—We often come across distressing cases, but we seldom have met with a worse one than the following:—We are told that an officer, who, after spending twenty years in India, has been obliged to retire from the army on a very limited income, has appealed to the public for help. He has been for the past three or four years seeking employment in vain, each year adding to the great difficulty of supporting his family. Within the last six months, owing to the long and tedious illness of his wife, he has been forced to forestall his small pension, and now finding himself unable any longer to get advances, he is literally without funds to provide food for his family. The officer who thus advertises is a Major who was formerly in the D.P.W. His father is a Knight.—*Madras Times*.

BANGALORE.—The weather, we regret to say, is getting quite hot enough to make one wish with that most inveterate of jokers, the late Sydney Smith, that it were not impossible to take off one's skin and transact the ordinary business of life in one's bones. The thermometer, as a matter of course, ranges uncomfortably high, and as for blankets at nights they are not to be thought of. The great lack of water too is another nuisance, greater even than the dust, and we sincerely hope the rumour is true that the native community are preparing an address to the Chief Commissioner imploring him to abolish the Mysore Local Force, and spend part at least of the money thus saved on the water supply of Bangalore. It is disgraceful that year after year the scheme should be shelved, and we shall be very glad indeed if the natives tell Colonel Mead respectfully, but plainly, what they think about it.—*Bangalore Herald*, March 12.

THE CHEYAIR BRIDGE ACCIDENT will altogether be a costly one to the company. Some time ago a suit for compensation was filed in the High Court at Madras, by the representatives of the late Streenevassa Charry, the vakil who lost his life in that accident. Curiously enough, the suit was filed on the very day on which the statutable period of one year expired. It appears that within one year of the accident any of the relations of the unfortunate people who lost their lives by the accident could have brought a suit against the railway company for damages, but not after that period had expired. The suit of Streenevassa Charry's representatives, after some adjournments, was to have come on for settlement of issues on Monday next, the 11th inst., but has now been withdrawn on the railway consenting to pay as compensation the sum of Rs. 12,000.—*Madras Mail*.

A REMARKABLE METEOR was observed at Guntoor on the 7th instant at 10 p.m. It fell (apparently) about a mile N.W. by N. of the town. Starting from the zenith in the form of an ordinary falling star of no remarkable brightness, when it arrived within about 60 deg. of the horizon it suddenly burst out into the most brilliant flame, which continued until it reached about 15 deg. of the horizon, when it burst into several fragments, which at once became of a dull red colour, and so disappeared. The light thrown out by this meteor at its brilliant stage was of the most intense white, similar in quality to that of burning magnesium wire, and the whole scene was lighted up as brightly as if the full moon were shining, for a period of about four seconds. Owing to the noise in the bazaar (Shiva Ratri feast) our correspondent failed to notice whether any noise accompanied the phenomenon. We would be glad to hear whether this meteor was noticed elsewhere.—*Madras Mail*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 10. Str. Mahratta, —, Bombay.—12. Str. Winstead, —, London.—13. Str. Crosby, —, London.—14. Str. Patna, —, Calcutta.—15. Str. Zeno, —, Calcutta; str. Abyssinia, —, Bangalore; str. Arook, —, Bangalore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Str. Patna.—For MADRAS.—Mr. C. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Adam and child, Col. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Pernon and servant, Misses Pernon and child, Mrs. Castor, Apothecary Morris.

Per Str. Abyssinia.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. Denny, R.A., and servant, Capt. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and child, Rev. Mr. Tanner, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Arden and three children.

DEPARTURES.

March 12. Str. Mahratta, —, Calcutta.—14. Carnatic, —, London; str. Crosby, —, Calcutta.—15. Str. Patna, —, Bombay.

A NATIVE PLEADER GOING TO ENGLAND.—We learn that Mr. Attamaram Jugonath, a pleader of the High Court, proceeds to England as a vakil on behalf of a Kattywar chief.

FROM BUSSORAH TO BAGHDAD.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 3.—I write from the grand old city of the Khalifs where I arrived from Bussorah only three days since. The weather almost immediately after I wrote last from the latter place, became so stormy as to prevent the vessels loading or unloading their cargoes. Friday, the 26th ult., indeed, resembled at Bussorah your stormiest S.W. monsoon days in Bombay, except that the thermometer stood at 40 deg. F. or lower, instead of 90 deg. The wind, which was at first N. or N.W., veered to the N.E. and then round to the S.E., blowing up the Shatel Arab with such violence that the river resembled your harbour in a S.W. gale. The rain meanwhile poured down heavily, and the cold, barely above freezing point, was something to be remembered. Large flocks of wild ducks, and geese too, which seemed as if disturbed by the cold farther north, came downward swimming nearly to the vessels in the river and then taking wing went off again. On Saturday, the 27th, the storm had ceased, after giving to the farmers of that region, if even there had been no more previously, as much rain as they had received for each of the three years last past. The day being fine and calm, ships transferred cargo, and with a few other "Feringees," and two or three hundred Turks, Persians, and Arabs, who were going north, I went on board the paddle steamer *Dijleh*, commanded by Captain A. Holland, a well known navigator of these parts for forty years past, saving only a month. Formerly a servant of the H.E.I. Company's navy, he has become an honoured historical personage here in more senses than one. Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer, the well-known German traveller, relates that a quarter of a century ago she shared the hospitalities of the present Captain's home (who was then an officer in Baghdad) in preference to those of the English Resident, who was at that time a bachelor. There was a sort of sly hit in that remark, probably from the widow to bachelors in general. The authoress, too, was careful to add that her hospitable entertainer possessed the affections of a young and pretty wife, born in Baghdad, who had brought her husband some half dozen little domestic ornaments, the eldest of whom was already eight years of age, though the mother had scarcely seen twenty-three summers. The domestic delights or "olive branches," as some have called them, ran up to fourteen (most of whom are alive, I believe, though some are "gone before"), and then a second crop began to sprout up in the shape of grandchildren. Where this will end no one knows; but if, as a high authority has it, "the man is happy that hath his quiver full" of such "arrows," then is the hale and hearty Commander of the *Dijleh* a happy man, as indeed he seems to be. Nor among the pursuits of commerce or the affairs of a household were the "pleasures" overlooked; for among the books on board which were shared by the captain and the purser, Mr. Yacoub Soobada, and freely placed at the perusal of passengers, were several standard works relating to this interesting region of the old world, as Kitto's Biblical Encyclopædia, Heeren's "Historical Researches in Asia," Murray's "Handbook of Syria," Whiston's "Josephus," "History of the Jewish Wars," some two or more volumes on the Antiquities of Nineveh and Babylon, Johnston's Gazetteer of the World, besides poetry and light reading for those who would be gay; while the whole was supplemented by a collection of M.S. notes and anecdotes of the way from travellers of his own experience, so that the voyage up the Tigris or the *Dijleh*, as the Turks call the river, though it lasted four days, and was sometimes so cold as to freeze the water on deck, was far from tedious or unpleasant. The comfortable cabins, the generous fare, and (would you who parboil yourselves in Bombay believe it?) the cheerful fire in the saloon, no doubt were intended by the captain to contribute to this. And should any of your readers, who are sweltering in Bombay, desire a bracing climate with new and changing scenery, they may certainly have it by making a winter trip to the Gulf by the B. I. Company's steamers, which will take them first class as far as Bussorah, visiting Kurrachee, Muscat, Ormus, and Bushire on the way for Rs. 290, and then they may proceed to Baghdad by one of the two commodious English steamers for about Rs. 45 or Rs. 60 more. And if any such voyager long before he arrives at the latter place does not acquire an appetite keener than any razor, he may be set down as past all hope of reinvigoration.

But to return to our voyage. We weighed anchor shortly after three P.M. of Saturday, the 27th; the weather was fair and the afternoon and evening were of the loveliest, and as the steamer passed up the river amid the groves of date palms, some of the passengers amused themselves by shooting at the immense flocks of wild ducks and geese, or at the less gregarious pelicans to be found on the river. About eight P.M. we passed the spit of land which projects from the north at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, about 120 miles from the sea. The two rivers here are nearly equal in volume, the Tigris being slightly the narrowest. Here the Turkish telegraph is carried across from Baghdad and Mesopotamia towards Bussorah; here, too, tradition points to the site of the Garden of Eden. And even now it is one of the prettiest spots on the river for several hundred miles.

The river banks, which had been almost bare for some miles below, are here lined with date trees, and a village partly hid amid these has some substantial brick-built houses for Government officials, and a telegraph office, all on the left bank of the Tigris, which we now entered. As a passenger was to be landed here, and it being bright moonlight, with a nearly full moon, four of the European passengers also landed in the boat for the purpose of making a raid on an acacia tree, which has the misfortune to grow here, and which is said, without much foundation, to have furnished the primitive wardrobe of the original gardeners. The most that can be said is that the tree stands there in proof of the fact; while the more advanced descendants of the original pair now sometimes make themselves aprons and mats for clothing and shelter of the leaves of the date palm.

Shortly before breakfast on the following morning a blue mosque-like dome of shining enamelled bricks or tiles appeared in sight on the right bank of the river, and which tradition points to as Ezra's tomb, who died while on a diplomatic visit to Persia and was buried here, though some of the Jews affirm that he returned to Jerusalem after his Persian journey, and died and was gathered to his fathers. The dome rises from the interior of a quadrangle of mud walls, about twenty feet high, and thirty or forty yards square. One side abuts on the river, and has a small door with steps to the water's edge; the main entrance, a handsomely enamelled doorway, however, being on the north side. The walls are battlemented, and the small windows are all beyond the reach of robber climbers, while two or three lofty palms rising near the dome give to the picture an interesting oriental appearance. The place, which has perhaps twenty or thirty families, is said to be greatly venerated both by Mahomedans and Jews. Scarcely had we passed this spot when on the opposite bank appeared what seemed at first to be a pair of bison, or some kind of black oxen, but which turned out to be an enormous wild boar or tusker and his consort. The sight of the steamer approaching near the shore by no means alarmed the courageous monster, who reared himself up, his tall shoulders being little if any below the height of a buffalo, while he sharpened his tusks as if about to charge the ship. Guns were instantly brought out, they were however already loaded only with fowling shot. Piggy received the contents of one of these barrels in his face, and another in his side, with no other apparent effect than to make him shake himself and gallop off with a roar. Not so his consort—she received a charge of small shot with a quiet shake of the head, and a second broadside only made her go off at a slow trot, which she quickened into a gallop, when a ball struck the ground near her feet. The captain, who was no stranger to this kind of animal, pronounced the boar the largest by far that he remembered to have seen in this country. The two were certainly an awkward looking couple for a stranger to meet in his lonely wanderings.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

OUTRAGES DURING THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS AT KAIRA.—A correspondent of the *Chundrodya* states that the people of Mahter, in the Kaira district, thinking that the Sirkar wanted to tax them in taking the census, went up in a body to the enumerators and threw dust in their eyes. The peon who accompanied the enumerators was assaulted with sticks, his head was broken, and he is said to be dangerously ill. One of the enumerators, frightened at this occurrence, left off taking the census.

A MILITARY ORPHANAGE.—The "Lawrence Military Asylum" Commission left Poona on Monday to visit Panchgunny and Mahabeshwar, with the view of selecting a healthy site for a Military orphanage. The Commission consists of A. J. Lawrence, Esq., C.S., Collector of Benares; Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal; and Captain Prendergast Walsh, Bombay Staff Corps. We understand that the Commission will shortly visit Bombay in order to acquire information as to the working of the various orphanages established at the Presidency.—*Times of India*, March 11.

POONA.—The present hot weather has caused a great increase in the cases of small-pox in the city of Poona; there are several cases at the Sassoon Hospital, we hear. An eruptive fever, which seems to answer the description given in another column of the dengue fever brought by the troopships from England, has made its appearance in the Cantonment and in the Convent. As all authorities declare it to be infectious, great care should be taken to prevent the contagion being carried about by those in attendance on the sick. Such weather as we have just now is sure to aggravate the symptoms of any eruptive disease, and increase the danger to the patient.—*Deccan Herald*, Mar. 13.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—Arrangements have been made by Allah Mahomed with the people of Kedj to afford Major St. John and party every assistance while they are on the Mekran border. It is hoped that they will find no difficulties in their journey. His Highness the Khan's Wazeer, the Shagasee Wullee Mahomed, has arrived at Jacobabad with Major Harrison, Political Agent, Khelat. The former has come to be present at the meeting which will be held next week in connection with the disturbances that have lately been going on in

Beloochistan. The Sirdars concerned are expected to arrive at Jacobabad on the 4th March.—W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel, Commissioner in Sind.

ADMIRAL MENDES.—We learn that before leaving India Admiral Mendes addressed the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department (General Marriott), asking that his acknowledgments might be conveyed to Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, and to the officers serving under him, for the cordial co-operation they had at all times afforded him in the conduct of the enquiry upon which he was employed. His Excellency the Governor in Council has expressed himself much gratified to learn that Captain Robinson and the officers of the Marine Department have so well fulfilled his Excellency's wish in affording Admiral Mendes every possible assistance in the enquiries entrusted to him.

COTTON REPORT.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce to the Government of India, in a statement showing approximately the exports of cotton from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the beginning of the present season up to Feb. 10, reports that the quantity of cotton sent down to Bombay amounted to 68,144 full-pressed bales, 15,443 half-pressed bales, and 16,619 dokras, making a total of about 89,126 Bombay bales of half a kandy each. The exports of the present season up to date do not fall far short of double the quantity exported during the same period of the past season 1870-71, and are considerably more than double that of the corresponding period of 1869-70.

COTTON GINS.—The public announcement now made by the Cotton Commissioner that the trial of cotton gins adjourned from Manchester to India will shortly take place, must have attracted attention amongst "cottonists." We understand that the Dobson and Barlow's machines, one large for cattle power, the other small for manual labour, have duly arrived; and Jones's were already here. These will be set to work at Dharwar in competition with the saw gin. All three machines will here, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Bowden, as representative of Dr. Forbes Watson, be employed on both the indigenous and exotic cotton—the Compta and Darwar Orleans. But we find it is virtually impracticable to set the Macarthy's to work in those districts where steam-power is not available except at great and special expense; therefore it has been decided, we believe, to take the new Dharwar-Orleans kuppas to Broach, where the Macarthy's are all at work. There the test can take place under the careful superintendence of Mr. Bowden, so as to settle the question whether Macarthy's gin can dress the tenacious exotic cotton of Dharwar. Jones's and one or two other gins will also be tried at Broach.

TROUBLES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—We have been informed that the Persians have taken Charbar from Syud Toorkee, and that the Persian General, Ibrahim Khan, has left Hossein Khan as Governor, and has gone to meet the Persian Commissioners to report that he has taken Charbar, which by right belonged to the Persians. We further learn that the Persian soldiers are treating British traders badly—they have plundered the godowns, and threaten to carry some of the residents to Persia. They say they defy the British Government to interfere. The traders are nearly starving, their dependence for food being on the telegraph employes. Syud Toorkee has sent boats to bombard the place and wrest it from the Persians. Hossein Khan told the British agent at Charbar that if he does not stop the fire from the boats, and order Syud Toorkee not to disturb the maritime peace, he will inform Ibrahim Khan of it, and get a large force to stand out. The telegraph employes are in danger of their lives. A Portuguese servant of theirs was fired on by Hossein Khan's men. Mr. Walton, of the telegraph department, and the British traders, have asked for protection; the latter more than once implored, but received answer that the Government could not interfere.—*Times of India*.

PANIC CAUSED BY THE CENSUS.—The chief characteristic of the conception formed of the "Sirkar" by the natives in some rural districts appears to be—an extensive organisation, of infinite power, to be known only to be dreaded. How else can we find an explanation of the terror displayed by poor rustics—who would probably be very small game even were it possible that the collector should be endowed with squeezing powers,—at the request to fill in census forms? We see that a correspondent of an Ahmedabad paper mentions that in Gangad, Bagdoo, and other villages in Guzerat the people actually hid the valuable portions of their property underground, either in the fields or under the floors of their houses, and that some even went so far as to conceal their children in the branches of trees, telling the enumerators that their *buchas* had died some time previously! The subjects of the Gaekwar were also afraid that the object of the Maharajah in wishing to obtain a census was that he might impose some new tax upon them, and they did all they could to avoid filling in the forms. We are told that in many cases in the Gaekwar's territory the enumerators, finding it impossible to get the forms properly filled in, entered imaginary names.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN ALLOWANCES.—Now-a-days when the spirit of investigation is abroad, and men are not content to accept anything as a *fait accompli* of which the why and the wherefore are not patent and capable of comprehension, it will not surprise

you that the sailors of the Royal Navy vessels employed by the Indian Government ask why they are differently treated from their brethren in the army, and that as they fail to perceive any adequate or just reason why the latter should get Indian allowances and they should not, they are not unreasonably discontented to a considerable extent. And is not there ample cause for such discontent? What is there in their relative duties to justify such a proceeding? It cannot be that the sailors are less important to the State, their duties less arduous, or less uncomfortable. The fatality on board the few ships employed in Indian waters during the past ten months shows that life is jeopardised to an inordinate extent by service in ships out here. Witness the recent loss on board the *Daphne*—the Admiral, a Sub-Lieutenant, and Captain; in the *Magpie* a Doctor, a Lieutenant, and two A. B.'s; in the *Lynx* an A. B., before the ship had arrived properly on her station—succumbed to the climatic diseases. Thus with cholera everywhere, sunstroke in the Gulf during the hot season, agues, bilious and breakbone fevers in the cold season, double pay would be an inducement which very few would be tempted by, were the service optional to proceed to the Gulf. Then, again, for those employed here, slave cruising is beyond their reach, and they have the not very consoling consciousness of being deprived of the chances of making prize money for being detained by the political residents in the Gulf when they feel themselves black-listed. There are many and minor grievances also to complain of. Provisions are high and bad. Necessaries of life barely within the reach of one's pay. Leave rarely obtainable. Society, except at Calcutta or Trincomalee, *nil*. Civility rarely procurable, except from the natives. But the crowning injustice is the different footing on which the Navy is placed from the Army, with superior risks, and innumerable greater discomforts. Indian allowances are withheld from them and given to soldiers for no better reason apparently than that one wears a red coat and the other a blue one, which is hardly a convincing one; treated like pariahs, as if unworthy of considerations of courtesy or kindness, is it wonderful that discontent exists—is the treatment politic or equitable, or one that the Empire approves of? To the Press, that mighty power, the expositor of grievances, the champion of the oppressed, the enemy of *zoolum*, and the redresser of wrongs, all eyes turn for sympathy and for succour. Are not the Blue-jackets deserving of both?—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

* March 11. Str. South Tyne, Hallett, Liverpool.—12. Str. George, Harwood, Shields; str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Bonnie Dundee, Connor, Liverpool.—13. H.M.S. Euphrates, Irvine, Portsmouth; str. Killarney, O'Neill, Calcutta; str. China, Perrins, Suez; Night Hawk, McDermott, Calcutta.—14. Str. Kathleen Mary, Brown, Genoa; str. Chirinda, Thorpe, Sunderland; Isabella Croom, Auld, London.—15. Str. Scanderia, Carroll, Sunderland; str. Oriental, Dickson, Calcutta; Senforth, Woodward, Liverpool.—16. Str. Byewell Castle, Satterley, Cardiff; str. Eliza Hunting, Gaje, Sunderland; str. Cartago Nova, Reed, Newcastle; Ophelia, Towil, Liverpool; Annot Lyle, Yeh, Liverpool.—17. Str. Canute, Armstrong, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Duhan, Col. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Kemball, Miss Price, Capt. Shirley, Lieut. Young, Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. Thomason, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dolson, Mrs. Hewitt and three children, Mr. W. Howard, Lieut. col. Williams, Mr. Race, Mr. Clarke and son, Mrs. Weir, and Mr. Baird. From Brindisi.—Mr. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Willock, Col. Fife, Dr. C. F. Ogilvie, Miss Clarke, Miss Myer, Col. Hise, From Suez.—Mr. Funcks, Col. Chitty, Mr. Ward, Miss A. Pales, Mr. L. McGowan, Mr. C. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

March 11. H.M.S. Glasgow, Jones, Suez; str. North Tyne, Wardlaw, Venice, Trieste, &c.; str. Sumatra, Anderson, Aden and Suez.—12. H.M.S. Crocodile, Parkin, England; str. Tanjore, Johnson, China, &c.; str. Caledon, Esson, Liverpool; str. Harold, Mosey, Liverpool; Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, Liverpool; Assina, Hardwin, Madras; Anazi, Hillman, Kurrachee.—13. Oberon, Strickland, Calcutta.—14. Str. Euphrates, Hutcheson, Malabar Coast; str. Richmond, McNabb, Liverpool; str. Hutton, Castle, Liverpool.—15. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; Bella Maria, Williams, Liverpool.—H.M.S. Dalhousie, Hewitt, Kurrachee; str. Redewater, Richards, Liverpool; str. Kathleen Mary, Brown, Calcutta; str. Dilston Castle, Hunter, Liverpool; Prince Llewellyn, Owens, Rangoon.—18. Mail str. Pekin, Woolcott, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Gillam and child, Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. Kinnaird, Major and Mrs. Foote and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Binnie, Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Carriell and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mrs. MacGeorge and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Minors and three children, Mr. Vincent Filose, Mrs. Langmore and three children, Mrs. Lane and child, Mr. A. K. Blackall, Mr. Thompson, Mr. George S. Howe, Capt. and Mrs. Galloway and two children, Miss Clark, Capt. Birch, Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Carrick and two children, Mr. A. Curtis, Mrs. Dyer, and Lady D'Oyly. For Brindisi.—Capt. G. S. Hills, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Neimhard, Mr. R. R. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Col. W. R. Elliott, Dr. Godson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fergusson, Mr. H. K. Burne, Dr. and Mrs. Waghorn, Mr. G. H. Grant, Capt. H. Phillips, Major gen. Lynch, Mr. Lidderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Dr. and Miss P. Day, Mr. W. M. Strachan, Mr. R. D. Robinson, Mr. W. N. Fleming, Mr. Nelson, Mr. W. G. Hale, Mr. N. P. Cama, Mr. David Reid, Mr. Walhouse.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 18.—The Grey Goods market has been very dull during the week, and with the exception, perhaps, of Printers, which are scarce, and command comparatively full rates, prices of nearly all descriptions are decidedly in favour of buyers. In Yarns there has been but a moderate business passing, and some of the lower accounts of Mule have a downward tendency. Metals, as a rule, show very little change.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 18.—Cotton: Although within the last two days a stronger feeling has been observable, our quotations for the mail show a decline on the week of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per candy. The business done has been small, only about 8,000 bales being reported as purchased for export on European account. In other articles of export there is no change worthy of note.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, March 18.—EXCHANGE: The business transacted for this mail has been very moderate, and rates close with, if anything, a downward tendency. The rates on China for 60 days' sight drafts are quoted at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALLEN, T. T., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Bhangulpore. March 7. [14.]
BARSTOW, H. C., joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Allahabad. March 7.
BASEVI, Major G. H., offic. caution. mag. of Meean Meer, is confd. in that appointment. March 7.
BAYLEY, S. C., has resigned his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William. March 9.
BECKETT, H. B., asst. comr., in charge of the outpost at Hoti Murdan, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Kohat, v. Capt. Plowden. March 7.
BEYNON—BRADFORD.—Major W. H. Beynon, Bombay staff corps, having returned from furl. to Europe, is reposted to the office of polit. agent, Jeypoor, of which he resumed charge from Capt. E. R. C. Bradford on Feb. 13. Capt. Bradford having thus been relieved, resumed charge of his substantive app. of polit. agent, Baghelcund, from Capt. G. R. Goodfellow, Bombay staff corps, on Feb. 24, thereby displacing the latter officer, whose servs. are, in consequence, replaced at the disp. of the Bombay Govt.
BOARDMAN, R., is app. temp. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. March 9.
BOILEAU, Lieut. L. F., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana, rejoined at Nusseerabad on Feb. 5 from the leave granted him on Dec. 23, 1869, and has been posted to the Neemuch div.
BUCKLE, W. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from Dec. 20 last. March 9.
BURTON—POWLETT.—Capt. C. W. Burton, offic. asst. to the Agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, at Shoojanguh, is app. to offic. as asst. gen. supt. for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, on the Triple Border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bikaner, in the room of Capt. P. W. Powlett, deputed to conduct the Land Revenue Settlement of the Ulwar State. Capt. Powlett made over, and Capt. Burton assumed, charge on Feb. 15.
CHATTERTON, G. S., insp. of railway police, is app. to offic. as assistant superint. of police, Nagpur, v. Mr. Acklom. March.
COCKERELL, R. V., is app. to offic. temply. as add. judge of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a sessions judge in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs. March 7.
COLVIN, T. W., mag. and coll., Furruckabad, to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Cawnpore. March 16.
COOKSON, Col. G. R., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Benares. March.
DANIELL—CLIFFORD.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, mag. and coll., from Moradabad to Bareilly. Mr. R. H. Clifford, mag. and coll. to Moradabad. March 16.
DRUMMOND, Col. H., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, in charge of the Northern Railway Survey, is app. to act as depy. secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., railway branch. March 9.
DRUMMOND, J. S., to offic. as magis. and coll. of Sarun, 1st grade, during the abs., on duty, of F. H. Fellow. March 12.
DUNLOP, A. J., asst. cotton comr., Berar, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned dists., in add. to the duties of his substantive app., with effect from Feb. 15.
ELLIOT, F. E., joint mag. and dep. coll., Goruckpore, to offic. as mag. and coll., Bustee. March 14.
FARRINGTON, Col. O. J. McL., comr., on return from furl., is reapp. comr. and superint. of the Lahore division, v. Col. W. R. Elliott, proceeding on leave. March 7.
FILGATE, Capt. A. J., R.E., asst. acct. gen., P.W.D., is app. dep. acct. gen. and ex officio under sec. to the Govt. in India in the P.W.D. Accounts Branch. March 9.
GARRETT, C. B., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bankoorah, in the 1st grade, during the absence on duty of Mr. S. H. C. Tayler. March 12.
GRAVES, F., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Outack. March 11.
HACKETT, D. C., joint mag. and dep. coll., Allahabad, is transf. to Muttra. March 14.
HAND, E., app. by the Sec. of State as an asst. supt. of the 4th grade, with effect from Nov. 30, reported his arrival in India on Feb. 19.
HANKEY, H., is reapp. to offic. as com. of rev. and circuit of the Chittagong div., from the date on which he took charge from Mr. S. C. Bayley. March 12.
HILDEBRAND, A. H., asst. supt. of police and offic. supt. of police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, is app. an asst. com. of the 3rd grade in the British Burmah Commission, and his servs. are placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dept. March 9.
IRWIN, N., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. March 12.
JAMES, Lieut. col. C., is app. to act temp. as add. dep. com. of Sagar. March 9.

LANE, J. H., offic. director of traffic, is app. to offic. as dep. director gen. of telegraphs, during the abs. of Mr. Cappel. March 16.

LARMINE, W. R., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bankoorah, in the 2nd grade, until the arrival of Mr. C. B. Garrett. March 12.

LAWRENCE, G. H., mag. and coll., from Bijour to Allyghur. March 16.

LEVIEU, A., to offic. as additional dist. and sess. judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, during absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Simson. March 7.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. G. E., asst. comnr., is app. to the charge of the outpost at Hoti Murdan, v. Beckett. March 7.

MAKGILL, G. E., is reapp. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, with effect from date on which he joined the 24-Pergunnahs.

MANGLES, A. C., to offic. in 1st grades of mags. and colls. March 12.

MONEY, G. P., dist. sess. judge, from Azimgurh to Bareilly. March 16.

MULLER, W. C., extra asst. comnr., Darjeeling, is transfd. to Gawalparrah. March 7.

MUNTON, W., offic. dist. superint. of police, Bilaspur, will, on being relieved of the charge of the Bilaspur police by Mr. D. G. Proby, offic. district superintendent, officiate as district superintendent of police, Mandla. March.

O'CONNOR, H., proby. acct., 3rd grade, N.W.P., is confirmed in that grade. March 9.

PARSONS, Capt. B. J., exec. engr., is transfd. from the Allyghurh div., Ganges Canal, to the Rohilkund Canals. March 16.

PASLEY, G. B., mag. and coll., from Ghazepore to Bijour. March 16.

PEATT, J., M.A., asst. magistrate and coll., Jessore, is vested with the power of a magistrate. March 12.

ODDH COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, March 9.)

The following promotions are made in the Odh Commission, from the date on which Dr. A. Young may cease to be borne on the strength of the Commission:—

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V.C., asst. comnr., 1st grade, to be depy. comnr., 3rd grade, v. Dr. Young.

Mr. H. W. Gibson, asst. comnr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comnr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Kavanagh.

Mr. A. F. Millett, asst. settlement officer, and offic. settlement officer of Sultanpore, to be asst. comnr., 2nd grade, v. Mr. Gibson.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, March 9.)

Mr. R. Taylor is app. to offic. as accountant gen. and comnr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is app. to take charge of the office of accountant gen., Punjab, and to offic. as depy. comnr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Chatterjee is app. to offic. as asst. to the comptroller general.

Mr. F. M. Bland, asst. to the comptroller gen., is allowed leave for six months, on private affairs.

Mr. E. W. S. Login is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant general, Bombay.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent is app. to offic. as depy. accountant general, Punjab.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Punjab.

Mr. J. Westland, under secretary to the Govt. of India in the financial dept., is allowed furlough for one year.

FORESTRY AND SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, March 9.)

Mr. C. J. Ponsonby is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade of asst. conservators of forests, with effect from this date.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, late asst. settlement officer, is app. to offic. as dep. supt. of Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, v. Mr. Beynon, offic. as superint. This app. will take effect from the date on which Mr. Pitt assumed charge of the office of dep. supt.

Capt. G. Mackenzie, asst. supt. of revenue survey, offic. as asst. settlement officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the date on which Mr. Pitt made over charge, to Dec. 31, 1871.

The following arrangements are made in the Revenue Survey Dept.:—
Mr. E. C. Barrett, asst. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 30 last.

Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 13.

Col. J. E. Gastrell, dep. surveyor gen., and supt. revenue surveys, reported his arrival at Bombay on Feb. 23 from furlough to Europe, and resumed charge of his app. on March 4.

PUNJAB COMMISSION.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 29.)

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, asst. com., on return from furl., is app. to offic. as dep. com. of Muzaffargarh.

Major F. J. Millar, offic. dep. com., Muzaffargarh, is transf. to the Gujranwala dist. as offic. dep. com., on being relieved by Mr. Tremlett.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, offic. dep. com., Gujranwala, is app. to special duty from the date of his being relieved by Major Millar.

Capt. R. P. Nisbet, asst. comr., on return from furl., is posted to the Shahpore dist., to offic. as dep. com., on the departure on leave of Capt. E. C. Corbyn.

This cancels Punjab Gazette Order No. 516, dated Feb. 19.

PUNJAB JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 29.)

Mr. J. G. Ryall, judge, Small Cause Court, on return from furlough to Europe, is posted to Simla.

Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge, Small Cause Court, from Simla to Umritsar, on being relieved by Mr. Ryall.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, judge, Small Cause Court, from Loodianah to Peshawar.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, extra asst. comnr., to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Loodianah.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, dep. comnr., on return from furlough, is reposted to the Loodianah district.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 1.)

Mr. W. Macpherson to be a mag. and coll. of the first grade.

Mr. J. Monro to be mag. and coll. of Jessore, in the second grade, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of the first grade.

Mr. W. Kemble to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the first grade.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade, but to continue to offic. as a joint mag. and coll. of the first grade.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be a mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, in the first grade.

JUDICIAL POWERS IN CACHAR, &c.

Feb. 28.—It is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the power vested in the local Government by section 10 of Act VI. of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieut. Governor of Bengal has been pleased to vest the undermentioned officers in the district of Cachar, and in the divisions of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, with the civil court powers noted below:—

In the District of Cachar.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a dist. judge.

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra asst. comnr. of Hylakandy, power of a moonsiff.

Mr. W. K. Clementson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., power of a moonsiff.

In the Assam Division.

The judicial comnr. of the div., power of a dist. judge in the Assam div. and in the dist. of Goalparah.

In the District of Kamroop.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, asst. comnr. of Burpettah, power of a subordinate judge.

Mr. C. J. Cowie, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. W. R. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll., power of a moonsiff.

In the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a dist. judge.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Luckimpore.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Capt. A. N. Phillips, asst. comnr. of North Luckimpore, power of a subord. judge.

In the District of Sebsaugor.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy, asst. comr. of Jorehaut, power of a subord. judge.

Lieut. L. Blathwayt, asst. comnr. of Golaghat, power of a moonsiff.

Capt. W. G. Maitland, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Durrang.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Lieut. M. O. Boyd, asst. comnr. of Mungledye, power of a subord. judge.

Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. R. A. Fisher, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Nowgong.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Baboo G. S. Burrooh, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the Chota Nagpore Division.

The judicial comnr. of the division, power of a dist. judge in all the districts of the division.

In the District of Hazareebaugh.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. A. G. Wilson, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Capt. W. Hopkinson, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, extra asst. comnr. of Burhee, power of a moonsiff.

Mr. N. Campbell, extra asst. comr., Pachumba, power of a moonsiff.

Baboo G. Mookerjee, extra asst. comr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Lohardugga.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. G. K. Webster, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Capt. N. Lewis, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, extra asst. comnr. of Palamow, power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Maunbhoom.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Capt. C. H. Garbett, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Capt. W. L. Samuels, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, extra asst. comnr., Govindpore, power of a moonsiff.

Baboo Bemolanund Moorkerjee, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Singbhoom.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. S. J. Manook, civil med. officer and subord. asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the Cooch Behar Division.

The comnr. of the div., power of a dist. judge in the dists. of Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

In the District of Goalparah.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Baboo Poornanund Surma, extra asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Darjeeling.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Major W. H. J. Lance, asst. comnr., power of a moonsiff.

Mr. J. F. Campbell, extra asst. comnr., Terai, power of a moonsiff.

In the District of Julpigoree.

The dep. comnr. of the dist., power of a subord. judge.

Mr. F. Grant, extra asst. comnr. of Falacotta, power of a moonsiff.

Baboo Deenath Mookerjee, personal asst. to the comnr., power of a moonsiff.

MILITARY.

BRIND, Capt. F. S. S., 17th foot, offic. station staff, Shillong, to be a brigade major on the estab., in succession to Capt. H. Thompson, app. to another situation.

DUNLOP, Lt. T. J. M., 96th Foot, to be adjt., v. Marryat, who resigns that appt., dated Feb. 17, 1872.

DYKE.—Subject to approval by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., the C. in C. in India, is pleased to make the following appt.:—Lieut. and Local Capt. C. J. Dyke to be instructor of musketry, with effect from April 4 last.

HOLLAND.—Regtl. order confd. dated Feb. 13, app. Ens. F. W. Holland, 72nd foot, to perform the duties of asst. instructor of musketry from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. R. H. Hum, undergoing a course of garrison instruction.

PRESANT.—MESURIER.—The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—Major (Local) T. Presant, R.A., to be Lieut. col., from the 13th Jan., 1871. Capt. C. B. LeMesurier, R.A., to be Major, from the 19th of June, 1871.

RANSFORD, Capt. C., general list, inf., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is attached to the 37th N.I., for duty.

WOODGATE, Capt. F. H., offic. wing officer, 14th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Wheeler who vacates on app. to the 17th N.I., dated 19th Feb. 1872.

YORKE, Lieut. col. P. S., 12th Bengal cav., to the post of second in command which he vacated on exceeding his leave to Europe, dated 23rd Feb., 1872.

1ST GOORKHA REGIMENT.

Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. Hill, on leave:—

Major P. Story, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. C. Mercer to offic. as wing officer.

BREVET AND STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 682 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to M.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, Madras inf., Feb. 18.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, Madras staff corps, Feb. 17.

ERRATUM.—March 8.—In the orders of the 5th inst., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta—for "Lieut. col. Augustine Allen," read "Lieut. col. Alexander Stewart Allan."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. J. T. Simpson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, Bengal, passed in the Lower Standard on Feb. 5. The undermentioned candidates, having passed the prescribed examination, have been reported qualified for admission to the Subordinate Medical Department, and are directed to proceed to Meerut and report themselves for duty to the administrative medical officer, British forces, of that circle:—G. S. O'Neal and J. E. Cooney. Mr. C. H. Crundace, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages, according to the departmental standard, on Jan. 31, 1872. Mr. J. C. Duff, district superintendent of police, Chanda, has passed the examination in the Marathi language, and is entitled to a donation of Rs. 500.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. A. Ramsay, 4th hussars, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. H. B. Douglas-Willan, 4th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months. Captain G. J. H. Pearson, 15th hussars, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut. col. T. W. White, 16th lancers, to remain in England, from Jan. 15 to July 15, 1872, in extension of the leave granted. Surg. J. P. Cunningham, 20th hussars, M.D., to port of embarkation, for one month. Captain (brevet major) R. H. R. Rowley, R.A., from March 20, 1872, to March 19, 1873, to England. Lieut. T. H. Darton, R.A., to England, overland. Lieut. W. W. Scott, 19th foot, for one month. Ensign F. C. N. Goldney, 26th foot, to England, for twelve months. Lieut. W. C. J. F. Nott, 37th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. F. S. Hore, 39th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Captain C. Bowling, 58th foot, to England, overland. Lieutenant col. C. K. Bushe, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut. J. Bennett, 62nd foot, to England, from March 15 to Oct. 15, 1872. Lieut. R. W. Barstow, 63rd foot, to England, for six months, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. F. G. Sherlock, 72nd foot, from March 10, 1872, pending retirement from the service. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, to England, for three months. Lieut. col. G. W. Fraser, S.C., for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. G. A. Cuyler, to Calcutta, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. S. Phillips, headmaster of the Patna Collegiate School, for three months. Mr. A. Manson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Pooree, for two months and twenty-eight days. Mr. R. M. Towers, B.A., officiating judge of the Small Cause Courts of Sealdah and Howrah, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. T. D. Beighton, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, Burdwan, for two months and a-half. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhaugulpore, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from March 23, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. J. D. Maclean, deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Feb. 24, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Capt. R. C. Money is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Jan. 1, the day following the date of his arrival in India on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. R. Poreh, C.S., is allowed eleven days' subsidiary leave from March 4, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. E. W. Molony, commissioner of the Rajshahye division, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from April 23, to enable him to proceed to Europe on special leave, embarking at Bombay. Mr. J. Mackenzie, collector of stamps, Calcutta, and superintendent of Abkaree revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, for twenty months. Mr. J. C. McDonell, assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from August 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. C. F. Elliott, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. J. Brown, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indore (State) Railway, was allowed fifteen days' leave, from Jan. 9, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on the leave granted. Mr. A. Cappel, officiating deputy director gen. of telegraphs, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it. Mr. C. W. Lennox, extra assistant commissioner, Delhi, has obtained two years' leave, together with subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from April 1. Mr. J. A. Robinson, officiating extra commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from such date, in March, as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. A. FitzHugh, 4th Sikh infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from March 1, to proceed to Bombay and embark. Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab cavalry, is granted leave for thirty days, from March 15, to proceed to Bombay and embark.

Madras.

CIVIL.

GALTON, C. A., to act as under sec. to Govt. during the employment of Mr. Wellesley on other duty. March 12.

GRIGG, H. B., to act as asst. to comr. of the Neilgherry Hills during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty. March.

LINDSAY, Major A. W. C., offic. asst. superint., 1st grade, Mysore commission, is, as a temp. arrangement, app. to offic. as mily. asst. to the chief comr. of Mysore, in the room of Lieut.-col. Ramsay, proc. on sick furlough to Europe.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. S. F., asst. superint., is app. to offic. as dep. superint. of the Hassan district, during the absence of Capt. Hill.

MACINTYRE, Lieut. A. H., asst. superint., revenue survey, Mysore, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade of asst. superint., with effect from the 1st Dec., 1871.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 5.—Under Sec. 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. W. A. Willock, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Vizagapatam, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mag. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div.

Under Sec. 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. R. Sewell, asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mag. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div.

Under the provisions of Sec. 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. G. D. Loman, acting coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

MUNICIPAL.

March 9.—Under the provisions of Section 8, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Apothecary Thomas Quin to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District the purposes of the said Act.

Under the provisions of Section 8, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, assistant collector, to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Madura the purposes of the said Act.

Under the provisions of Section 8, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Samuel Boalth, English Record-keeper, collector's office, to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Salem the purposes of the said Act, in the room of R. M. Pragasu Mudaliar.

Under Section 4 of the Madras Local Funds' Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Graves to be a member of the Local Fund Board of the Cocanada Circle, v. Mr. A. T. Simson, resigned.

Under the provisions of Section 7, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Kanthadi Vencattachalla Bagavader, to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Madura the purposes of the said Act.

MILITARY.

BARRY, Capt. and dep. comy. J., is permitted to reside and draw his pay within the limits of the Madras Presy.
DOBSON, Lieut. A. E., R.E., having arrived at Bombay on Feb. 17 from England for duty in the Madras Presy., is directed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and will proceed to Bangalore, and report himself to the comdt. of that corps.
HEBBERT, Lieut. W. S., is posted to No. 6 batt. 13th brig. R.A.
LOCKYER, Lieut. E. S. B., A batt. 20th brig., app. to C batt. A brig. R.H.A. March. With reference to the above, Lieut. Locker is directed to proc. to Peshawar, to join his battery.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on dates specified:—
Surg. C. F. J. McDonall, India med. serv. Feb. 8.
Lieut. and brevet capt. F. T. Humfrey, S.C. Feb. 11.
 The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—
Major W. G. Morris, cadre 1st light cavalry, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 23. March 9.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Fort St. George, March 5.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Capt. C. W. Campbell, of the Bengal cavalry, to be military secretary, and **Lieut. T. Hope**, of H.M.'s 18th hussars, to be aide-de-camp to the hon. the Governor.
Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, of the cavalry general list, to act as adjutant of the hon. the Governor's body guard.
 The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Cadre 6th Regt. N.I.—**Lieut. R. J. McGhee** (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. O'Neill, placed on the half-pay list. Dated March 1.
Infantry General List.—**Lieuts. R. Hunter**, **H. E. D. Bayley**, and **J. H. Gaussens**, to be captains by brevet from March 3.

MEDICAL.

BRETT, Surg. major J., M.D., 35th regt. N.I., is app. to offic. as garrison surg., Bellary, during abs. of Surg. major Harper. Feb. 12.
CLARKE, Staff Asst. surg. E. J., dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad Circle, to proceed with invalids from Secunderabad to Bombay on Jan. 31 last, and to remain under orders of insp. gen. B.M.S., Bombay, until required for embarkation in the troopship on April 1 next, via the Cape. Feb. 12.
CONDON.—Order confd., dated Feb. 5, by the officer com. Centre District, app. Asst. surg. E. H. Condon, M.B., 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers, to the med. charge of the Garrison Cells, Fort St. George, from Feb. 3, v. Asst. surg. R. H. Carow, 45th regt., proc. with the regt. to Burmah.
DIXON.—The following removal is ordered:—**Surg. major E. Dixon**, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Ceded Districts, to att. 2nd L.C. Feb. 19.
FURNELL, Surg. M. C., F.R.C.S., to be surg. to the Hon. the Governor, with charge of the body guard. Feb. 28.
MAYER.—The following posting is ordered:—**Asst. surg. H. C. Mayer** from att. 2nd L.C. to att. 35th regt. N.I. Feb. 12.
SPENCER, Asst. surg. T. C. H., to be superint. of the dist. jail at Kurnool, with effect from Dec. 25. March 9.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in March) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Major R. V. Handyside**, staff corps, wing officer 36th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Bombay.
Capt. J. P. Warlow, staff corps, superintendent of police, Salom, for two years, and to embark from Madras.
Capt. A. S. Grove, staff corps, adjt. 15th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras.
Major T. O'Neill, Madras staff corps, from March 1.
Brigadier gen. G. Selby, brigade staff, commanding Malabar and Canara, privilege leave for thirty days, from Feb. 28, or date of departure.
Lt. H. A. J. Daubeny, 89th foot, instructor of musketry, from March 1 to Aug. 31, to the Neilgherries, on private affairs.
 The two years' furlough granted to **Mr. J. C. Hughedon**, officiating sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, on Oct. 21, 1871, is cancelled at his own request.
 In G.O.C.C. of Feb. 2, page 35, republishing the leave of **Ensign W. A. J. Frere**, 1st battalion 21st foot, for "on private affairs" read "to appear before a medical board."

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASHBURNER, L. R., to act, on his return from priv. leave, as coll. and mag. of Poona, during the abs. of Mr. J. E. Oliphant. March 7.
HEWETT, G., to be asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, v. Mr. Scannell. March 7.
OLIPHANT, J. E., to act as revenue and police comr., Southern div., during the abs. of Mr. W. H. Havelock. March 7.
SELLON, Lt. col., R.E., is app. exec. engr., Sattara, v. Seton, to Europe.
TURNER, F., is confirmed in his acting appt. of cotton inspector for the whole of Gujarat, with effect from Jan. 1. March 13.
VOWELL, C. H., offiag. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, in charge of the sub div. of Bhudooah, is transfd. to the Sudder station of Shahabad. March 4.

MILITARY.

BURGESS, 2nd Capt. H. M., has been app. gunnery instructor to the 6th brigade R.A. March 13.
CANDY.—Order dated Feb. 2, appg. 2nd Capt. G. H. Candy, 18th brigade R.A., to act as qr. mr. to the brig., v. Qr. mr. Robinson, reported sick.
THORNHILL.—The following orders are confirmed:—Order dated Jan. 12, appg. 2nd Capt. C. Thornhill, 6th brigade R.A., to act as gunnery instructor to the brigade, in the abs. of a qualified officer, and in addition to his own duties.
WALKER, 2nd Capt. T., 8th brigade R.A., is provisionally app. A. de C. to Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., com. Mhow div., with effect from Feb. 1.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—
Major (local) A. A. Bayly, R.A., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 13.
Lieut. R. T. Millett, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 22.
Lieut. A. L. Buckle, R.E., to be capt., from Dec. 21, 1871.
Ensign H. C. Hogg is transfd. from 2nd squad. subalt. Poona horse to 2nd Scinde horse.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Feb. 20.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—
Major J. V. Morris, staff corps, from offic. wing officer 36th N.I., on departure of Major Handyside.
Capt. E. J. Watson, from offic. adjt. 32nd N.I., to offic. adjt. 15th N.I., on relief by Lieut. and Adjt. Chaplin.
Feb. 26.—The following postings are ordered:—
Col. E. H. Bloomfield, staff corps, to general duty, Secunderabad.
Lieut. col. J. Orr, staff corps, to general duty, Secunderabad.
Major E. H. R. Chambers, to general duty, Secunderabad.
Major W. G. Morris, cavalry, to general duty, Secunderabad.

BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presidency, from Feb. 17, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—
Staff asst. surg. A. H. Anthonisz, M.B.; **Staff asst. surg. O. F. Molloy**.
 The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces serving in this command, from Feb. 17, the date of their arrival at Bombay, to succeed Dep. insps. gen. M. W. Murphy and L. C. Stewart, on the termination of their tenure of office:—
Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals M. B. Galloway; **Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals R. J. O'Flaherty**.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during March, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Col. J. T. Barr**, staff corps, resident at Baroda, for one year.
Capt. A. R. Seton, royal (Bombay) engineers, executive engineer, Sattara, for two years.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to standard test (February):—108th Foot: **Lieut. and adjt. A. Munro**, **Lieut. J. W. Wray**, **Private J. Burke**, **Private J. H. Montague**, **Private J. Bourke**. **British Medical Service**: **Staff asst. surg. H. Standard**.

EXTENSION OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS' LEAVE BY MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.—Referring to G.O. No. 159 of 1870, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government have ruled that any officer who may proceed to England on furlough on private affairs, and be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be entitled, during the period of such extension, to all the advantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., which would be accorded to him had he proceeded originally under medical certificate. The entire period must not exceed two years.

MESSING FUNDS.—The following extract from a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, No. 489, dated Jan. 10, is published for general information, with reference to the general orders as per margin:—G.G.O. No. 362 of 1868, G.G.O. No. 334 of 1868, G.G.O. No. 245 of 1870. 2. "The Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is of opinion that the ruling which requires officers to pay the usual messing charge without a right to refund, is applicable to those Indian officers only who proceed on duty with troops. But to those who are otherwise entitled to passage, or to the full money given by the Indian military funds, though they must pay messing money if they proceed in the troopships, the amount should be refunded by the Indian Government."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Dinapore, wife of J. S. Armstrong, C.S., daughter.
AYERST—At Seetapore, March 7, wife of Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., senior chaplain, daughter.
BEADON—At Seetapore, March 9, wife of Capt. R. Beadon, son.
BRITTEN—At Bhosawul, March 15, wife of Major T. E. Britten, staff corps, son.
BYTHELL—At Malabar-hill, March 14, wife of J. K. Bythell, son.
CLARTON—At Calcutta, March 1, wife of H. Clarton, daughter.
CORNABE—At Calcutta, Feb. 25, wife of B. W. Cornabe, daughter.
CHRISTIE—At Mangalore, March 9, wife of G. Christie, capt., twin sons.
FERNANDEZ—At Vepery, Madras, March 5, wife of S. B. Fernandez, son.
FINLAYSON—At Calcutta, March 9, wife of D. Finlayson, daughter.
HISCOX—At Salem, March 12, wife of W. H. Hiscox, Taluk overseer, P.W.D., daughter.

JACOB—At Dinapore, March 6, wife of M. J. Jacob, son.
 KNOTT—At Munmar, March 10, wife of H. F. Knott, daughter.
 LAMB—At Calcutta, Feb. 29, wife of T. A. Lamb, daughter.
 MACQUOID—At Aurungabad, March 9, wife of Major R. K. Macquoid, commanding 3rd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, daughter.
 MINTY—At Madras, March 12, wife of Commissariat staff sergeant J. Minty, son, who survived his birth seven hours.
 PEYTON—At Agra, Feb. 22, wife of J. Peyton, son.
 PHILLIPS—At Bangalore, March 9, wife of Sub-Conductor M. Phillips, Commiss. depart., son. [Railway, son.
 REID—At Royapooram, March 7, wife of W. Reid, chief guard Madras
 ROBERTS—At Bombay, March 3, wife of Capt. C. P. Roberts, R.A., son.
 ROSE—At Madras, March 7, wife of W. J. Rose, daughter.
 ROSS—At Calcutta, March 7, wife of G. G. Ross, daughter.
 SIMSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 28, wife of H. B. Simson, Bengal C.S., son.
 WATERSTON—At Madras, March 13, wife of W. Waterston, son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—VAUGHAN.—At St. Andrew's, March 9, James Bell to Eleanor Vaughan.
 BIRD—MANNING.—At Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, March 9, Capt. C. Bird, 1st Punjab cav., to Emily, daughter of Lieut. col. Manning, comdt. 25th Punjab inf.
 STEPHEN—ROSE.—At Morar, March 4, Barrack serg. A. Stephen to Mary A., widow of late Band serg. J. Rose.

DEATHS.

AWDRY—At Kurrachee, March 10, Amy, daughter of A. Awdry, R.E., aged 7 weeks.
 BARTLETT—At Jabalpur, March 7, Constance D., wife of Lieut. col H. J. Bartlett, cant. mag. of Sagar, aged 28.
 BLAKE—At Bangalore, March 4, Caroline, wife of J. Blake, aged 22.
 DOUGLAS—At Peshawur, March 3, Florence K., daughter of Capt. H. M. de W. Douglas, 26th Punjab inf., aged 7 months.
 GILDER—At 7, Hornby Row Fort, Ambrose K., daughter of the Rev. C. Gilder, aged 3. [D.P.W., aged 1.
 HARRIS—At Bellary, March 10, Ann R., daughter of R. S. Harris, superv.,
 HORE—At Bombay, March 13, Rowland D. S., son of Capt. F. S. Hore, H.M.'s 39th regt., aged 2.
 JOHNSON—At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Johnson, widow of the late E. Johnson, indigo planter, of Purneah, aged 38.
 KERR—At Calcutta, March 9, R. A. Kerr, late of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway office, aged 23.
 LEAHY—At Sukkur, Upper Sind, March 6, Edith M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leahy, aged 16 months. [7 months.
 MARETT—At Oude, March 6, Herbert J., son of Capt. J. R. Marret, aged 26.
 MOFFAT—At Calcutta, March 7, Mr. J. W. Moffat, aged 57.
 MURRAY—At Coonoor, March 12, C. Murray, late of Madras, aged 45.
 PARKHILL—At Ketwaddy, March 7, Joseph Parkhill, public works dept.
 PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, March 8, Emily C., wife of A. S. Phillips, Patna College, aged 26. [6 months.
 STEWART—At Madras, March 9, Paul J., son of Capt. R. C. Stewart, aged 2.
 THOMSON—At Malabar Hill, March 15, Bertie L. A., daughter of H. I. P. Thomson. [D.P.W., aged 2.
 TOD—At Bangalore, Feb. 27, Thomas, son of T. Tod, supervisor, Mysore,
 WADE—At Bynalla, March 12, Robert J., son of James and Louisa Wade, of Egutpoora, aged 5 months.

Official Papers.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN ARMY.

(Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, Military Department—No. 463, dated Simla, Oct. 14, 1871.)

Read again—

Minute of Council, No. 749, dated January 17, 1865, and its accompaniments, regarding the distribution of the British forces in India.

Read the following papers connected with this subject :—

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 242, dated May 23, 1865, &c., &c.

Resolution.—Since the distribution of the European army in Bengal was discussed and determined upon, as laid down in the Resolution of January 17, 1865, many reasons have combined to render a reconsideration of this subject desirable, indeed necessary.

2. The extension of the railway system, the development of the construction of new and improved barracks at certain stations, the reduction in the number of corps of cavalry and infantry, and batteries of artillery, and the desire alike of H.M.'s Government and of the Government of India that, consistently with the important political and military interests of the country, the European soldiery should be placed so as to be least exposed to unhealthy influences, are amongst the reasons which have led to a re-consideration of this very important question.

3. After a careful review of the present distribution, the circumstances of each cantonment, as regards accommodation, climate, and the obligation to retain garrisons of a particular strength at certain stations on political and strategical grounds, and the practicability of increasing the force to be permanently located in the hills, the Government of India have arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the distribution of the British cavalry and infantry in the Bengal Presidency, that of the royal artillery being separately determined.

Peshawur District.

4. The question of the garrison of Peshawur itself is under separate and special consideration in connection with a recent despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, but, for the present, and

pending further orders, the European force in this district, as regards cavalry and infantry, will be as follows :—

Peshawur, 2 infantry regiments—one regiment to be eventually withdrawn to the hills or elsewhere.

Nowshera, 1 infantry regiment.

5. Rawul Pindee Division.

Rawul Pindee, 1 cavalry regiment—to be brought eventually from Ahmednuggur, in Bombay, and to take the place of one of the two British infantry regiments now at Rawul Pindee, which will be removed to the Murree Hills.

Murree Hills, 1 infantry regiment.

Attock, detail.

Sealkote, 1 cavalry regiment.

6. Lahore Division.

Lahore, 1 infantry regiment.

Ferozepore, 1 infantry regiment.

Mooltan, 1 infantry regiment—one company at Fort Akalgarh, Dera Ismail Khan.

Govindghur, detail.

7. Sirhind Division.

Umballa, 1 cavalry regiment, and 1 infantry regiment.

Jullundur, 1 infantry regiment.

Subathoo, 1 infantry regiment.

Dugsbai, 1 infantry regiment.

Chuckrata, 1 infantry regiment.

8. Meerut Division.

Meerut, 1 cavalry regiment, and 1 infantry regiment.

Futtehghur, detail—this arrangement will cease on the removal of the gun carriage agency.

Agra, 1 infantry regiment.

Muttra, 1 cavalry regiment.

Delhi, 4 infantry companies.

Roorkee, 4 infantry companies—eventually Roorkee will be given up, and one of the regiments now placed at Meerut, Delhi, and Roorkee, placed at Chuckrata or elsewhere, and the other regiment divided—one wing at Meerut and the other at Delhi.

9. Rohilcund District.

Bareilly, 1 infantry regiment.

Moradabad, 4 infantry companies.

Raneekhet, 1 infantry regiment and four companies.

10. Gwalior District.

Morar, 2 infantry regiments—the question of the garrison of Morar is under reference to the Secretary of State.

11. Oudh Division.

Lucknow, 1 cavalry regiment and 2 infantry regiments.

Seetapore, 4 infantry companies.

Fyzabad, 1 infantry regiment.

12. Allahabad Division.

Allahabad, 1 infantry regiment.

Cawnpore, 1 infantry regiment.

Dinapore, 1 infantry regiment.

Benares, 4 infantry companies.

Chunar, detail from Dinapore.

13. Saugor District.

Jubbulpore, 4 infantry companies. If Pachmarhi is successfully developed, it will relieve Jubbulpore and Saugor of detachments during the hot season.

Saugor, 1 infantry regiment.

Nowgong, 4 infantry companies.

14. Presidency District.

Fort William, 1 infantry regiment,—"Hazareebagh" in this district is at present occupied by a regiment of British infantry; but this will be eventually withdrawn, it having been included in the number for which provision will eventually be made.

Dum-Dum, 1 infantry regiment.

Barrackpore, detail, from the regiment at Dum-Dum.

15. Abstract.

Peshawur district, 3 infantry regiments.

Rawul Pindee division, 2 cavalry regiments and 2 infantry regiments.

Lahore division, 3 infantry regiments.

Sirhind division, 1 cavalry regiment and 5 infantry regiments.

Meerut division, 2 cavalry regiments and 3 infantry regiments.

Rohilcund district, 3 infantry regiments.

Gwalior district, 2 infantry regiments.

Oudh division, 1 cavalry regiment, 3 infantry regts., and 4 companies.

Allahabad division, 3 infantry regiments and 4 companies.

Saugor district, 2 infantry regiments.

Presidency district, 2 infantry regiments.

16. No changes are desired by the Government of Fort St. George, or proposed in the distribution of the European force in that Presidency. The question of the removal of the regiment at Deesa to Mount Aboo is also held in abeyance for the present. No change is desired by the Supreme Government in the allotment of British troops belonging to those Presidencies serving in territories under the administration of the Government of India; but, if Pachmarhi succeeds, a portion of the regiment at Kamptee may be removed to that hill station. The Bombay Government has already been authorised to try an experimental station in the Manderdeo Hills, and the withdrawal of a cavalry regiment from that Presidency is in accordance with the views of that Government in 1865, and will replace one of two regiments of this arm withdrawn from Bengal.

17. The convalescent depots will remain as at present, except that the Landour depot, now accommodated in hired houses, will be removed to Chuckrata as soon as the necessary buildings can be constructed there. The above arrangements will be carried out as accommodation exists or becomes available.

Home.

INDIAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

The following appeared in the *Echo* for April 2:—

"SIR,—When the army of the East India Company was transferred to the Crown, the bonus or purchase system which prevailed in the different regiments, with the full sanction and encouragement of the necessary authorities, was destroyed, and compensation was refused, in consequence of the erroneous statement of the then Secretary of State for India (Sir C. Wood) that the system was illegal. I will not dwell on the compensation scheme of Lord Cranborne, which, being based on imperfect information, signally failed to compensate the officers, and on that account has been condemned by the Madras and Bombay Governments.

"Whilst the aggrieved officers were wearily waiting, and waiting in vain, for some action by the India Office, consequent on this opinion, the majority of the House of Commons being in their favour, the Army Regulation Bill was passed through Parliament, and the over-regulation price of commissions in the Queen's Army, which had been paid in direct violation of a very stringent law, was conceded by a large majority; and (a point which affects us more nearly) the fourth clause of the Bill, which, as at first framed, offered to the officers of the late company's European regiments (now the new line regiments) compensation, according to the terms of Lord Cranborne's despatch (thus proving the identity of our cases) was altered on the amendment of Sir Charles Wingfield, so that as it now stands, it gives to our very own late brother officers "the sums they would have received from their juniors on retirement," several officers having retired from these regiments since the passing of the Act, receiving from the Commissioners their full bonus, forming a complete recognition by Government of the Indian Purchase or bonus system. Yet, when on the 13th of February, Colonel Sykes asked Mr. Grant Duff if the officers of the late Indian Army were now to be treated on the principle embodied in Clause 4 of the Army Regulation Bill, he curtly replied that the India Office intended to adhere to Lord Cranborne's scheme; and again, on the 19th inst., in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone's inquiry why, with reference to Clause 4 of the Regulation of the Forces Act of 1871, compensation was still withheld from the officers of the late Indian Army, Mr. Grant Duff replied, "that the claims of the officers to bonus compensation were disposed of by Lord Cranborne's despatch, and that her Majesty's Government had followed in every respect the same course as their predecessors, and they saw no reason why a settlement made by them so long ago should now be disturbed, because, under different circumstances a different arrangement was made last year with officers of a different army."

"Surely this is strange reasoning. The action and agitation kept up by the aggrieved officers is a direct refutation of the alleged 'settlement,' and our having been treated unjustly for eleven years is a curious pretext for treating us unjustly still.

"The truth is that the India Office will not acknowledge that any precedent, however strong, can affect us. We are therefore compelled to appeal to Parliament for the third time, trusting that the members of Parliament who prevented a heavy pecuniary loss being inflicted on the officers of the Royal Army, will endeavour to obtain for us similar justice.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, J. C. PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Col., President of the Bonus Committee."

HILL SANITARIA FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

A paper by Mr. William Curran, assistant-surgeon, army staff, Dublin, on the advisability of providing European soldiers in India with sanatoria on the hills, by removing them thither from the plains, regiment by regiment, periodically, has been reprinted from the *Dublin Quarterly Journal on Medical Sciences*, November, 1871. We have found the information submitted by Mr. Curran of a thoroughly practical character, the result of the personal investigations and experiences of one who has traversed India in search of healthy locations for the troops in connection with his duties as an army surgeon. So useful, we beg to say, will be found the evidence in favour of hill residences for British troops contained in the *brochure* before us, that we consider it not improbable that it will attract the attention of the Imperial as well as local Government of our large Eastern possessions. It should not be lost sight of that we hold these possessions by military means and appliances, and that, therefore, it is of the first importance that we should conserve the health of the European Army we keep up there.

Mr. Curran points out the way to utilise sanitarial sites with economy and good effect at the same time. His evidence towards this object we think must be considered more direct, more simplified, and more practical than the elaborate and intricate inquiries and reports on Indian sanatoria offered by some Blue-books on the subject that we have gone through carefully, yet with but hazy ideas of what the official reporters would really have done, and how done. It has been, we believe, because there was always a certain impracticability or excess of costliness involved in the adoption of the recommendations of past reports on the Indian military sanitarium

question presented in so elaborate a form, that they have not been carried out. Now, the opposite of such a defect is the favourable feature in Mr. Curran's personally gathered evidence upon Himalayan and other sanitarial sites for troops. Influenced many will be by this report, and as we are ourselves fully impressed with the simplicity of his plans, and the economy with which they might be carried out, we have, in the subjoined, quoted the more salient recommendations of a pamphlet we have not inattentively perused.

The author specifically recommends Kussowlic and other stations on the slopes of the Himalayas for sanatoria. He says:—"Would that even at this eleventh hour we might turn to better account the splendid sanatoria that stud so thickly the slopes of the Himalayas! When I stood before the monument of the Buffs, and read its terrible inscription—which I was unfortunately unable to copy at the time—and saw that it was inscribed to the memory of two officers, three colour-sergeants, three sergeants, six corporals, fourteen drummers, one hundred and eleven men, sixteen women, and forty-three children, and reflected that similar, though, perhaps, not equally aggravated records, might be found in the principal graveyards of India, I was strongly affected, and turning towards the great mountains, whose mighty outlines could be dimly traced in the distance, I reflected that, had their sides been more freely availed of, this and similar sacrifices would never have taken place. Had the 36th been in the hills in 1869, instead of at Peshawur, they would not have lost, as they did, 120 men, eleven children, seven women, and one officer; neither would the 104th have lost 103 souls at Morar; nor the 58th been more than decimated, as it was, at Allahabad."

In the subjoined remarks the author sums up his views on the whole subject of a healthful location of the European troops in the hills:—

"In reviewing the history of hill sanitation in India some ugly facts are brought to light, which are as much calculated to startle us by their novelty as they are to sadden us by their surroundings. Among these the most discouraging are, that though the advantages of hill sanatoria have been known for years, and though their praises have been sounded so long as almost to tire by repetition, yet it is only within a comparatively recent period that they have been turned to any account at all, and meanwhile epidemic disease has been stalking with impunity through the plains, and numbering its victims by thousands. Heretofore very great difficulties existed in the way of sending troops in large numbers to the hills, but these have been removed in great part, and even now a regiment could reach Kussowlic within a week of its arrival in Bombay. Were regiments sent to the hills instead of to Hyderabad or Peshawur, we should hear no more of the horrors of cholera, and there would be a stop put to that drain of time-expired men which one daily witnesses during the cold weather in India in the persons of robust, well-fed, disciplined men, who are in the prime of life, and in the very flush and vigour of their manliness, and who leave a country which can ill dispense with their services for one in which the labour-market is often overstocked, to recruit the ranks of pauperism at home or of rowdiness in America, or who return again to India with possibly diminished health, and certainly at a threefold penalty to the public.

"There is another advantage in sending whole regiments rather than detached parties to the hills, and that is, that the men are kept together under their own officers, with all their own comrades and home associations about them, instead of being knocked about, as they call it, under men whose voices sound strangely in their ears, and to whose ways they are unaccustomed.

"Were I asked," proceeds Mr. Curran, "to propose a remedy for the diseases and dangers incidental to service in the climate of India, I would point at once, and without a shadow of hesitation, to the Himalayas as a residence for healthy European troops during the summer, and to camps of exercise or cantonments in the plains during the winter. The marching to and from these, the duties performed in them, the renewal of old acquaintanceship, and the emulation that would insensibly spring up between the different regiments, would afford the men composing them an amount of pleasurable exercise and enjoyment which they can rarely hope to enjoy under the present regime; and the plains of India afford scope for manœuvring troops on a scale and under a sky which have no equal at that season elsewhere in the world. The great plains that stretch along the Sutlej and the Jhelum would accommodate hosts, compared with which the mightiest armies of Europe would sink into insignificance, and the duldest could scarcely fail of being influenced by the glorious memories that attach to the banks of these classic streams."

One political advantage of concentrating troops in the hills is that they might be sent at once in overwhelming numbers to any threatened point, and so turned to more immediate account than they could possibly be now.—*Broad Arrow*.

DEATH OF GENERAL WINGFIELD.—Major-General Wingfield, R.A., died suddenly from paralysis, at his country seat, Gunton Hall, near Lowestoft, on April 2. Deceased was in his usual health up to the preceding day.

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF INDIA AND CHINA.—The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend for the half-year, ending with December last, of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, payable on April 13. The annual meeting is called for the 16th inst., and the transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 13th inst., inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK.—At the meeting of the Oriental Bank, on the 18th of April, the directors will propose the usual dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 31st of December last, and the meeting will afterwards be made special, to consider an application to her Majesty for a renewal of the Charters of Incorporation, which are about to expire.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—Our Woolwich correspondent writes that it is understood that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, at Dover, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major, and, after a brief stay at his residence in Greenwich Park, will proceed to India for two years' service in that country. The Prince is attentively pursuing his studies in the various branches of his profession.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—We understand that the Junior Army and Navy Club are about to leave their temporary quarters in King-street, St. James's, and move to premises more suitable to the requirements of its rapidly increasing number of members. We are glad to notice the success of this club, as, whatever may be the diversity of opinion regarding regimental messes, there can be no doubt that a well-conducted club is a great boon to young officers, Indian as well as others.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £361,500; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £38,500. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 25 per cent.; and on Bombay at that price about 20 per cent. Those above in full. The average rate on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 11¾d.; and on Bombay 1s. 11¼d.

MILITARY.—The following promotions will be made in her Majesty's Indian forces in consequence of the death, which occurred at Clifton on the 20th ult., of General F. Farquharson, Bombay Infantry:—Lieutenant-General Sir John Campbell, B.B., K.C.S.I., Madras Infantry, to be General, and Major-General C. Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. These promotions will also remove a most popular and deserving officer, Colonel Louis Wyatt, of the 11th regiment, from the Brigade Staff of the Bengal Infantry. Colonel Wyatt became a Brigadier-General on the establishment in January 1869.

ARMY PROMOTION.—In connection with the recent orders issued relative to the first appointment and promotion of officers, a Royal warrant has been issued stating that a student of the University of Oxford must pass the examination known as "Moderations," in order to qualify him for a commission. The word "Responsions," in a warrant issued on Oct. 30 last, is to be cancelled, and the word "Moderations" substituted. A quartermaster who is recommended for promotion by the Commander-in-Chief, and passes a certain professional examination, may be granted a commission as lieutenant, provided that he has served twelve months as quartermaster.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.—The appointment of Lord Northbrook to be Governor-General of India is favourably considered by the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, which says that the Department of Agriculture, already in existence in connection with revenue and commerce, will be specially recommended to his attention, in order that its efficiency may not be impaired by its tripartite alliance. The views entertained on this and other subjects by the association, which has made it a special object to find out the most effectual means of developing the agricultural resources of India and increasing the production of cotton, will be formally submitted to Lord Northbrook in a document that will reach Calcutta soon after his arrival.

MR. BAYLEY'S WILL.—The will of Thomas Butterworth Charles Bayley, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of Wynberg, near Capetown, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who died at Wynberg, December 29 last, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., under £35,000 personalty in England, the acting executor in this country being Daniel Bayley, Esq. The will is dated August 29, 1871. The testator states that he considers the breeding of good horses to be of great importance to the future agricultural prosperity of the colony, to which end he gives various sums to prove their merits by a trial of strength and mettle; firstly, £500, from which £50 shall be withdrawn annually as a donation to the "Breeder's Prize," or produce stock for colts and fillies, three years old, at the Capetown April races, till the whole amount is expended; secondly, £500, from which £50 is to be annually given to the Trial Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies; next, £1,000, from which an annual donation, to be called "Bayley's Memorial," being a prize of 100 guineas, to be run for at the autumn meetings, added to the sweepstakes of £5 each, for all horses bred in the colony; and £500, of which £25 is to be annually given to the

Caledonian Races; and also £500, £25 annually for the Swellendam Races.

RETIREMENT OF INDIAN OFFICERS.—We have reason to fear that the hopes raised by Mr. Grant Duff's reply in the House are not likely to be realised, for we are informed on good authority that no general retiring scheme is under consideration at the India-office. It is well known that for some time a feeling of uneasiness in the Indian Army has existed, based upon a rumour that several officers in the three Presidencies were to be made to retire *volens volens*. We are now told that even the present Secretary of State has been convinced that he cannot carry into effect so objectionable a measure, and that it is necessary in the cases of these selected officers to hold out some inducement to retire, and it is therefore intended to offer to each one on the selected list a certain addition to the retired pension claimable under existing regulations, but what is to be done if the offer is declined our informant states has not yet been considered. The liberal treatment of the Ordnance Corps naturally led to the inference that Mr. Grant Duff's reply foreshadowed something of the same kind for the Staff Corps, but the actuaries we believe have given as a reason for adhering to the repeated announcement of successive Secretaries of State, that no further bonus would be offered, the astounding fact that it is peculiarly better to allow officers to remain in such a climate as India upon full pay, rather than to permit them to return permanently to England upon their retiring pensions, and a small addition as compensation for the prospective loss of off- reckonings. Need more be said to justify the opening words of this short article?—*Home News*.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—We learn from the *Globe* that an important experiment was tried at Wimbledon on the 21st ultimo. The party consisted of men of science, members of the London press, and persons commercially interested in what was about to be done. A clump of fifteen boards, each an inch thick, was placed before an iron target, at the distance of thirty yards from the firing point. Then out of a black bag was taken a sealed and stamped cartridge. With this a rifle was loaded. One of the party fired, and a bullet, sweeping through the fifteen boards, flattened itself against the iron. Next, another cartridge, identical in external appearance, was placed in the rifle and discharged. But this time the bullet lodged itself in the twelfth board, with its strength exhausted. The question was solved. The first cartridge was filled with fifty grains of a newly-invented gun-cotton, and the second with an equal number of the best gunpowder now in use. Numerous other shots were fired at the same distance, and at distances varying from thirty yards to 200—all with the same result. It was clear from calculation that fifty grains of the newly-invented explosive are as potential as eighty-four of gunpowder. There were seven shots altogether fired at the distance named, and with the following results:—No. 1, 50 grains gun-cotton, through 15 1-in. boards, completely flattened against iron target. No. 2, 50 grains powder, stopped in 12th board; No. 3, 50 grains gun-cotton, through and completely flattened; No. 4, 50 grains gun-cotton, through and completely flattened; No. 5, 50 grains powder, in 11th plank; No. 6, 84 grains powder, through and deformed; No. 7, 50 grains gun-cotton, through and completely flattened. The gunpowder used was the well-known Curtis and Harvey's No. 6, and the rifle a breech-loading Henry. All present agreed that the circumstances under which the test was made were fair, and that the superiority of the new gun-cotton over the powder was immense. The cotton has, however, an advantage other than that of its explosive force. It does not foul the barrel; it is almost smokeless; the report is slighter; and the recoil produced much less than that of gunpowder. But the great merit of the invention, which is due to Mr. Robert Punshon, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is in the safety of the new agent. We have all heard of the disasters at Stowmarket, and know the terrible risks to which those engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder and gun-cotton are exposed. That used at Wimbledon is said to have the advantage over them of being perfectly safe under manipulation, and it costs only about half the price of gunpowder.

India Office.

April 6, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. K. Webster, N. S. Alexander, W. S. Paterson, S. S. Hogg, and J. G. H. Glass (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Hodgson.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. M. Pearson (Uncov.), E. J. D. Walker (Uncov.), S. Macdonald (Uncov.), and H. B. Parry (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E.; Col. C. V. Bowie, R.A.; Lieut. col. H. R. Garden, Staff Corps; Capt. D. Darroch, Staff Corps; Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, C.B.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. L. M. Evans, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. B. Ramsay, Staff Corps; Major S. F. M. J. Grant, Staff Corps; Capt. H. T. Harris, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major D. H. Hickman, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, 6 mo.; Mr. A. E. Byrn (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. A. B. Marriott (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. D. Maclean, 6 mo.; Mr. O. H. Clark (Uncov.), 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Cherry, Inf., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. A. Dick, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. B. H. Davidson (Uncov.), E. B. Hurley (Uncov.), and W. Cracroft (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. B. Richey, and W. A. East.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Upperton, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. T. C. Ross; Capt. G. Waterhouse, Cav.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GROVE—The wife of Lieut. col. H. L. Grove, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bath, March 29.
 MACNAGHTEN—The wife of Edward Macnaghten, of a daughter, at 100, Eaton-place, April 6.
 SMYLY—The wife of Lieut. col. B. Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Portrush, April 1.

MARRIAGES.

BUSHE—CAULFEILD.—Horace K. Bushe, Lieut. colonel Bombay Army, to Mary, daughter of Col. John Caulfeild, at Brighton, April 3.
 HALE—SCHUNK.—Capt. Thomas Hale, 88th Regiment, to Harriet H. G., widow of the late Alexander Schunk, Bengal Civil Service, at St. George's, Hanover-square, March 28.
 JONES—FRANKS.—Griffiths Jones to Edith J., daughter of W. A. Franks, of the India Office, at Clapham, April 4.
 KIRKBY—RICKETTS.—William Horseman Kirkby to Georgina, daughter of Lieut. col. George Poyntz Ricketts, 1st Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, April 3.
 MACMULLEN—SAWYER.—Richard H. B. Macmullen to Louisa C., daughter of Samuel Sawyer, at All Saints', Kensington-park, April 3.
 MALONY—PARKER.—Charles Arthur Malony, Vicar of Hougham, Kent, son of the late Edward Malony, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Emily Jane, only child of Robert Parker, late Madras C.S., April 6.
 RADCLIFFE—SULIVAN.—Charles J. Radcliffe to Blanche, daughter of Col. Sullivan, at Staffordshire, April 4.
 SMITH—PRINSEP.—William Bowden Smith to Louisa S., daughter of the late Charles Robert Prinsep, Judge Advocate general, Calcutta, at the Isle of Wight, April 4.
 STROVER—FLOWER.—Frederick R. Strover, F.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Service, to Caroline E., daughter of the late William Flower, at Camden-town, March 3.

DEATHS.

HEYMAN—Adeline F., the wife of Lieut. col. Heyman, R.A., and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., at Woolwich, April 5.
 HOME—Charles Home, late of the Bengal Civil Service, March 28, aged 48.
 MCCURDY—Flora E., widow of Lieut. colonel Edward A. McCurdy, 27th Madras N.I., at Brighton, April 1.
 MOTTET—Maud, infant daughter of Major H. E. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps, at Bath, March 27.
 REDDIE—Isabella, widow of the late John Reddie, Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, March 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 27. Str. Stirling, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—23. Str. Niger, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Golden Fleece, Calcutta; Dorothy, Colombo; Parracca, Colombo; Copenhagen, Kurrachee; Peerless, Maulmain.—29. Peeress, Rangoon; Queen of Nations, Rangoon; Erie, Manila.—30. Gilbert Thompson, Calcutta; Mystic Belle, Rangoon; str. Atalanta, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Jennie Eastman, Rangoon; str. Arracan, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; Pensacola, Calcutta.—31. Empress of India, Cocanada; Vigilant, Colombo; Star of Persia, Calcutta.—April 1. Arundel Castle, Calcutta.—2. Chacabuco, Calcutta; Carlisle Castle, Calcutta.—3. Star of Albion, Calcutta; Achilles, Calcutta.—4. George Gilroy, Calcutta.—5. Str. Agra, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

March 28. Str. Walamo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Oscar, Aden and Bombay, via Suez Canal; Morning Star, Aden; Montrose, Gallo.—29. Altcar, Bombay.—30. Philosopher, Rangoon; Beau Monde, Rangoon.—31. Str. Colombo, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal.—April 1. Morning Star, Bombay; str. Othello, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Pegasus, Rangoon.—2. Marseilles, Maulmain.—3. Caroline Hutchings, Colombo.—4. Str. Scindia, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Othello, March 31, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. P. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Browne, Major F. Ross, Capt. A. Davis, Capt. Cowan, Mr. D. McLean, Mr. J.

Taylor, Mr. E. Batt, Miss E. Dawson, Miss E. Perase, Mrs. Jordan and son, Mr. C. Stone, two Misses Stone, Mr. A. Cook, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. Wright, Miss Dick, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Elkington and child.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mooltan, April 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Carey, Mr. F. Speck, Hon. Mrs. Deane. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Newman, Mrs. Rogers.

Per str. Nyanza, April 8.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. E. W. Trevor, Capt. J. Upperton, Col. E. St. George, Major W. S. Trevor, Hastings Fraser, Col. R. A. Doria, Mr. Scott, Col. Thomas, Capt. W. Battye. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Peters, Mr. J. A. Bryner, Mr. F. M. Yond. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. F. Leyburn, H. S. Hancock, B. T. Stretton, F. W. Fry, W. E. Allum, P. G. Lawrie, and T. Pim.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Rajpoot, Calcutta to London, Feb. 23, 35 S., 20 E.
 Sumatra, Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 2, 11 S., 87 E.
 Cashmere, Calcutta to Dundee, March 7, 21 S., 1 W.
 Clanranald, Calcutta to London, March 6, 29 S., 10 E.
 Star of Albion, Calcutta to London, Feb. 28, 5 S., 17 W.
 Glencora, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 2, 2 N., 94 E.
 David G. Fleming, Calcutta to Dundee, March 4, 9 N., 33 W.
 3655 4th dp., Liverpool to Rangoon, Feb. 23, 1 N., 25 W.
 Celestial Empire, Shields to Bombay, 1 N., 25 W.
 Haidee, Liverpool to Bombay, March 14, 40 N., 12 W.
 Frederick, Calcutta to London, Feb. 24, 1 S., 88 E.
 Ragalkhat, London to Calcutta, Nov. 10, 31 S., 9 W.
 Arabia, Maulmain to Queenstown, Feb. 6, 18 N., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Caroline Hutchings, Ward, from London to Colombo, lost an anchor and chain in the Downs on March 23, but has since recovered the former and part of latter.

The Scindia (s.s.), Law, from London to Calcutta, put into Plymouth on March 31 with machinery defective.

The James C. Stephenson (s.s.), from Calcutta to London, with a general cargo, was in collision with the Bougainville, from Madras, and is badly damaged. The latter ship has been towed into Gibraltar.

The Lumley Castle (s.s.), from Shields to Aden, reported, on March 15, as having been grounded in the bay after collision, was raised on April 1.

The Montrose, Uric, from Cardiff to Gallo, was assisted into Scilly by the crew of a pilot boat, with cargo shifted, bulwarks gone, and crew refractory.

The Defiance, from Bombay to Liverpool, stranded at the mouth of the Umtaintan River, has been entirely blown to pieces; most of the cargo went to sea. The Board of Trade has ordered inquiries to be made respecting the stranding and loss of the ship.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kibble, Mr. F. Burns, Mr. H. A. Firth, Mr. Pogson, and Mr. Daniell.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Pullen, Mrs. A. H. Anderson, Miss Duke, and Miss Boosey.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Lord and Lady Hobart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Manneke, and Mrs. and Miss Collins.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Richey, and Col. A. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Burman.

BRINDISI TO SHANGHAI.—Two Messrs. Skeggs, and Mr. Leitch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. C. Carey, Asst. surg. Bridges, Rev. J. Paterson, and Mrs. Maxfield.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. B. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Mr. R. Shaw.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. G. De Robeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Rev. W. Gore, and Mr. C. Sahl.

GALLE TO SYDNEY.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Miss Robinson.

BRINDISI TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Scarle.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Maxfield.

BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowie, Mrs. Howard Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, Mr. Reed, Mr. Grant, Mr. Coste, and Mr. Fincham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Comdr. Robinson, and Mr. Mason.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Beck, and Mr. A. Lister.

APRIL 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Rev. L. Phillips.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major M. R. Haig.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Kichhorn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Col. Dickens.

APRIL 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, and the Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Hobart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Condy, and Mrs. Haig.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. R. Maxwell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss West.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN MAHOMMEDANS.

The *Saturday Review* allows that a thoughtful and educated Mahommedan of the present day may well be pardoned if he looks back on the legacies bequeathed by his Sovereigns to the Indian Empire with feelings of pride, and possibly with others which we have no great desire to analyse. The worship of one God, a graceful, polished, and useful literature, splendid architectural monuments, an improved system of collecting revenue, and even of dispensing justice—these are certainly to be ranked in the category of benefits and reforms. And we may add that, in spite of some wholesale conversions and a good deal of fanatical intolerance, the conquered Hindoo had no permanent barrier raised against his advancement, and was often enabled to attain to eminence in the Councils of the Emperor or the service of the State. On the other hand, we are compelled to declare our conviction that, if the Mahommedans are at present placed at a disadvantage in competing for prizes in the public service, the result is in a large degree due to themselves. Since the introduction of British rule, or certainly during the last forty years, no class of our fellow-subjects has been placed under any disability or disqualification. The difficulties long experienced by Roman Catholics and Dissenters in England have had no parallel whatever in Indian government. Nor was there any antecedent reason why Mahommedans as well as Hindoos should not turn out excellent Judges of Small Cause Courts, plead ably at the Bar, use the English language

in debates and addresses, and sit with barrister and civilian Judges on the benches of the High Court. British statesmen have as clear a right to introduce English as the language of business and the avenue of preferment as the Mogul Emperors had to introduce Persian. And it is wholly unreasonable for the Mahomedans and their partisans to insist that greater prominence should be given in our Indian Universities and Colleges to Arabic and Persian classics, and, as a natural consequence, that some ill-defined rewards or some unexplained public careers should be reserved for students who can quote Sadi and recite the "Seven Poems." The Mussulmans, like the race which they overthrew, must cheerfully accept the new order which has sprung out of their chaos, must remember that they are after all but one-eighth of the population, and must reflect that taxes are better raised for a scheme of railways and telegraphs than for the completion of the Taj Mahal on its original design. Where Mussulmans have set themselves in earnest to compete with Hindoos there has been no lack of success. They have shown themselves active policemen, attached servants, brave soldiers, wise statesmen, and excellent English scholars. No more signal instance of loyalty and devotion is to be found in the annals of the Mutiny than that of the Nawab on whom tardy honours were lately bestowed at Lucknow. No native Minister stands higher than Salar Jung. No principality has been better governed than the State of Bhopal. But these examples will not solve the Mahomedan difficulty any more than the chivalrous loyalty of the late Viceroy will negative the existence of discontent among Fenians in Ireland, or disprove the necessity for overawing disaffection and treason by a judicious reserve of force.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN SHERE ALI AT PORT BLAIR.—The following grounds of judgment and finding are from the official report of the trial just published:—Grounds of judgment: Although one point in this lamentable case is not thoroughly and satisfactorily established, viz., the exact spot from which the assassin came when he made his attack on the late Viceroy, there is ample evidence as to the facts of the assassination and the identification of the prisoner before the Court as the perpetrator of this foul deed. It would appear that the man who stabbed the Viceroy was concealed behind or near the blocks of stone lying on the right hand side of the pier, and that he sprang from his hiding-place when the Viceroy had passed him. This is the only explanation afforded by the evidence, as none of the witnesses saw him pass from behind except Lieutenant Hawkins, R.N., and Colonel Jervois. The evidence of these witnesses conclusively connect the assassin with the man who was at the time pinioned by the police, and is undoubtedly the defendant. The ninth and tenth witnesses no doubt helped to seize the defendant after he had been knocked down by the police, and it is probable that the tenth witness took the knife out of defendant's hand; but it is quite clear that their evidence as to being the first person to secure the defendant is not to be relied upon. The facts in evidence, coupled with the man's admissions on several occasions, and his plea of guilty before the magistrate who first investigated the case, leave no doubt as to the guilt of the defendant. Finding: The Court finds the prisoner Shere Ali, No. 15557, a life convict, guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he, the said Shere Ali, No. 15557, committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Shere Ali, No. 15557, suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead, but that this sentence be not carried out until confirmed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to whom these proceedings are to be submitted.—D. M. STEWART, Major-General, Officiating Superintendent Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 11.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 5.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	102	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	102	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	102	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		96½ 97
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...		96½ 97
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		101½
8th 4 per Cent. 1856-57 ...		100½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...		97½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		108½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 13-16 ¾d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
£	India Stock		204 to 206
	India 5 per cent.		110½
	India 4 per cent.		102½ to 103
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.		96½ to 97½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872....		108½ to 109½
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108½ to 109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		102½ to 102½
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to 103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		103½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		23s. to 23s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. to 25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	104½ to 105½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilkand, guar. 5 per cent.	all	104½ to 105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15 to 16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26½ to 27½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46½ to 47½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)....	100	175 to 178
	British Australian	all	9½ to 9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	12 to 12½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10½ to 10½
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 9½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½ to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12½ to 13½
25	Indo-European (Limited)....	all	13 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6 to 7
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1½ pm
50	Assam Tea Company	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New	4	5½ to 5½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16
30	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
30	Jorhaut Tea Company	20	35 to 40
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1 dis. to par
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	53 to 55
10	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par
10	Tipphoo Tea Company	10	10

The Weekly Circular of Jay Cooke, McCulloch, and Co., with New York Mail dates March 19th, and Cable prices April 3rd, says:—

"The market for United States Bonds exhibits a healthy feeling. From the country generally there is an unusually free demand for investment, and prices are well sustained, notwithstanding a downward movement in the gold premium."

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.”

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—“Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not ‘supply a want and fill a place.’”

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See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 25; Agra and Madras, March 23; Calcutta, March 22.

THE latest particulars concerning Lord Mayo's murderer leave us still in the dark on some points that need clearing up. It appears indeed from Sher Ali's own admissions, that he had for some time past intended to murder some Englishman of rank. Several native witnesses depose to the grief displayed by him on hearing of the punishment awarded to his *bhai* Abdulla for murdering Justice Norman. The word "Bhai" means "brother" in various senses. If Abdulla was a fellow-clansman, a brother-Afridi, we get one clear motive for Sher Ali's act. It also appears that he himself had always regarded the sentence passed on him for his share in the murder at Peshawur as a piece of great injustice. A good many criminals hold the same view in their own case, but this untutored Afghan, bred up in deeds of blood, may really have thought himself an ill-used man. The night before his execution he bade his visitor "tell Pollock that he did a great injustice to Sher Ali." The fate of Abdulla may have given new strength to his craving for revenge on somebody; and the religious turn which his mind seemed to take at Port Blair would tend to draw his revengeful feelings to a head against the apparent arch-foe to Islam. The feast he gave his comrades a few days before the murder may or may not have had any special significance. He appears to have been latterly much depressed by the failure of his friends' efforts to get his old sentence remitted. On the other hand it seems certain that several of the Wahabi leaders were undergoing their sentences at Port Blair; and it is likely enough, however far from proven, that they may have found in Sher Ali a willing, or at least an unconscious tool for their own purposes.

FROM various conversations held with Sher Ali in prison, it appears that he had heard of Lord Mayo's intended visit two months before it came off. As soon as the guns announced the Viceroy's landing, he went and sharpened his knife. While Lord Mayo was going up Mount Harriet, Sher Ali dogged his steps, creeping through the jungle that skirted the road. It was not however till he saw General Stewart walking beside the Viceroy, that he felt sure of the latter's identity, dressed as he

was in plain clothes. He then resolved to kill them both on the morrow. But when General Stewart fell behind on the pier, Sher Ali at once seized the favourable moment for killing at any rate the more eminent victim. To the last he gloried in having slain "the greatest *Sahib* in India," and he hoped that his countrymen would raise a monument to his memory. In prison he sometimes gave way to sudden bursts of ferocity. On one occasion he fell upon the English soldier quartered in his cell, stunned him with his heavy handcuffs, snatched away his bayonet, and would have murdered him but for timely help from outside. On another he turned upon one of two sentries, but was prevented by the second from doing any serious harm. To Mr. Lambert, who had spoken more civilly than some of his visitors, he showed a sharp-edged stone he had kept in readiness for him or some other European who might have come in his way at the last. When he heard that his family would not be punished for his crime, his countenance brightened up. To the last he retained his invincible composure, smiling defiantly as he answered the last question put to him, and stepping on to the scaffold as one sure of going to Paradise. It was something of a disappointment to him that the execution was to be so private. After he had said a prayer or two with his face turned towards Mecca, the drop fell, but by some misadventure his neck was not broken, and he died hard.

THE passage of the Native Marriage Bill was delayed in its very last stage by Mr. Inglis, who moved to confine its working to the Brahmo Somaj. The Madras member, Mr. Robinson, spoke vehemently against the idea of redressing the wrongs of 20,000 petitioners by a measure which would spread "the malaria of ill-judged legislation among five times as many millions." Two or three more of the provincial members took the same side. Against them Sir R. Temple made a dashing speech, followed by a more workmanlike one from Mr. F. Stephen, and some brief but weighty remarks from Lord Napier, the Acting Viceroy. The Bill, however, passed through Council, and appears to have given general satisfaction outside.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MAXWELL of the Punjab Commission is to be Resident at Kashmere during the coming season. Mr. H. S. Cunningham acts as Advocate-General at Calcutta in the room of Mr. Graham coming home on leave. Major Parsons acts as Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana in the place of the still suspended Mr. Cowan. Mr. H. W. Wellesley, of the Madras Civil Service, is to be Under-Secretary to the Indian Government during the absence of Mr. A. P. Howell.

THE Mohammedan festival of the Mohurram passed off quietly enough in most parts of India. Some little rioting however is reported from Bombay, Moradabad, and one or two other places.

THE FEELING in India with regard to Lady Mayo's pension seems to be one of disappointment at the smallness of it, and of hope that the amount may be doubled out of the Imperial Treasury. We hope it may, but Mr. Lowe's last answer to Lord R. Gower was not encouraging.

DURING the week ending March 12, many cases of cholera occurred among the soldiers and coolies moving between Tipai Mukh and Cachar, on their return from the Loshai country. The 44th N.I. suffered severely, nearly thirty cases having proved fatal.

WHEN the Rev. James Long, the learned and widely respected missionary, left Bengal on his way home, two thousand ryots assembled to bid farewell to their popular champion.

THE Nizam's Dominions appear to be just now reverting to the unsettled condition of former days. The people of Hyderabad have always been anything but quiet neighbours, and even the able government of Sir Salar Jung appears to have failed in keeping them under due control. If the accounts that find their way into the Madras papers are at all true, Lord Napier's warnings with regard to the duty of keeping a strict watch on the Native States within and beyond our borders need no justification. One mail brings news of a riotous attack by a mob on a traveller in a public bungalow, the doors and windows of which were battered in with stones and other missiles. Another tells of outrages inflicted on a colonel of an English regiment, who was cruelly beaten and robbed. Again, we hear of a survey party being set upon and maltreated by a mob of ruffians. The roads are reported unsafe for travellers, and so perilous has become the journey from Madras or Bombay across Hyderabad, that travellers are now furnished by Sir Salar Jung with armed escorts for their protection. According to the *Madras Times* the police force on the Kirnool frontier has been considerably strengthened in view of the growing turbulence of the Nizam's subjects. One reason for these unpleasant phenomena may be found perhaps in the alarm and irritation caused among a race of fanatic Mohammedans, by the influx of Feringhie foreigners consequent on the making of a State Railway through Hyderabad. That the presence of European engineers and surveyors among a people traditionally unruly and impatient of English interference should lead to such ebullitions of angry feeling, was almost inevitable; but there is reason to fear that other influences may have helped in producing so undesirable a state of things. It is said that the administrative reforms carried out by Sir Salar Jung have sorely offended his bigoted and conservative countrymen, and it is feared that their discontent has been sharpened by the spread of Wahabi doctrines. The Minister's unpopularity is aggravated by the popular dislike to his English friends. Altogether there would seem to be good reason for not reducing the strength of the Madras Army just at present.

THE Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1870-71 mentions the failure of an attempt to make money out of the old salt mines at Mullona in Oudh and Karour, in the Jaunpore district. Of 7,500 maunds manufactured from April to June, only 131 were sold, and the experiment had to be given up, with a loss reckoned at £2,500 on the Karour works alone. In March, 1870, the Infanticide Act became law. All districts or villages containing less than 40 girls to 100 boys were placed under the Act. It thus appeared that in the Boondshuhar district alone eighteen Rajpoot villages were found wanting in the right proportion of girls. Thirty-three Goojar, twenty-eight Jat, four Aheer, and six Meea villages were also entered in the same category. In June an experimental farm, in charge of a Scotch gardener, was opened near Boondshuhar. At the end of the season it yielded 1,822 lbs. of clean cotton, worth Rs. 396. This was obtained from Hingunghat, New Orleans, and other seeds; Egyptian and Sea Island turning out worst. There is hope of better things from the farm this year.

OUT of more than thirty million inhabitants, the North-Western Provinces contain 25,656,198 Hindoos, 4,205,544 Mohammedans, while the remaining half-million are Christians, Jains, and aborigines. The agricultural interest is very strong, numbering close upon 18 millions. One of the most populous districts is Benares. With very few and small exceptions the language spoken throughout the province is either Hindi or Urdu. There are 3½ million Brahmans—priests, traders, farmers—to more than 2½ million Rajpoots, who farm or take service. More than 3½ million Chumars, or leather workers and farm servants, form the great bulk of the lowest castes. The two chief agricultural castes make up about 2½ millions, while the two castes of herdsmen amount to nearly 2½ millions. The Kahar, or "bearer" caste, numbers 693,519, and the Banyas or traders 383,202. Of the other Hindu castes, such as Jats, writers, oilmen, blacksmiths, carpenters, barbers, potters, &c., the numbers vary from three hundred thousand carpenters to five hundred and sixty-seven thousand shepherds.

DURING the year 1870-71 the 3½ per cent. income-tax in these provinces yielded only 26 lakhs or £260,000, obtained from 66,135 persons. Crime of every kind showed a marked decrease on the two previous years. Of the 19,333 daily in prison, about half were under instruction. Seventy-six per cent. of persons arrested were found guilty, but Sir W. Muir will not be satisfied until the proportion has risen to 80 per cent. The police, of whom there is one to every 1,370 inhabitants, are blamed not for want of detective skill against criminals of what may be called the higher class, but for inertness in dealing with common thieves and burglars. More attention, thinks the Lieutenant Governor, should be paid to the "watch and ward" system, and to the efficiency of the village police. To every police station should be attached a chowkidar or two, well acquainted with the habits of criminals in their own neighbourhood. Of the 480,373 deaths reported in the year two-thirds are ascribed to fever which raged chiefly in seven districts. Not many died of small-pox or cholera. Three candidates took high degrees at the University, one of them being a Mohammedan. In the B.A. examination four out of five passed and 114 out of 175 matriculated. The number of newspapers increased from 26 to 33, with a circulation of 7,509 copies, of which Government took 2,910. Twenty papers are written in Urdu and six in Hindi. Bicycle postmen are employed at Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra, and the practice is to be extended to all the chief post-offices.

In these days of free and easy intercourse between countries the most remote from each other, it is not very surprising to hear that an apostle of woman's rights has made her way from America to Hindustan. There is not much in common between the social habits of the two countries; but ladies like Miss Olivia Warbut, LL.D., feel a proper pride in cracking nuts of unusual hardness, and the attempts already making to deliver the women of India from the thralldom of the zenana have doubtless nerved that particular lady for the task she appears to have undertaken. With the usual courage of her sex, Miss Warbut will hear of no half-measures in claiming for woman equal rights with man. Her logical instincts abhor compromise. She has vowed to carry the banner of woman's rights into the last stronghold of man's supremacy, the married state. She has begun, in short, to preach to the ladies of India the gospel, in her own country not a very new one, of free love. In a letter to an Indian paper, Miss Warbut declares that "the doctrine of woman's rights, keyed up and completed by the gospel of free love, is the principle which is destined to renovate the world, and which even British prejudice must yield to before many years are past." It will be a curious world when this new doctrine comes into general practice, and women change their husbands as often as they please without even the trouble of going through the Divorce Court. But we fear that our great-grandchildren will hardly live to see so blissful a consummation, so glorious an instance of the converse process to that by which, according to modern theories, man has been gradually evolved from the brute. Young Bengal indeed has learned to swallow a good many prejudices; but if Miss Warbut hopes to find him an apt pupil in this crusade against woman's duties, it is not unlikely that she will soon discover her mistake.

ONE part of Mr. Grant Duff's reply to questions asked on Tuesday last by Sir James Elphinstone, touching the grievances of Indian officers, will have been heard with some surprise by other people than his querist. When the answers of the Indian Government to certain queries laid before them by the Duke of Argyll were forwarded to England, it was found that Lord Napier's name was conspicuous by its absence from the Despatch of December 28, 1870. In a previous letter of September 20, Lord Mayo's Government, including Lord Napier of Magdala, had declared its belief that the instructions conveyed in Lord Cranborne's Despatch of August, 1866 had been carried out "with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned." Before December however a very different opinion had been recorded by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the effect that the officers had *not* received substantial justice in respect of their claims to bonus compensation. In forwarding home the minutes of these Governments, the Indian Government still adhered as a body to its former opinion; but the letter containing this avowal was remarkable for lacking the signature of Lord Napier. Only one meaning could be fairly put upon this.

Silence in such a case implied dissent from the opinion of Lord Napier's colleagues. The Under-Secretary for India however had his answer ready, such as it was. He "did not at all know what view Lord Napier of Magdala took of the opinions of the Governments of Madras and Bombay." His Lordship "had not given the Imperial Government any reason to suppose that he dissented from the view of the Government to which he belonged." In such an answer there may be official wisdom; but if nothing was kept back by the speaker, it is certainly curious that no attempt should have been made to ascertain what Lord Napier really thought, and why his name should have been thus markedly absent from a letter signed by the rest of his colleagues. Did he or did he not dissent from the opinions of the minor Governments, on a question specially affecting the interests of the officers under his command? If not, why did he hesitate to put his name to a despatch written "in continuation" of one he had already signed? If there had been any other reason for his silence than the one which most readily suggests itself, would not the mouthpiece of the India Office have taken care to divulge it? And would not the uncertainty implied in the having "no reason to suppose" a particular event have been exchanged for an express denial of the event itself?

WHAT the opinions of the Madras and Bombay Governments were on this matter, our readers may have seen more than a year ago. It may be as well however to repeat them here as briefly as we can. The Government of Bombay in a Minute of November 15, 1870, declared that "the manner in which the question of compensation for the loss of bonus has been dealt with, has not been strictly in the interests of the officers concerned. On the contrary it has been looked at from what may be called the actuary's point of view." Sir S. Fitzgerald therefore proposed to "allow a repayment of all sums actually sunk in purchase, and for which no return has been received beyond enhanced pay." Sir A. Spencer, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, pointed out in detail the injustice inflicted by the terms of Lord Cranborne's Despatch. The Government of Madras went still further, reminding the Secretary of State, that, "while under the old *régime* officers received all the advantages of accelerated promotion and a bonus on retirement, under the arrangements sanctioned by Lord Cranborne they received only the difference between payments made and immediate advantages gained; no provision whatever having been made for the ultimate advantage of a bonus on retirement."

LADY MAYO arrived from Paris at the Victoria Terminus on the afternoon of Wednesday last, and was there received by Mr. Disraeli, the friend and colleague of her late husband. His appearance on such an occasion was appropriate enough; but as no other name is mentioned in company with his, we are left to infer that none of the present Ministers joined in paying that little token of respect for the memory of a Viceroy who had died in the service not of any political party, but of the nation itself. It was the accident of his being a Conservative that sent Lord Mayo out to India; but in that country nobody thinks of asking whether its leading statesmen are Tories or Liberals. A Viceroy's political antecedents are soon forgotten in the character he makes for himself out there, and we should have thought that the same oblivion would have marked the reception of his widow and family in England. Could none of the Ministry have been spared from the arduous duties of a Parliamentary Wednesday, to receive with becoming courtesy the widow of one whose merits have been freely acknowledged by men of all parties? Or can it be that none of them at that moment cared to face the lady whose pension they have virtually declined to raise, even at the invitation of some at least among their own supporters?

THE telegraph informs us that Lord Northbrook, after paying a visit to M. de Lesseps at Ismailia, proceeded thence on the 8th April through the Canal on his way to Suez.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—J. S. Clarke, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S. Mr. J. Lewis, Chief Clerk and Accountant to Medical Accounts of Calcutta, at Calcutta, March 16.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Massilia*, April 11.—For BRINDISI.—From BOMBAY.—Major and Miss Napier, Capt. Blunt, Mr. Russell, Major Martin, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. Mandley, Col. Bomer, Mr. B. Colgrave, Mrs. Halsey and two infants, Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Turner, Lieut. col. Forbes, Mr. Narayan, Mr. Harrop, Col. Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. Bradford, Dr. Sutherland. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Clarke,

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Patterson, Capt. Alexandria, Capt. Arendrup, Mr. and Mrs. McCullum, Mr. and Mrs. Spenser, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Earl of Selkirk, Madame Beequart.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 15, 1872.

THE HISTORY OF CHOLERA.

AN important contribution to the history of that dreadful disease which, under the name of cholera, has so often during this century ravaged Europe, has just appeared from the pen of a former surgeon in the Indian Army, Dr. John Macpherson.* The popular belief, to which the late Cholera Conference at Constantinople gave fresh currency, is that the epidemic which raged in Bengal in 1817 had then for the first time shown itself in the East, and that the Sunderbunds were its original birth-place. Dr. Macpherson however has here brought together a body of evidence, not all new, but most of it conclusive, to show that cholera prevailed from time to time in various parts of India, at least as far back as the year 1503, and was known in Europe from the beginning of the present era, if not before. The European name of the disease indeed has descended to us from the time of Hippocrates, that is, from the fifth century B.C.; and his description of it tallies closely enough with modern experience. Celsus and his successors in the first century after Christ go still more particularly into the symptoms and treatment of the cholera of their day; not forgetting the fever which sometimes follows the decline of the disease itself. Cholera is also mentioned under an Indian name in Sanskrit books which date at the very latest from the second century of our era. In the books of old Tamil physicians of uncertain date several forms are described of what is evidently the same disease, although we have no indications of its prevalence as an epidemic. The old Hindu remedies bear a curious resemblance to those still prescribed by natives and even Europeans in Bengal. Cholera epidemics seem from a very early date to have been known in China and Japan.

Galen makes little reference to the disease, but a Greek writer of A.D. 360 forestalls the modern practice of helping the body to get rid of the morbid matter which seems to produce the spasms. In the tenth and eleventh centuries a disease closely corresponding with cholera is described by Arab writers in Bagdad. From time to time fresh notices of cholera appear in the writings of European doctors. However different in various points, all these descriptions, whether of Eastern or Western writers, agree in their broad features, especially in treating the disease as one of varying but often fatal intensity. From the beginning of the sixteenth century, similar notices become more frequent, more detailed, more in harmony with mo-

* *Annals of Cholera, from the Earliest Periods to the Year 1817.* By J. Macpherson, M.D. Ranken and Co. 1872.

dern experiences of epidemic cholera. The first recorded outbreak of an epidemic character took place at Goa in 1513, only eleven years before a similar outbreak known to have occurred at Nismes. Along the coasts of Malabar and Canara the disease continued to prevail intermittently down to 1817, the year of the first great Indian epidemic. During the seventeenth century it broke out badly from time to time in France, Belgium, and other parts of Europe, and finally made its way as an epidemic to our own country. A bad epidemic appears to have prevailed in Marwar in 1681-2, and another at Goa in 1684. A similar pestilence raged at Surat from that year to 1690. In the latter half of the eighteenth century cholera was a frequent visitor of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and broke out once at least in Calcutta. After the outbreak of 1781 it never reappeared in Bengal until 1817, since which time it has never quite ceased to lurk there. Before that time Bengal had been peculiarly free from a disease which had become endemic in many parts of Southern India. In the outbreak of 1817 no new symptom was recorded, nor did the disease differ in its development and general features from many previous outbreaks. It had "often spread widely before," says Dr. Macpherson, "and it can at most be said that this power of spreading was intensified," in the epidemic of 1817.

THE PERSPIRING STATUE OF GIRNAR.

If Christian priests in Europe spur the piety of their flocks with holy wafers, winking statues of the Virgin, and bottles of miraculously melting blood, the holy men of Girnar in Katiawar set no little store for the same purpose by their Amijhara or Perspiring Statue of Parisnāth. This wonderful cynosure of Jain devotion appears, till the other day, to have been religiously guarded from prying Feringhie eyes, in a secret vault beneath one of the dozen temples that adorn the granite slopes of Mount Girnar in the Mohammedan State of Joonaghur. Mrs. Postans, the author of "Western India in 1838," heard of its existence and its perspiring habits, but never saw the image itself. Mr. Burgess also described it from hearsay in his "Notes on Somnath," as "a large white marble image, held in the most superstitious veneration by the sect, and to conceal which the *pujaries* will tell any number of lies each in succession contradicting the preceding." None of our Political Agents in Katiawar has ever seen it, not even the popular Colonel Lang, who made the attempt, but failed. When Sir Seymour Fitzgerald visited the mountain last year, he too failed to gain admission into the sacred cavern, in spite of the influence which the Joonaghur authorities brought to bear upon its guardians.

At length however a bold Englishman, who under the signature of "A. W.," has just written an account of his experiences in the *Bombay Gazette*, succeeded last January in exploring the forbidden shrine. With the help of an intelligent native supplied by the Joonaghur Durbar, he managed somehow to shirk the kind attentions of the Arab ruffians who guard the temples on Mount Girnar. After going round the temples in company with a few Jain priests, he stopped before the entrance to the secret shrine, and apparently surprised his guides into unlocking the door that led into it by an underground passage. A light was struck, and he soon found himself in a small chamber about six feet high, containing four statues. One of these, the Amijhara itself, is a large statue of Parisnāth, one of the twenty-four Jain deities, who sits squatting, with the soles of his feet resting on his thighs. It is made of "very fine close white marble," with silver covers on the soles of the feet, silver ornaments on the body and wrists, and a silver plate let into the fleshy part of the upper arm, at the shoulder. At the right knee a small trough, about a foot long and half a foot deep, is placed to receive the perspiration. Parisnāth was the last but one of twenty-four heroes or sages, whose virtues and wisdom raised them, according to Jain tradition, into gods—a Hindu development of the principle that underlies the worship of Buddha. A like process tends in India to overlay the simple faith of Islam with the worship of a number of glorified Mussulman saints. The growth of the same process in other countries will

readily suggest itself to those who compare the religion of the early Christians with that of modern Rome.

"A. W." saw no traces of perspiration upon the statue of Parisnāth, but the absence of such traces in the month of January he admits to be no argument against the likelihood of its tendency to perspire at other times. As in the case of the liquefying blood of St. Januarius, he is ready to accept a rational explanation of the alleged marvel. The hot season being the time when Parisnāth is specially given to perspiring, it at once occurred to him that a simple reason for such behaviour might easily be supplied in the number of heated worshippers who at that moist season—it is moist in Western India—throng the cool recesses of the Amijhara shrine. "Sunk as it is in the rock, the statue must be a good deal colder at that season than the air which may be allowed to gain admission to it, and when the close excavated apartment is filled by relay after relay of panting and perspiring pilgrims, the moisture of their breath must be condensed in considerable quantities upon the cold smooth marble." If some of the pilgrims, more pious than the rest, remained upon their knees some time after the others had gone, would not the mysterious idol sweat more freely than ever in seeming answer to their prayers? The solution is simple, if not self-evident, to people who reason about what they see and hear. But the race of pilgrims never yet stooped to so worldly a process, nor are Hindoos of any sect remarkable for tracing events to natural causes. So long as a large number of foolish people are willing to believe that the sweating of a marble image betokens a direct blessing from above on its faithful worshippers, their spiritual guides will be in no great hurry to undeceive them, even if they do not share the delusion or reap its profits themselves. We are not surprised to hear that another Englishman, who has since attempted to reach the dwelling-place of this moist divinity, has been utterly baffled by its watchful guardians, and that even "A. W.'s" bold attendant looked upon the sudden death of his brother-in-law as a kind of "judgment" for his share in "A. W.'s" unhallowed enterprise.

Correspondence.

THE SONTHALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in page 387 of your paper of the 8th inst., on the state of the Sonthal country, I venture to suggest that Mr. George Campbell is much better qualified to deal with the Sonthal difficulty than Lord Northbrook can be.

What does the Home Government expect will be the result of placing the Sonthal Pergunnahs under the direct control of the Viceroy? The administration will be transferred from Mr. George Campbell, one of the most experienced of our Indian statesmen, to some irresponsible Under-secretary, or to some other official, who, under the protection of the Viceroy's name, may order many unjustifiable measures.

His Excellency the Viceroy has already ten times more work than he can properly perform. No mistake can be greater than to load the Governor-general with extra work, which can be better performed by his subordinates, and which may bring him down to the grave under the consciousness that his work has not been well done. Whatever *principles of Government* are required in the administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs can be declared by Lord Northbrook, and carried into execution by Mr. Campbell far more effectually than by the appointment of some Commissioner with arbitrary authority to destroy rights which we have recognised, and courts of justice which we have established.

No one can have seen with greater grief than myself the determination of the Government of India to assist landed proprietors to dispose of their lands with the same reckless extravagance which they on occasions display in parting with movable property, forgetting that in India there are duties as well as rights connected with land. We cannot dispense with the duties required from landowners; we have acknowledged this truth in various laws and Acts in force throughout India, and

neither in peace nor in war can mere usurers, women and children, efficiently take the place of the native chiefs. In peace time landowners are required to take measures for preventing robberies, and for raising the hue and cry after dacoits and murderers; in war we require them to protect the railroads and telegraphs, and to give us speedy and sure information regarding rebels. We require in landowners men of influence, and not moneylenders, disliked by the whole community.

But as usurers have been encouraged to lend their money on the vain pretext that it will be expended on the improvement of land, and have been promised the protection of the law, and its assistance in realising both the principal of and unlimited interest on their loans, can we in honour turn round on them and declare that they have exacted too much interest, and that we, therefore, refuse any longer to be the tools of extortioners?

This is the question which Lord Northbrook has to answer. For more than ten years Government has facilitated borrowing on the security of land. I venture to assert that Mr. George Campbell is as well qualified to solve the problem of Sonthal insolvency as any statesman in India. His volume of Judicial Circulars for Oudh proves that he will be as careful of the rights of creditors as he is solicitous regarding the welfare of the Sonthal agricultural community.

Under the existing law insolvent debtors for small sums have two ways of extricating themselves:—

1. If their debts be under Rs. 100 (£10), they can free themselves from them for ever by petitioning the judge and giving up their property.

2. They need not take on themselves the burden of their father's debts if they surrender to the creditors their ancestral inheritance.

But the insolvency of landed proprietors is displayed chiefly in the shape of overwhelming mortgages. An Encumbered Estates Act cannot supply a remedy for the evil, for the ruined proprietors will not willingly leave the land, and are always ready for a rising. The best mode of preventing bloodshed will probably be to bribe the discontented to emigrate to some other part of India. They might make useful colonists in Cachar or in the wild country further eastward.

More than ten years ago a petition by an overwhelming majority of Hindoo talookhdars in Oudh implored Government to check, and not to facilitate, the transfer of land, but Government was deaf to their entreaties. Native landowners are not yet qualified, at the early age of eighteen years, to dispose of their landed property as they please.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD MAYO'S ASSASSIN.

The *Madras Times* observes that the motives of Shere Ali are still involved in mystery. We do not even understand several important circumstances attendant upon the assassination. We do not know how, if the torches were alight round the person of the late Viceroy, the murderer could perpetrate his deed in such darkness that no one actually saw the fatal blows delivered! Nor can we understand the (subsequent?) extinction of the torches. Nor can we clearly ascertain whether Shere Ali was, or was not, himself a torch-bearer. And since we are not even absolutely certain whether or no Shere Ali actually had, as some confidently assert, an accomplice on the scene of the assassination,—seeing that we do not know even this,—how shall we determine whether the act of murder was one prompted by mere vengeance, or was the result of a deep laid scheme of the gravest political import? Certainly it appears that the Government at Calcutta know more than they choose to divulge. Statements have been made in Indian journals of repute that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy of which Shere Ali was but the willing and effectual tool. The Supreme Government has been directly challenged by a Bombay contemporary to deny such statements, or to acknowledge their truth. We have no hesitation in saying that we think the matter is too important a one to be treated with contemptuous silence. If an active conspiracy does exist to murder every man who is a conspicuous opponent of Wahabism, it is high time that the public should know of it. If Shere Ali's crime was merely the result of a personal desire for the gratification of revenge, then let us be plainly told so, and let the suspicious and mysterious parts of the whole matter be cleared up. One way or the other, the public mind should be set at rest.

The *Athenæum* holds that the man Shere Ali probably thought little or nothing of a future state. It was not the hopes of a future, but the memories of the past that prompted the spring from behind,

and the stab in the dark. He recked not of life—his position as a prisoner in that lonely island was worse to him than death. He had been baptised with blood, and bred to the profession of murder. The value of life was nothing in his eyes. But the slightest particle of revenge for a real or imaginary wrong was that which he would be pleased to purchase at any cost. And what then could he do better than take the life of the man who was in his eyes a personification of that Government which had imprisoned him, and had not commuted his punishment by granting his prayer for a public hanging! Think of that desperate and fiery man—fierce and fiery although silent and serious—walking about that little island as a tiger—a man-eater—walks a narrow den! At length the auspicious day arrived! Again could he taste the blood of revenge—blood so ineffably sweet when once tasted. His kith and kindred were far away. They had lost their home; and their family enemies had destroyed that dear familiar village overhanging that rugged gorge which looked down upon that wide sunbright plain. He should never revisit that spot. His mother, his wife, his sister, and his brethren would never again see him! But they would hear of him! He would do a deed, the echo of which would thunder even to the heights over Peshawar! So his wild soul leapt within him. A confused notion of revenge for imaginary wrongs urged him on; and he nerved himself by silence and by a serious aspect for the great day close at hand. He had no fanatic longing for a fool's paradise. "Anywhere—anywhere—out of the world!"—was the cry that rose in his heart, and rang in his ears. His prophet, promising a vague and dim guerdon for a matchless deed, was not MAHOMET—but his own heart!

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

The *Madras Athenæum* holds that to insist from home upon crushing the Uncovenanted Service is simply to remove the slightest prospect of promotion from those who have no interest and no recommendation except the insipid one of fitness for office. Evidence of this has been long before us, and it is highly desirable that a nominal roll of public servants of all pensioned grades, showing when they entered the service, their first and present pay, should be published, and, where possible, their antecedents, and the grounds on which they were appointed. The Military Service is only better than the Uncovenanted because certain appointments must be filled by members of the service, because they derive strength from their homogeneity, and from some amount of brotherly feeling between even the general and the ensign. But many of them are maintained in ignominious idleness with the shame of having nothing to do and the necessity of being paid for it. And what is all the nursing of the Civil Service and its enlargement intended for? To enlarge it is to lower the prestige of individuals, to lower their average pay, and to burden the country with a fearful pension list in future and an immense civil expenditure for the present. We will quote from the *Indian Observer* on this subject, though we need scarcely say that we do not fear that, if our views had not been re-echoed by another journal, there would have been any danger of their being contradicted. "It is impossible," says our contemporary, "to create superior appointments in increasing ratio to subordinate offices. It is equally impossible to adopt for inferior appointments a scale of pay progressing at such a rate as to obviate permanently the necessity of changing the incumbents. There must be some correspondence between the nature of the work and the amount of the pay. Taking the very lowest salary which a passed civilian draws—five hundred rupees a month—it is sheer extravagance to pay this for work which can be done equally well by a Baboo or Eurasian on two hundred and fifty."

NATIVE LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Indian Daily News* has no desire and no right to denounce the successes which pushing natives have won for themselves under the Government. Nothing succeeds like success, and no native gentleman need be ashamed of the fact that he has risen from the lowest grades of society to the highest positions of trust and responsibility under the Government. The mistake which the Government has committed is not that it has allowed or helped these enterprising persons to elevate themselves, but that it has mistaken them for native gentlemen, for the real representatives of the masses, and that in doing so it has been tempted to ignore the rights of the real representatives of our native fellow-subjects, who are the natural leaders of native society, and who alone could be of any service to us in any great revolution of the masses. Our readers may possibly be tempted to charge us with reiterating a very old truth, but the duty of reiteration will only cease when the truth is honestly recognised by the Government. The loaves and fishes of official patronage, like the benefits of education, have hitherto been monopolised by members of families which have, during the last two or three generations, grown up round our capitals and some of our larger cities. Men of this stamp, who are no doubt worthy enough people when considered by themselves, are nevertheless half Anglicised in many of their notions, and no more represent the real wealth and intelligence of the country than the three tailors of Tooley-street represented the people of England. Men of this stamp

will no doubt tell us that they are quite as capable of studying the wishes and opinions of the masses of their countrymen at a distance from our capitals and larger cities as are raw English boys from home; and the retort is unanswerable so far as it goes. But it does not go very far; it does not reach the fact that, in the event of any popular uprising, the raw English boy would stick to his post and uphold the Government, whereas these "leaders of native society" would in all probability vanish from their posts on the very first symptom of danger. What England wants in the way of native officials is a class of men with family traditions, men who possess the respect and affection of the districts in which their families have been respected and loved for generations, men who can interpret the wishes of their countrymen to the Government in times of peace, and who in times of trouble will possess sufficient influence over their minds to keep them from adding to the troubles of the State. When will the Government learn that, in conferring high offices on men who have picked up a smattering of education in Calcutta, it has merely stifled the clamours of a small and uninfluential class without awakening any gratitude in the minds of the millions who have never even heard of these "leaders"? It may, we think, be quite fairly assumed that no subordinate official, who owes his social position entirely to the English Government, can possibly exercise any healthy influence over the minds of his ignorant countrymen.

MEDDLESOME PHILANTHROPISTS.—The Society for Encouraging the Spread of Disease—we beg pardon, the North-Eastern Counties Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts—appears to have taken the natives of India also under the shelter of its motherly wing. It has lately fired off a memorial to Lord Northbrook, who has no doubt found leisure to study that and other documents of an equally exciting nature during his voyage down the Red Sea. In this memorial he is requested seriously to consider the causes of the present discontent in India, with a view to "the early and complete abrogation of all regulations affecting Indian women similar in any respect to the regulations of the Contagious Diseases Acts of the United Kingdom." These well-meaning sentimentalists, who appear to know a great deal more about India than people who have lived there for many years, have satisfied themselves that the real sources of the prevailing discontent are to be found in "the horror and indignation excited" by the laws which have been framed with a view to save large numbers of innocent persons from the infection of a loathsome and baneful disease. In this country they and their like have pretty nearly succeeded in undoing the wholesome legislation of past years, and reasserting for their interesting clients the right to undermine the health of coming generations, without let or hindrance from the powers that be. Luckily for India, their meddling philanthropy will have small effect in shaping the policy of her immediate rulers, and the new Viceroy may be expected to think oftener than twice before he allows their folly to override his own good sense.—*Home News*.

THE REV. J. LONG.—We saw it stated the other day that one who has loved India well, and who, through evil report and good report, has striven zealously to promote the moral and social well-being of the masses of the people, was about to leave this country for good.—we refer to the Rev. James Long of Calcutta. Though the announcement was one that could hardly be received with surprise, it could not be received but with regret. We are glad, therefore, to learn that Mr. Long's absence from the scene of his labours is intended to be merely temporary. The reverend gentleman contemplates taking only two years' sick leave, part of which he intends spending as follows:—He proceeds to Constantinople; from Constantinople to the Crimea, crossing the Black Sea to Poti, and proceeding thence by rail to Tiflis. From Tiflis Mr. Long will proceed to the Caucasus; and, after travelling there some time, will make his way to St. Petersburg. Moscow will next receive a visit, and a somewhat protracted one, owing to the special attraction that will be afforded during the summer and autumn by the great Exhibition of Arts to be held there. Mr. Long will likewise attend the International Oriental Society's meeting wherever it takes place this year, and spend the winter in London, where, during his stay, he hopes to join a small section of influential persons of special qualifications for taking up and bringing to notice questions connected with the moral and social progress of the people of India. We are sorry to learn that the reverend gentleman is in bad health; but it is gratifying to have the opinion of his medical advisers, to the effect that he can yet stand the climate of India very well, if he does not remain in the plains of Bengal during the rains. "Padre Long" is well known both in England and India as one of the few missionaries who have really lived amongst and with the natives, and who have made themselves intimately acquainted with their feelings and opinions, both social and political. Being an earnest, enthusiastic, and thoroughly honest man—a man whose whole soul is in his work, he has gained the affections of the people, and is highly respected by all who know him. The other day at Krishnagar, in the Nuddea district, there was an open air meeting of two thousand ryots to present a farewell address to Mr. Long—who delivered a reply (printed in the *Hindu Patriot*) which is in many respects exceedingly valuable and highly suggestive.—*Times of India*.

Bengal.

THE EXECUTION OF SHERE ALI.

PORT BLAIR, Feb. 27.—Shere Ali, the assassin of the lamented Governor-General, enjoys good health. He is in the custody of the Detachment of her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment. He is handcuffed and has leg irons on, and since an attack which he made upon the sentry in his cell one night by striking him on the head with his hand-cuffs his irons are loosely tied together with a rope, so that he cannot get them up high enough to allow him to deal a blow. Precautions are taken that no poison shall be conveyed to him, in his food, or water, and he is allowed to go outside his cell, to get fresh air, in order that he may not cheat the gallows, or whatever fate is in store for him, by falling sick and dying.

Shere Ali had been living at Hope Town about four months when the murder was committed. He was employed as a barber for men of the 4th class, so that he had no hard work to complain of. He was known as a quiet man, keeping very much to himself, most regular in saying his prayers every day the full number of times enjoined by the Mahomedan religion, yet not interfering with any one else.

On his arrival at Port Blair Lord Mayo landed on Ross Island, and after inspecting it returned on board the *Glasgow* to lunch. After lunch he started in the *Glasgow's* steam launch with the members of his suite most immediately attached to him and General Stewart, the Superintendent of Port Blair, to visit some of the stations of the settlement. Viper Island is next in importance and number of convicts to Ross Island, and the party went to it first. It is about six miles up the harbour, and not visible from Ross Island, and Chatham Island was passed on the way to it.

The charge of the twelve stations at Port Blair is divided between the settlement officers. At Viper Island Lord Mayo was met by the deputy superintendent, who was in charge of it. The first assistant superintendent was present to receive him, and show him over Chatham Island, of which he was in charge. General Stewart alone, of the officers of the settlement, accompanied Lord Mayo to the stations of Hope Town and Mount Harriet, of which he (General Stewart) was himself in charge.

At Hope Town a guard of four free policemen and a naick awaited the Governor-General, and escorted him up to Mount Harriet, and down again. Hope Town is the small village on the north side of the harbour, at the foot of Mount Harriet, and a long jetty runs out from the shore, over a mud flat into water deep enough to allow a lighter to lie off it at low tide. The ascent of Mount Harriet begins as soon as the shore is reached, and continues to the top, along a winding road rather more than a mile long. The houses of the village of Hope Town lie in a line at right angles to the shore, and commence at the water's edge, with a station for convict police on one side, and a bunniah's shop opposite to it. The murder was committed on the jetty, twenty-five yards from the police station. Stone is quarried on the lower part of Mount Harriet, and the jetty is often encumbered with blocks waiting to be taken to Ross Island. But on the occasion of Lord Mayo's visit there were only two stones of inconsiderable size upon it, with a small heap of broken pieces, and a truck used for carrying the heavier stones from the quarries. After he had been stabbed Lord Mayo sat down upon the truck for a short time, and some of its planks were deeply stained with his blood. None of these things will be moved till orders have been received from Calcutta. The bloody planks were taken from the truck at the time of Shere Ali's trial on board the *Glasgow*, but the truck itself remains in the same position on the jetty.—*Friend of India* Correspondent.

The following letter appears in the same paper:—

"We have not succeeded in getting much further information about Shere Ali. He has in conversation told all that we are ever likely to know of the case. He says that when he heard the guns on the morning of the Viceroy's arrival he took his knife into the jungle and sharpened it. According to his own statement, he had not then formed any clear conception of what he was to do with it. He was not aware that the Governor-General was expected to visit the Northern Station until the party landed. It appears Shere Ali was in the village of Hope Town when the party passed, which he quietly joined unobserved.

"This is probably true, and he must have quietly and unobtrusively pushed his way to the front, as if he had done this violently or in any way to attract notice it must have been seen that he had not a belt on, and that he had no business there. As the petty officers allow that owing to the darkness and their attention being directed to the movements of the Governor-General, the story is probably true. I am inclined to accept it in lieu of the theory that Shere Ali was lurking behind the stones on the pier.

"Shere Ali further says that he was in doubt at first which of the party was the Governor-General, but seeing General Stewart with him seems to have decided him.

"He hinted that he wished also to stab General Stewart if he had the chance—but that he escaped by dropping behind.

"He gives no reason of his attack on Lord Mayo except that he was ordered to do it by God.

"The story that he had not long ago received a letter from his home, in which he had been informed that his brother was hanged for the murder of a judge, seems to have no foundation. He did receive a letter about the time stated from his home, but the information it contained referred chiefly to the subject of the appeal that had been made to the authorities against his conviction and sentence of transportation.

"His friends told him that they had spent all the money in unavailable appeals, and that nothing more could be done for him. This news depressed him much, and he seems to have become weary of his life ever since. He has always been a moody, morose man, very punctual in his religious observances, and exceedingly charitable to the poorest class of convicts. The injustice of his sentence of transportation always rankled in Shere Ali's mind, and up to the last moment he stated that he had been dealt unjustly with by the authorities at Peshawur.

"His demeanour in prison was most violent. The European guard seem to have treated him a little roughly now and then, and no wonder. But be the cause what it may, there is no doubt that one night he suddenly put out the light in his cell, and dashed at the sentry near him, taking hold of his bayonet and wounding him in two places, besides trying to smash him with his manacles. The sentry was only saved by crying out for his comrades and being rescued, but he still lies ill in hospital. On another occasion, when walked outside for a little exercise, he got one hand free, and clutched the bayonet off one of the sentries, who was only saved from hurt by his comrades at once knocking Shere Ali down. His whole conversation in prison was that of boast and vain glory. He said that all the Mussulmans would rejoice and would worship him after he had gone, which was all he wanted. He said he tried hard to escape after stabbing the Viceroy, and that if he had succeeded, we should never have known that he did the deed. In fact, the only wonder of Mr. Lambert and others at Port Blair is, not that he succeeded in stabbing the poor Viceroy, but how he came to be caught in the dark, for he was immensely powerful, and as quick as lightning.

"The only moment when he appeared nervous was when some one hinted that his family would be captured and punished. He was really anxious and unhappy about it for the moment. He was much dissatisfied at being hanged on the 11th (Monday) privately on Viper Island. He hoped to have a crowd round him and boast to them. He was a long time struggling; in fact it was twenty minutes before life was really extinct. The result is at present that it was private despair and revenge, probably however instigated by Wahabees or others who worked on him to do some deed of the kind. But he was a desperate man, and was determined to commit a deed of the kind."

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The subordinate executive Engineering service in Bengal will, in future, have the advantage of professional lectures at the Dacca and Patna Colleges.

POLITICAL.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, late Persian Interpreter to Sir W. Mansfield, has been appointed by the Government of India to political employ, coupled with an appointment in the Meywar Bheel Corps. The appointment can only be an acting one.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The receipts of the East Indian Railway, for the week ended the 9th of March, show an increase as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year of £1,808. Those of the Jabalpur line show an increase of £858.

THE ANDAMANS.—Steam communication with the Andamans and the penal settlements thereto attached, which has hitherto been only once in six weeks, is, in future, to be monthly. Bringing these islands a little nearer to us in this way will have a good effect, and may probably be the means of working good in more ways than one.

SYMPATHY WITH LADY MAYO.—At a public meeting held at Allahabad, on Tuesday, March 18, resolutions were passed lamenting Lord Mayo's death, sympathising with Lady Mayo, and appointing a committee to collect subscriptions for a memorial to the late Viceroy in the North-Western Provinces. Sir W. Muir presided at the meeting.

UNIFORM FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The present Viceroy, on being pressed to urge on the Secretary of State the desirability of sanctioning some suitable uniform for the Civil Service of India, is said to have remarked, with that well-known merry twinkle of his eye, that he thought "the clothes they had would last his time." The late Viceroy was strongly in favour of the adoption of a uniform.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We announced last week that the archdeaconry had been offered to the Rev. J. Baly, and we do not think that anybody will be disposed to quarrel with the Bishop's selection. As chaplain at Simla and at Allahabad, Mr. Baly won many friends. It is, as far as we know, the first time that the appointment has fallen to a chaplain who has been always stationed in the mofussil. Mr. Baly declined the chaplaincy of Fort William which was offered to him when Mr. Mayne retired in 1866.—*Indian Church Gazette*, March 16.

MR. DAVIES.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a full-dress durbar at Umritsur on the 21st March, to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and in the evening gave a garden fete in the Rambagh gardens to the European and Native gentlemen of Lahore and Umritsur.

MONUMENT TO JUSTICE NORMAN.—We have been privileged to inspect a design for a monument to the memory of the late Chief Justice Norman, to be erected in the cathedral. The design is the work of Mr. Forsyth, the celebrated sculptor. We observe that the monument is Gothic in character, and the sentiment of the sculpture is in harmony with the office of the deceased judge. A medallion of Mr. Norman appears on the front of the pedestal, as also an elaborate figure of Justice. The points of the triangular arch above are occupied by figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The design commends itself to our judgment as eminently chaste and appropriate.—*Indian Daily News*.

PATIALA.—On the opening of the telegraph office at Patiala on the 13th March, the Maharajah sent the following message to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—"Under instructions from the Director General of Telegraphs in India, the Patiala Telegraph office is opened to day. I address this the first telegraphic message ever sent from Patiala to your Honour. May the telegraphic wire be one more strand in that cord of devotion and loyalty which binds all our hearts to the throne of her Majesty." His Honour replied from Umritsur on the 15th March as follows:—"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with sincere pleasure the eloquent expression of your Highness's loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the telegraph line to Patiala."

THE MOHURRUM AT MORADABAD.—The Mohurrum did not pass off so quietly at Moradabad as at Bareilly. The *Pioneer* states that after nearly all the *tazias* had been passed out of the city without disorder by 2 P.M., some of the very lowest of the Mahomedan population, accompanying the last batch of *tazias*, still waiting at the Kotwali for their turn to defile out, began a disturbance, chiefly, it is thought, with a view to plunder. They set fire to some *choppers*, and wounded, more or less seriously, about a dozen of the Hindus, of whom one has died and another is considered to be dying. The authorities acted with vigour, and order was promptly restored. Some European troops were in the first instance sent down to the Kotwali, but have since been replaced by Sikhs. A number of ruffians concerned in the disturbance have been arrested, and we hope will be punished with the extremest severity of the law.

DISLOYAL PLACARDS IN CALCUTTA.—A little excitement was caused on Tuesday morning by the discovery of some placards affixed in various places in Calcutta offering rewards for the killing of the new Viceroy and several other officials who are supposed to have offended Mahomedans. The *Examiner* says:—"There was another scurrilous paragraph of an obscene nature, and it was a scoundrel-like composition altogether, but it evidently emanated from a source which is not likely to be concealed; in fact, we hear the police are in possession of a clue which promises to lead to the detection of the party or parties concerned. We only hope that discovery will soon prove who they are, and they will richly deserve the flogging they will get when caught. If the Mahomedans mean what they have so loudly talked about during the past few weeks, they will spare no pains to assist the police in tracing the offenders—not that we accuse any Mahomedans with having anything to do with it."

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The *Calcutta Commercial Guide* for the month of February last shows that, as compared with February last year, there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 45,98,069, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 1,04,16,044. Nearly every item in the list of imports shows an increase, the principal ones being under the heads of cotton piece-goods, woollens, copper, block tin, wrought metals, beer, wines, and brandy. Merchandise exported shows an increased value of Rs. 70,87,339, and bullion exported an increase of Rs. 4,20,931. The items which show the largest increase are cotton twist and piece-goods, silk piece goods, country woollens, tea, rice, opium, cotton, jute, gunnies, and hides, whilst indigo, sugar, raw silk, and all sorts of seeds show a decrease. There was an increase in the amount of duty collected on the goods imported and exported of Rs. 2,60,597, but a decrease in the salt duty of Rs. 6,99,604, or a net decrease of nearly Rs. 4,35,000.

QUARANTINE AT INDIAN PORTS.—The Bombay and Madras press are commenting severely upon the disregard of the public health shown by the commanders of the *Daphne* and the *Crocodile*. The former of these, it is remarked, left Calcutta with cholera on board, and just off Madras lost its commander. Before he died Captain Adams expressed a wish to be buried on shore, so the *Daphne* was brought into the roads, and while at anchor in the midst of the shipping a message was sent ashore for leave to land the corpse. After some delay the permission was given, and Captain Adams was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. Meanwhile, however, the *Daphne* was in port, and by the simple act of escorting the body ashore a very serious danger was courted. The case of the *Crocodile* is, however, considered more unsatisfactory, for with the yellow flag flying she was allowed to come into Bombay harbour and land troops, part of whom were suffering from an epidemic sickness! This should never have been possible. Strict quarantine at the Indian ports is of the first necessity.—*Pioneer*.

ANUNDPORE.—Government have received information that the great annual gathering of Sikhs at Anundpore, about the 28th of March, would this year be unusually large. Precautions were being taken to keep the peace.

A CONTRADICTION.—The statement made in a North-West Provinces contemporary, that the Adjutant of the 70th Regiment died of fever, on the 12th March, on his way to Murrée, appears to be quite unfounded.—*Times of India.*

HOME FROM LOSHAI LAND.—The following is the latest news from the right (or General Brownlow's) column:—The *Undaunted*, with the *Guide* in tow, arrived off the coolie depot at Garden Reach on Sunday afternoon, bringing about 360 coolies under the command of Major C. A. Brown, commanding the coolie corps. Captain Mainwaring was also a passenger. The whole of the 4th Gurkhas should arrive in Calcutta on the 21st, at latest, in the *s.s. Himalaya*, and they will at once be sent up-country. The 2nd Gurkhas will leave Chittagong for Calcutta by steamer on the 23rd instant, and will also be sent off immediately on arrival. The *Scotia* will bring the 27th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, and the *Undaunted* returns at once for more coolies. The destination of the 27th P.N.I. has been somewhat altered, as instead of the corps being divided between Barrackpur and Dacca, the whole of the regiment will go to the former station, whilst a wing of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry will go to Dacca. Considering how the 27th must have been separated during the expedition, we think it a very good move sending the whole of the regiment to one station. The general and staff, with one hundred of the 4th Gurkhas with two officers, one hundred of the 27th with two officers, and one gun of the Peshawar Mountain Battery with two officers, have gone off from Demagiri towards the Southern Howlongs, in order to recover some captives they are supposed to have still in their possession, and he will no doubt get them when they see how determined he is. The returned coolies show signs of having had some hard work during the campaign, but are withal very cheerful—we fancy very glad at the prospect of getting home. They only remain in Calcutta long enough to have their accounts made up, when they receive their pay and get railway passes to their homes. The longest stay yet made by any coolies after their landing has been three days, but they are generally sent off on the second. Of course, the sooner they are sent off, the greater is the saving to Government, and the authorities do right in not keeping the men doing nothing down here. There seemed to be very few very sick men landed yesterday, and we hope the next batches will be as healthy. Major Mackenzie has gone out with the General, and as Captain Case has just left Kassalong, it would seem that the Commissariat officers are the last to leave the country, and as they were amongst the first to go, they must have had enough of it.—*Englishman*, March 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 15. Str. Busheer, James, Maulmain; Saint Marnock, Brown, London; Talisman, Duff, Aden.—16. River Nith, Crawford, Liverpool; str. Scotia, Lewis, Calcutta.—17. Humber, Arkin, Shields; Marie Collet, Vincendeau, Marseilles; str. Maud, Britain, West Hartlepool; Thomas Stephens, Richards, Melbourne.—18. Str. Maharrata, Lang, Bombay; str. Crosby, Naile, London; str. Bengal, Langlands, Liverpool; Dinapore, McCalley, Liverpool; Phoenix, Hatch, Marseilles.—19. Str. Winestead, Stretiff, London.—20. Str. Himalaya, Ewart, Kyoouk Phyoou; Chantleer, Stuber, Bombay.—21. Lucy S. Wills, Pritchard, Liverpool; Golden Dream, Donaldson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 15. Sirius.—16. Str. Golconda; Royal Saxon.—17. Str. Asia; Solway.—18. Str. Hindostan, Glenntney, Thomas Wilson; Moitke, Botanist, Rathform.—19. Str. Burmah.—20. Str. Meinam; Algoquin.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—From Calcutta.—For AKYAB.—Mr. E. Cohen, Capt. Moulounguet, Mr. R. Hardie, Mr. C. H. Ewan, Mr. T. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Peschault.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For MARSEILLES.—Hon. J. Strachey and four children, Major Osborne, Mr. R. L. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and child, Mr. F. H. Maclean, Capt. Desbates, Mr. and Mrs. Badham, Mr. and Mrs. Montiano, Mr. and Mrs. Geggfield, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo, Mrs. Feld. For SUEZ.—Mr. R. A. Sternale. For SINGAPORE.—Mons. le Conte Luigi de Puppi.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 22, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 82½	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91	99 0 to 99 6
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91	99 0 to 99 6
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114	109 10 to 109 12
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104	101 8 to 101 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1-16d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	395 to 400
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1125 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —

Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	30 to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	95 to 96
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	162 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	38 to 40
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or 218	250 to 252
East India Tea Company ...	100	64 to 65*
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218	240 to 241
Exportable Coal Company ...	250	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	500	157½ to 160
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	315 to —
Kasnyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	625 to 630
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	212½	90 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	76 to —
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	345 to 350
Punjab Bank ...	100	82 to 84
Sinha Bank ...	500	540 to 550
Tinnot Indigo ...	200	85 to 86
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 8 9 to £0 0 0	£2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 11 3 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 4 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 22.—The dullness which prevailed at date of our last has been increased during the past week, and the transactions reported are extremely limited.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 22.—Jute: There has been much less demand, and all descriptions, except the best marks which are very scarce, have experienced a fall. Saltpetre: The market closes with a downward tendency; Calcutta Washed 5 per cent. can now be purchased at 8, and Crude 10 per cent. refraction at 6-10. Rice: The demand for the best table sorts has increased for Europe, and Seeta may now be quoted at 3-4 to 3-8. Linned has again been dull, and prices have given way, both for immediate and forward delivery. Raw Silk: About 50 bales have been sold since last mail, at from Rs. 17 to 22-12 per seer.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, March 22.—EXCHANGE: Bank paper has been dealt in for six months' sight at 2s. to 2s. 0 1-16d. per rupee, at which it closes firm. First class credits at 2s. 0½d., and documents at 2s. 0½d.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

CHUDDERGHAT, March 9.—I hear that the Nizam's Government have given permission to a Mr. A. Powell, of Melbourne, to establish a stud farm for the breed of horses, at a place called Alloor, situated about forty miles from Hyderabad. He has obtained a considerable piece of land measuring about 600 acres, on a lease of twenty years, during the first four of which he is to pay a nominal rent of one anna a beegah (about three quarters of an acre), and the remaining sixteen, a yearly rental of four annas per beegah. The Government reserve to themselves the right of selecting as many colts or fillies as may be required either for their own private use or as remounts for the cavalry and artillery regiments at a fixed rate of Rs. 350 each. Mr. Powell binds himself, amongst other conditions, not to sell the gram which he is allowed to grow in his *Rumnah* for the feed of his horses, in common with the ordinary ryots. Should he be found disposing of any portion of the produce, he will be rendered liable to the usual kist which the ryots pay the Sircar. The Nizam's Government agree to advance the sum of 20,000 H. S. rupees, equal to about 17,000 Government rupees, for the purpose of building a wall round the *Rumnah*; and last, not least, the contract will be annulled by the Government, should circumstances arise to necessitate such a measure, protecting Mr. Powell at the same time from any loss which the annulling the contract may occasion. Mr. Powell has left for Melbourne, for the purpose of selecting a batch of horses with the view of carrying out the enterprise. Though Mr. Powell is deserving of every encouragement, I fear that in a foreign state like Hyderabad the undertaking is not likely to meet with much success, owing to the many difficulties he will have to contend against. I am sorry to say that Mr. Stewart, the manager who is in charge of Mr. Powell's business, was, owing to some ill-feeling against him, attacked by a large number of natives somewhere on the Goolburga-road. Fortunately he had a revolver with him, which he used freely by shooting one dead, and wounding two others. This, however, did not discourage the scoundrels, who eventually struck him down and otherwise maltreated him most cruelly. Mr. Stewart was subsequently rescued and taken to Secunderabad. I am informed that Colonel Hackett having made a strong representation to the Resident setting forth his loss, and the ill treatment he received, the Government have been induced to offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 for the apprehension of the robbers. Eight of them have already been caught and caged, but the remaining four are still at large. I fear I have been rather premature in giving you such glowing accounts of the "coal discovery." Recent accounts received from the coal fields are rather discouraging; however, I hope to make further enquiry and acquaint you with the result. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bayley, of the Madras Medical Establishment, who has been stationed here for some years, has, from failing health, applied for his pension. He has done excellent service, but unfortunately he belongs to the worst paid department of the State, and a paternal Government for long and meritorious ser-

vices bestows the magnificent pension of Rs. 150 a-month, minus income-tax!—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

FINANCIAL.—Mr. R. Taylor succeeds Mr. Lodwick as accountant-general, Madras.

MYSORE.—The services of Colonel Boddam have been lent to the Mysore Government for another year. That officer is engaged in measures for the improvement of the cattle of the province.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CAPITAL.—Madras is determined to make her new waterworks ornamental as well as useful. In the place of stand-posts, we are told, 130 fountains are to be erected in different parts of the city.

DEATH OF LIEUT. R. N. GORDON, 11TH FOOT.—The Jubbulpore paper mentions the death of Lieutenant R. N. Gordon, of the 1-11th Regiment, at Morar, of brain fever, caught whilst out in camp. There is a great deal of fever in the 70th Regiment at present. The Adjutant has succumbed to the disease, and some other officers of the corps are laid up.

MASONIC SERVICE.—A large body of the Masonic fraternity of Madras assembled on the evening of the 14th March, by direction of the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master, in the premises at Vepery, to hold a funeral service in memory of Right Worshipful Brother the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lord Patron of Masonry in India, and Honorary Member of the District Grand Lodge of Madras.

MR. MAYNE AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—Mr. J. D. Mayne was to renew his motion on the original side of the Madras High Court on Wednesday last, for a writ of mandamus to issue against the Madras Government, calling upon them to show cause why a writ should not issue calling them to summon him as a member of the Legislative Council to its meetings. The requirements of the Courts, as signified when Mr. Mayne made his former application, are understood to have been complied with.—*Times of India*, March 25.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—Emigration is, and ought to be, popular among the coolies of Madras. The wages they receive for instance in St. Vincent is tenpence per diem, or Rs. 12-8 per mensem. In addition to this they have "provision grounds," with one day in the week allowed for tending them, and from these gardens they raise easily more than is required for the support of themselves and families. Any coolie in St. Vincent can, therefore, save in five years' time Rs. 800—more than sufficient to keep him in comfortable idleness in Madras for more than ten years!—*Pioneer*.

UNSETTLED STATE OF HYDERABAD.—It appears that highway robberies in the Nizam's territory are so numerous and daring, and are detected with so much difficulty, that special measures have been adopted to put them down. In the case of Europeans travelling, an escort is provided for their protection, and with a view to ensure their safety. Our readers may perhaps like to know what the police are about in such an emergency. This body has hitherto been found thoroughly inadequate to the task of suppressing these outrages. The fact is these Hyderabad ruffians are of such an abandoned and determined character that rougher handling is required by them than it is within the province of the police to give them.—*Athenæum*.

ADVANCE FOR THE PURCHASE OF SEED GRAIN TO RYOTS IN THE BERHAMPORE TALUQ.—In consequence of the failure of crops and the consequent reduced state of the ryots, it was decided by Mr. Thornhill, after consultation with those best able to judge, that such of the ryots of the Berhampore Taluq as have had no means of securing seed-grain should be assisted with advances to enable them to purchase it at once, as it is highly probable that the prices of seed grain will rise very high before the time of the next cultivating season. The sum required to meet this advance was roughly calculated at Rs. 15,000, which will, of course, be recovered with the kists of the ensuing Fasli 1282. The Acting Collector of Ganjam requested the Board of Revenue to obtain the sanction of Government for a grant of Rs. 15,000 on this account. The necessary sanction was obtained.—*Madras Times*.

CATTLE-LIFTING IN TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—According to the proceedings of the district of Trichinopoly, "cattle-lifting is one of the chief and most prevalent crimes in that district, and a very large number of people, it is notorious, practice it as a trade." The magistrate then records that a sub-magistrate in that district lately sentenced a poor woman to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to 20 days' rigorous imprisonment, because she was found to have one measure of illicitly manufactured earth-salt in her possession, and being unable to pay the fine, she underwent the imprisonment; while another sub-magistrate convicted "a well-known offender," in the questionable trade of cattle-lifting, of having in his possession a number of stolen cattle, and simply gave him one month's comfortable lodging and boarding in the house that Jack built. The district magistrate naturally indignant, has cautioned his sub-magistrates against such blunders, adding that it is manifest that nothing can be effected in the way of putting down the crime of cattle-lifting if magistrates pass such inadequate sentences in a district noted for the "kallars," or thieves.—*Madras Times*.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The Government of India have been requested to sanction a requisition on England by the Madras Railway authorities for twenty locomotive engines, the approximate estimated cost of which is said to be seven lakhs of rupees. With reference to the necessity for so large an increase, it is said that although there are at present 126 locomotives, twenty of them are tank engines, which are only used for shunting and special purposes, the remaining 106 having to work over an open line of over 832 miles. There are thirteen engine stations, five of which are termini, and two junctions; at each of these one spare engine is kept beyond the number actually employed in working ordinary trains—and allowing for a shed-day for each engine every seventh day and for extra traffic, &c., the number is said to be very inadequate. Under these circumstances, the Consulting Engineer has strongly recommended the application for sanction.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE MAHARAJAH TOURING THROUGH TRAVANCORE.—The idea of a Native Prince making an official tour through his dominions is no more novel than welcome, and we are delighted to announce that the Maharajah of Travancore is said to be about to set his brother princes an example in this respect which the latter would do well to follow. We learn that orders have been issued at the instance of his Highness the Maharajah throughout Travancore to the effect that his Highness contemplates making an early tour through the central and northern parts of Travancore, and that the authorities and people in the towns through which his Highness intends to pass should be in readiness to receive the Royal party with befitting decorum and respect. His Highness will pass Quilon, Alleppey, Sertallah, Vycome, and will thence repair to Cottayam and the Peermade, doubtless calling at a great many other important townships in the course of the Royal progress.—*Western Star*.

THE NEILGHERRY BRANCH RAILWAY.—The Madras Railway authorities have submitted to Government the revised estimate for the construction of the Neilgherry Branch Railway, amounting to Rs. 18,55,802 less than the amount previously sanctioned. The chief cause of the reduction is explained as follows:—The line, as originally laid down, crossed the Bowany River three-quarters of a mile north of the town of Metapollim, and terminated at Kullar station, which is two miles and a-half beyond the Bowany River, the total length of the branch being 28 miles 43 chains. But the Government of India objected to this, and decided that the line should stop at the south bank of the Bowany River, on account of the expensive nature of the works between that and Kullar. Owing to this, it was found necessary to divert the line at twenty-three miles, and bring it much nearer the town of Metapollim than originally intended. The new route has the advantage of being fourteen miles shorter, but the chief objection to it by the railway authorities is that the crossing of the Bowany will not be so favourable should it be found desirable hereafter to continue the line across the river.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 17. Mofussilite, —, Bombay; Oomar Pasha, —, Covelong.—18. Burlington, —, London; str. Golconda, —, Calcutta.—19. Str. Khedive, —, Aden and Suez.

DEPARTURES.

March 18. Mofussilite, —, Bimlipatam.—19. Dupuy de Loure, —, Pondicherry; Lansdown, —, London; Oomar Pasha, —, Calcutta; str. Arcot, —, Calcutta; Zeuo, —, London; str. Golconda, —, Galle.—20. Inverdrue, —, Bimlipatam; str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon; str. Khedive, —, Calcutta.

Bombay.

FROM BUSSORAH TO BAGHDAD.—II.

As the steamer advances up the river the banks become higher, and few objects of interest, beyond the native boats, or an occasional Turkish steamer, of which there are half a dozen on the river, are seen. About twenty miles in a direct line from Baghdad the magnificent arch of the Palace or Temple of the Sun at Ctesiphon, the old Parthian capital, is seen. Ruined walls of sun-dried bricks have been crumbling down for centuries here, and yet appear still for miles. They are twenty feet high in places and eight or ten yards broad. The arch, which is in the centre of a lofty facade 283 feet long, is of burnt brick, and is 101 feet high from the ruins which cover the ground. The width of the arch is 82 feet, and the thickness of the supporting walls is 19 feet. The depth of the hall westward (its front being due east) is 52 feet. These are the dimensions "our captain" gave me from the measurements of Mr. Rich in 1812, and they very nearly agree with the rough measurements I made in passing. For as the river makes a circuit here of several miles round a narrow peninsula little more than a mile and a half in width, we were kindly put on shore in the early morning (hardly five o'clock A.M.) with a guide to walk across amid the ruins, while the boat traced its winding course around. The morning was frosty, and salt-petre, together with hoar frost in many places covered and whitened the ground, while the stones at the edge of the river were slippery with ice. Not an inviting morning to turn out of a warm bed for a stroll.

The "pale cold moon," however, was shining brightly, and the magnificently grand and solitary ruins could be distinctly seen at the distance of one or two miles on the treeless plains. We ascended the ruined moundlike walls shortly after landing, and walked along them for several hundred yards. There were five in the party, two of whom had guns, but nothing of animal life by sight, sound, or motion was discoverable, only the panting of the now distant steam engine and the beating of the paddles, could be heard breaking what can only be called awful silence. We walked briskly to gather warmth, and on reaching the arch, which stands in solitary grandeur on the mound-covered plain, we paced its length and breadth, gazing upon it in wonder, when suddenly, as we were trying the echoes with our voices, a noise was heard as of a large bird flapping its wings. It may have been an owl; and one of the party standing near the west doorway fired a gun towards the east into the building, when an immense flock of blue pigeons issued forth in alarm. At a little less than a quarter of a mile distant a tomb with two or three date palms rising above a mosque-like dome surrounded with brick walls 12 or 13 feet high, was then visited, and thence a perfect cloud of birds large and small issued from the trees, the wonder being how so many could roost there. Several shots were wantonly fired at the flock, when the larger birds proved to be kites, and the smaller starlings, or very like them. It now began to dawn, and shortly after the sun rose, gilding the front of the splendid ruin long before it brightened the ground. In visiting another tomb, said to be that of a rajah or shah, at a short distance north of the great arch, we discovered some Arabs with a flock of sheep and goats, near some mat-covered tents or huts. They took little or no notice of us, and we strolled westward to the river. Across this, and directly opposite Ctesiphon, we had an excellent view of the ruined walls of sun-dried brick and the mounds of *debris* which are all that remain here at least of the once famous city of Seleucia, raised or founded by Seleucus Nicator. Both Ctesiphon and Seleucia are said to have been built from the ruins of Babylon, and were flourishing cities and episcopal sees long after Babylon lay in ruins. Both have in turn supplied materials for the city of Baghdad, which, amid all its vicissitudes, still retains much of the Oriental splendour for which during more than ten centuries it has been famous. As we stood by the river bank the sound of the steamboat paddles could be heard more than a mile distant, and gazing on this modern wonder as it approached in the distance, and on the old historic river, one was instinctively led to reflect on the various scenes of change and decay, of peace and war, that had been witnessed on the river and its banks, while the mighty and resistless current, like the stream of time, flows and had flowed on unchanged. We re-embarked, after having been full three and a half hours on shore, and very soon devoured rather than ate our breakfast. The captain, I fancy, saved but little for putting us on shore to walk, though he only laughed at our almost insatiable appetites, sharpened by the cold bracing air, and asked what we should do if obliged to be up like himself half the night in a similar temperature, without being able to run or walk to gather warmth. A few hours' steaming brought us to the palm groves and gardens with half hidden houses on both sides of the river below the city of Baghdad. The view of the city on approaching it from the river below is a magnificent one. Lofty walls, houses, and towers, partly hidden by palms and orange trees, rise on either side, and above them numerous cupolas, domes, and minarets. Towards the north on the left bank is a fine brick building erst the college of Caliphate days, now used as a Custom House. Opposite this the first bridge of boats crosses to the west side of the city. Above the Custom House, on the same side, is the citadel and barracks, "the Horse Guards" of Baghdad, in the great yard of which, and close to the river, stands a clock tower about ninety feet high, recently completed. The tower, though a very conspicuous object, has the face of the clock so small that one can scarcely see the time one hundred yards distant; and though there was a white circle apparently on purpose for the figures, these are placed outside the circle, and are scarcely larger than those on the face of an ordinary mantelpiece clock. The clock is by Bennett, the well-known maker of Cheapside, and has four faces. Above the barracks is the residence of the Pasha, and above this on the same side is a neat summer palace, splendidly furnished with the richest furniture, carpets, tapestry, hanging lamps, and chandeliers, mostly from Europe. This palace was erected only a little more than a year ago for the Shah of Persia, who stayed there on his visit. The garden, which is walled in, contains numerous orange, palm, vine, and fig trees, a band stand, and parterres of flowers. Opposite the barracks, across the river, is a new General Hospital, recently erected, and is a splendid building, and though not large, it will perhaps contain eighty or a hundred patients. There is a second bridge of boats across the river above the Shah's palace; and near the western end of this bridge is a tramway (formerly worked by steam and now by horses), which extends nearly five miles to a suburb called Kathemaine or Kauzemain, a popular sacred shrine with the Shia sect of Moslems. Here there is a very splendid mosque with two large gilded domes, and four lofty and elegant minarets, the latter covered with enamelled blue tiling, which glitters in the sun for many miles distance. There are about forty-five mosques and twenty-one or more smaller musjids

in Baghdad; and many of the minarets and domes of the former are also covered with similar tiles. The bazaars, which are covered, are by far the finest and most busy I have yet seen in the East, though the streets are extremely irregular, narrow, and dirty, being, except in one or two places near the barracks, entirely unpaved, and the water, of which there has been here also a heavy downfall lately, runs along the middle of the streets, which for architecture are for the most part execrable. Yet the appearance of the city, from several of the heights, as the clock tower, the Juma Suk-alghazil, an old minar about 100 feet high, as well as from the top of the dome of the splendid new French Church St. Joseph, is an imposing one. Far across the plain some ten or twelve miles to the N.W. rises conspicuously a dark lofty mound of brick work ruin, called Aka Kuf, supposed to be the remains of some tower of the Median wall, or of one of the many canals and water works which in bygone times of Assyrian grandeur existed here. On the west side of the city also and bordering on the desert, is a once splendid tomb, now little more than a ruin, said to be the resting place of Zobeide, noted in the *Alf-i-Leilat-w-Leilat*. The Jews have always been strong here, and probably because not a few remained after the captivity, or voluntarily returned hither in later times of trouble. Benjamin of Tudelah, who visited this place in the twelfth century, says there were then more than two thousand, and though their numbers have since decreased in some places of the East, they appear to have increased here, and are now not less than 15,000. They have many synagogues and schools, some of which I have to day visited, and found them thronged. There are also Syrian, Chaldee, Armenian, and Roman Catholic Christians, all of whom have churches here and some of considerable size. The Roman Catholic Bishop, however, bears the title still of Bishop of Babylon. A census of the population of Baghdad, Kazimein, and Athum, another suburb, was taken in 1869, and published in the *Zora* of Tuesday, 23rd Jumadi-ul-Awol 1286, A.H., agreeing to thirty-one days A.D. 1869, which gives the following particulars:—

Moslems	...	...	...	...	...	52,689
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	9,325
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
Persian subjects	...	...	...	...	...	2,126
British subjects	...	...	...	...	...	265
Russian subjects	...	...	...	...	...	14
French subjects	...	...	...	...	...	3
Austrian subjects	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	65,683

This comprises males only, from six months old and upwards. The total population is at 150,000, including a large number of strangers and foreigners, as visitors and pilgrims to the mosques and shrines. But, of course, the census taken thus can be little else than a rough approximation. The city has, however, many times risen and fallen. Tamarlane is said to have destroyed or massacred in A.D. 1400 some 90,000 people, and piled their heads in pyramids at the gates, while previous to this Kalaku is said to have slain 300,000 persons who defended the city against his invasion in A.D. 1257. Plagues too have at times thinned its inhabitants, yet it seems to have speedily again filled up the ranks of the fallen. And though during the past year or two want, starvation, and famine have been severely felt around, there is an air of busy activity and an appearance of greater prosperity than can be found in any other city of the East, except perhaps in the great seaports of India, China, and Japan.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—It has been reported at Mhow that, in the event of Colonel Schneider getting a Brigade, Colonel Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate at Poona, will succeed him, and in that case Colonel Williams will have to go from Mhow to Poona, and Major Mallaby to come up to Mhow.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—Since the occupation of Charbar by the Persians, great distress prevails amongst the traders, who are obliged to borrow food from each other. Their property is still detained by Hoosein Khan. A servant in the employ of the telegraph department was fired at by Hoosein Khan's men while he was proceeding to obtain provisions from a boat that had recently arrived. One shot grazed the servant's arm. The Sarawan Sirdars have all arrived at Jacobabad, and the hearing of what they wish to bring forward has commenced. The Jalawan Sirdars have also been invited to the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUPHRATES."—H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, 700-horse power, 3 guns, Commander G. C. Irvine, arrived in Bombay harbour on March 21, with H.M.'s 63rd Regiment and details, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 6th February, arriving at Queenstown on the 8th, Malta on the 20th, Port Said on the 25th, and Suez on the 27th. She brought 63 officers, 15 ladies, and 11 children, 980 men, 110 women, and 148 children, making a total of 1,327. There were two deaths and a birth during the passage. She spoke H.M.'s ships *Glasgow* and *Crocodile*, both bound for Suez.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement of cotton issued by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General,

Bombay, we learn that the cotton shipped from the port of Bombay, by ships and steam-ships, to foreign external and Indian ports, during the month of February last, amounted to 4,84,20,680 lbs., or 61,761 1/4 candelies (1,23,515 bales), valued at Rs.1,47,29,803. Of the above 3,04,44,268 lbs., of the value of Rs.91,64,687, were shipped to Liverpool; 22,24,992 lbs., valued at Rs.6,94,087, to Queen's Town; 1,68,168 lbs., of the value of Rs.46,335, to London; 19,600 lbs., of the value of Rs.6,875, to Suez; 78,31,320 lbs., valued at Rs.25,67,935, to Havre; 27,440 lbs., of the value of Rs.7,350, to Marseilles; 6,66,400 lbs., of the value of Rs.1,93,550, to Genoa; 29,59,740 lbs., valued at Rs.8,15,170, to Odessa; 5,33,960 lbs., of the value of Rs.1,50,060, to Venice; 91,336 lbs., valued at Rs.23,300, to Naples; 26,58,768 lbs., of the value of Rs.7,90,654, to Trieste; and 7,93,688 lbs., valued at Rs.2,72,900, to Hong Kong.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 18. Str. Said, Laws, Liverpool.—19. Str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa.—20. Str. Lorne, Butcher, London; British Flag, Symes, London; str. Deccan, Soams, Suez.—21. City of London, Brown, Glasgow; Good Success, Nacoda, Rangoon.—22. Madeline, Pateau, Bordeaux.—23. Str. Middleton, Wilson, Cardiff; H.M.S. Dalhousie, Hewitt, Kurrachee; str. John Straker, Purvis, Port Said; str. Medea, Stuart, Cardiff; Southwick, Martin, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Simson and infant, Mrs. Murray, Mr. W. A. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Vanderguteh and infant, Col. J. W. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Tronson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and infant, Miss Ross, Mr. T. E. Dempster, Dr. Joynt, Mrs. Wright, infant, and two Misses Wright, Miss Rothney, Dr. and Mrs. Selons, Mr. A. Antrim, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gates, Mr. Mins, Mr. H. Matthews, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Capt. Wiggins, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. J. Tannock, Miss A. Goodsall, Miss Shakespeare, Capt. and Mrs. Home and infant, Rear-Admiral Canning, Mr. H. Davey, Mr. Hupper, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. T. W. Ponsonby, Lieut. H. F. Gye, R.N., and Mr. E. Cullane. From BRINDIST.—Mr. J. B. Ironsides, Mr. N. M. Grant, Col. McMullin, Mr. M. J. Moore, Col. Hume, Mr. W. Colclough, Mr. C. D. Danell, Mr. P. Johnstone, Mr. P. Pearson, Mr. Alexander. From ADEK.—Mr. E. A. Emmerton, Mr. Westons, N.M.S.

DEPARTURES.

March 19. J. P. Smith, Williams, Rangoon; Norwood, Turner, Bimlipatam; Manila, Hamilton, Liverpool.—20. H.M.S. Malabar, Douglas, England.—21. Str. General Havecock, Drevitz, Malabar Coast; Malabar, Doug as, London, via Havre.—22. Str. Killarney, O'Neill, Galie; str. Kurrachee, Gavin, Kurrachee; str. Oriental, Dickinson, Coast and Calcutta; str. Surrey, Reed, Calcutta; str. Atholl, Asplet, Liverpool; C ty of Pekin, McEachern, Havre; Ivanhoe, Harriman, Havre; Waterloo, Kelly, Bassein, near Rangoon.—24. Night Hawk, McDermott, Paumben; Antrim, O'Neill, New York, via Alleppy and Colombo.—25. Mail str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Wood and two children, Mrs. W. H. Davis and child, Mrs. Staples and two children, Major Martin and two children, Major R. D. Griffin, Mrs. Hansen and two children, Mr. James Getley, Mr. E. T. Atkinson and two children, Mrs. Hyndman and two children, Major gen. D. Pott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Callis and five children, Miss Pearce, Dr. Guinness, R.A., Mr. H. W. Trevelyan, Mr. Paul, Mrs. DeLasalle and two children, Mrs. Arathoun and child, and Capt. and Mrs. Marett. For BRINDIST.—Major and Mrs. H. B. Chalmers, Mrs. G. P. Melius and child, Mr. H. Madocks, Mr. Kindall, Mr. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Howe, Mrs. Daly and child, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Day, Colonel Romer, R.A., Capt. and Mrs. Bradford, Lieut. col. Hamilton Forbes, Mrs. Tarrant and two children, Mr. V. J. Kirtikar, Mr. A. J. Kirtikar, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. John Horro, and Mr. J. Perry. For SUEZ.—Capt. Blunt, Mr. W. Russell, Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, Innes Major and Mrs. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Monck Mason and three children, and the Hon. Robert Drummond.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 18, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	1s. 11d. 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.		
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.		
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Debits.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2	
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	98 12 to 98 14	
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	99 1/2	
" " " 1842-43	...	...	102	
" " " 1854-55	...	...	110	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	102	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	110	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	...	...	each Rs. 10-6-4	
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	per 100	225
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	Do.	222
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	per 100 pieces	221 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas...	...	...	...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver ...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch ...	...	...	per Tola.	16-6-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-9-0 to 16-10-0	
Ditto Pekin ...	...	...	16-14-10	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 25.—Prices show little change on our previous quotations, the clearances have been of the most limited character, and in a number of descriptions no sales of any kind have been effected. In Yarns there has been almost nothing doing, but the limited stocks prevent any serious decline in prices. Metals are steady, at about former values.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 25.—Cotton: To-day's rates for New Dholerah, May delivery, are almost the same as quoted a week ago. The purchases during the week have not been heavy, the total being only about 15,000 bales. Wool: The decline in England has induced a similar movement here, and our quotations are reduced from Rs. 5 per candy on the superior qualities to Rs. 20 per candy on the lower sorts.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, March 25.—EXCHANGE: The market during the week has been entirely devoid of any new feature of interest, and, although rates opened with a somewhat firmer tendency, our quotations at the close are the same as for last mail. In Calcutta exchange we quote demand drafts nominally at 1/4 to 5/16 per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at 1/4 to 1 per cent. discount. The rates on China for 60 days' sight drafts are quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ARNOTT, Lieut. N., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Patna div., which he joined on March 13.
BRAND, W. H., asst. auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway accounts, is transfd. tempy. to the N.W.P. in the rank of asst. controller, 3rd grade. March 11.
BRUCE, D. A., proby. asst. controller, 3rd grade, N.W.P., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W.D. March 11.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. E., R.E., offic. superint. engr., on special duty under the insp. gen. of military works, is posted to the N.W.P. as an offic. superint. engr. March 11.
DRAPER, H., tempy. supervisor, 1st grade, transferred to Soane circle. March 1.
ELLIOTT, C. P., C.S., on ret. from furl., is posted to the Rohtak dist. as depy. comr. March 14. [that app.
FORD, J. F. F., offic. superint. of police in British Burmah, is confd. in FLOYD, W. C. L., is app. tempy. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indore State Railway. March 9.
FRIZELLE, J., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Rawalpindi to the Lahore dist., to be stationed at the outpost of Kasur. March 14.
GIRLING, W., supervisor, 1st grade, joined the second presy. div. on March 7.
HARRISON, Capt. W. P., asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Fyzabad, during absence on leave of Capt. Grigg, with effect from the date on which he received charge.
HASSARD—LAUGHARNE.—Lieuts. F. N. Hassard and M. Laugharne, R.E., are app. to the P.W.D. asst. engrs., 2nd grade, and posted, the former to the Indore State Railway, and the latter to the N.W.P.
HENDERSON—BARNARDO.—W. Henderson, exec. engr., 3rd grade, and G. C. F. Barnardo, asst. engr., 2nd grade, are transfd. from the Mysore State Railway to the Neemuch Railway Survey. March 11.
LANG, Capt. R. T. M., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Gujranwala to the Delhi dist. March 14.
LEE WARNER, W., B.A., Bombay C.S., is app. to offic. as director of public instruction in Berar, during absence on leave of Dr. R. S. Sinclair.
LYNN, G. J., accountant, 3rd grade, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is app., tempy., asst. auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway accounts, with rank of asst. controller, 3rd grade. March 11.
MACINTYRE, Lieut. A. H., asst. supt., rev. survey, Mysore, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade of asst. supts., with effect from Dec. 1.
MACNABB, J. W., C.S., on return from furl., is posted to the Simla dist. as dep. com. March 14.
MAY, J. H., prob. sub engr., 3rd grade, irrigation branch, Punjab, is perm. app. to the dept. in that grade. March 11.
MONEY, E. M., asst. mag. and coll., Hooghly, is transferred to Burdwan. March 8.
MORTON—BURNE.—Lieut. G. De C. Morton, H.M.'s 6th foot, is app. private sec. and A.D.C. to H.H. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, with effect from Feb. 1, v. Lieut. col. H. G. Deedes. Lieut. J. Burne, 2nd Sikh inf., is app. to offic. as A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.H. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, v. Lieut. Morton, with effect from Feb. 1.
MUSPRATT.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. R. Muspratt to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from the 1st inst.
OLDFIELD, R. C., mag. and coll., and offic. district and sessions judge, to be confirmed as judge from March 4. March 14.
OLIPHANT, Lieut. col. W. S., R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade, an offic. engr. British Burmah, is prom. to superint. engr., 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 1 last. March 9.
PALMER, E. M., is app. to offic. as an asst. to the Compt. gon., and to be an auditor of the accounts of the Administrator gen. of Bengal from March 9 inclusive.
PARSONS, Major J. E. B., dep. com., is transfd. from the Simla to the Ludianah dist. March 14.
PAUL, A. W., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the sub div. of Cox's Bazaar, is vested with the powers of a coll. under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870. March 8.
PEREIRA, E. S. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Dacca div., which he joined on Feb. 26.
PROCTOR.—Pending the arrival of Capt. Stewart, Capt. M. M. Proctor will continue to offic. as cantonment mag. of Umballah. March 9.
RAWLINS, B. W., asst. mag. and coll., Meerut, to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court and subordinate judge, Allahabad, v. E. F. T. Atkinson. March 16.
REES, B., is app. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr. of the 3rd grade on probation, and posted to the Agra dist. of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect from Feb. 12.
RICHARDS, Rev. J., M.A., to be chaplain of Raneekhet, from March 1. March 14.

ROBINSON, W. Le F., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahy div., during absence, on leave, of E. W. Molony. March 12.
 ROSS, A., C.S., is permitted to resign from Oct. 22 last. March 15.
 SHERER, J. W., C.S.I., district and sessions judge, is posted to Azimgurh. March 14.
 SIMON, H. B., additional district judge of Chittagong and Dacca, on leave, to be also additional sessions judge of those districts, and additional district and sessions judge of Backergunge. March 12.
 STEPHENSON, Rev. J., services placed at disposal of the Viceroy and Governor gen. Feb. 29.
 STEWART, Capt. A., cantonment mag., on return from furlough, is posted to Umballah. March 7.
 SUTHERLAND, Capt. S. S., district superint. of police, Nagpur, is transfd. to Narsingpur. March 9.
 THOMPSON, A. R., made over charge of the office of Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal to Mr. C. E. Bernard. Feb. 29.
 THOMSON, Dr. M., F.R.S.E., Professor of Experimental Science at the Thomason College, Roorkee, to be chemical examiner to the Govts. of the N.W.P., Oudh, and Central Provinces. March 14.
 TRIPP, S., is app. tempy. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway, with effect from Feb. 12.
 VANDERGUCHT, Major T. E., district superint. of police, is app. to Nagpur.
 WELLESLEY, H. W., Madras C.S., is app. to offic. as Under Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. during the abs. on furl. of Mr. A. P. Howell. March 13.
 WHALLEY, P., having been granted two years' furlough by the Govt. of the N.W.P., made over charge of the office of Under Sec. to the Govt. in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce on Feb. 24.
 WILKINSON, T. O., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Ferozpur to the Hoshiarpur dist. March 14.

OPIMUM AGENCY.

The following transfers of assistant sub deputy opium agents in the Benares agency are sanctioned, with effect from March 1, viz. :—
 Mr. H. J. Lloyd, from Etawah to Mirzapore.
 Mr. J. D. Sayce, from Mynpoory to Etawah.
 Mr. E. F. J. Porcelli, from Mirzapore to Mynpoory.

1ST PUNJAB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

To be Hon. Colonel.—Hon. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieut. gov. Punjab.
 To be Captain Commandant.—Capt. L. C. Gordon, R.E., exec. engr., D.P.W., deputy consulting engineer to Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore.

APPOINTMENTS.—BRITISH BURMAH.

The Gov. gen. in council is pleased to make the following apps. and promotion in the Province of British Burmah :—
 Major A. G. Duff, depy. comnr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to be judicial depy. comnr. of Moulmein.
 Mr. J. K. Macrae, depy. comnr., 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, to be a town mag. of the 1st class.
 Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comnr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, to be a town mag. of the 2nd class.
 Capt. R. C. Evanson, asst. comnr., 3rd grade, and cantonment mag. of Rangoon, to be a town mag. of the 2nd class.
 Mr. J. Davis, asst. comnr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to be an asst. comnr., 2nd grade.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following officers of the R.E. are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. :—Lieuts. F. T. N. Spratt, D. A. Johnstone, H. A. Yorke, A. Porcelli, and J. F. Garwood.

MILITARY.

BIGSBY.—The services of Lieut. G. G. C. Bigsby, R.E., Imperial estab., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. col. C. C., staff corps, on return from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for gen. duty.
 KIRKWOOD.—With reference to the notification in the foreign dept., No. 2,548a, dated Dec. 29 last, Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood assumed the office of offic. adj. Deolee irregular force on Feb. 5, from Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, who reverted to his app. of offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer of the force on the same day.
 MORISON—BROOKE.—Official notification has been received of the under-mentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—1st Foot.—Capt. F. De L. Morison, 2nd batt.; Capt. F. C. H. Brooke, 1st batt.
 RIPLEY—HARRIS.—11th N.I.—Major F. J. Ripley, wing officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Whiting; dated Feb. 21. Major P. H. F. Harris, staff corps, to be wing officer, v. Ripley; dated Feb. 21.
 ROSS—SANFORD.—1st Batt. 2nd Foot Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 17, app. Lieut. T. F. Ross to act as qrmr., from 19th idem, v. Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, proceeding to join the depot companies; dated Feb. 17, app. Lieut. C. H. Sanford to be interpreter, v. Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, proceeding to England.
 SEAGRIM.—Saugor district order confd., dated Feb. 19, app. Brevet major A. Seagrim, staff corps, to be station staff officer, during absence of Lieut. col. A. G. Forsyth, brigade major, on inspection duty with the brigadier gen. comdg. the district; dated Feb. 23, app. Brevet major A. Seagrim, staff corps, to be station staff officer from 24th idem, during absence of Lieut. col. A. G. Forsyth, brigade major, on inspection duty with brigadier gen. comdg. the district.
 STRATFORD.—Peshawur district order confd., dated Feb. 21, app. Local Capt. R. Stratford, 1st batt. 6th foot, to offic. as station staff officer at Peshawur, during absence of the brigade major on inspection duty with the brigadier general.

STAINFORTH—WALKER—WHEELER.—17th N.I.—Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., during absence of Lieut. col. Marquis, on furlough; Capt. R. J. Walker, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Stainforth; Capt. H. I. Wheeler, 1st wing subaltern 14th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Walker; dated Feb. 19.
 STRONG.—10th Bengal Cav. regimental order confd., dated Feb. 15, app. Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. England, on furlough.
 TISDALL.—Sappers and Miners Regimental order confd., dated Camp, Delhi, Jan. 4, app. Lieut. G. W. Tisdall, R.E., to be instructor in telegraphy and army signalling.
 WARREN.—The services of Capt. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., are to be considered at the disposal of the foreign dept. from Dec. 1 last.
 WINTER.—26th Foot Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 13, app. Lieut. G. Winter to perform the duties of adj. to the regt., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. H. M. E. Brunner, on duty in Lucknow.

BREVET.

The following promotions are made :—

Capt. J. M. Williams, Madras inf., to be major, from Nov. 15, 1871.
 Capt. G. S. Hooper, Madras cav., to be major, from Dec. 9, 1871.
 Capt. R. C. Stewart, Madras cav., to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871.

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS FOR EUROPE.

Under instructions from the War Office, the undermentioned officers of royal artillery will proceed to England, without delay, to join the brigades into which they have been promoted, viz. :—

2nd Capt. F. J. G. Hill, and Lieut. (local capt.) T. B. Tyler, A brigade R.H.A., to join the 14th brigade.
 Lieut. (local capt.) S. Simpson, 13th brigade, to join the 11th brigade.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. colonel, are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from the dates specified :—

Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, Bombay staff corps, March 2.
 Lieut. cols. A. C. McMaster, Madras staff corps, G. McAndrew, Bengal staff corps, and J. L. Nation, Bengal staff corps, March 8.
 Major T. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from March 6.
 Lieut. A. Scott, having completed 12 years' service, including four years' in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of capt., from March 4.
 Lieut. B. Channer, 2nd regt. N. (light) I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Feb. 13, 1871.
 Lieut. col. C. C. Johnson, staff corps, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for gen. duty.

PROMOTIONS—GRADATION LIST.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the deaths of Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bombay staff corps, on Oct. 24, 1871; J. FitzGerald, Madras inf., on Nov. 14, 1871; and Gen. P. Cameron, Madras cav., on Dec. 8, 1871, the names of the following officers are placed on the list of major generals :—

Cols. W. B. Salmon, Bombay staff corps; J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps; and G. M. Hill, Bengal staff corps.

The names of the following officers are placed on the gradation list of lieut. colonels :—

Majors J. F. Robertson, Bombay staff corps; F. B. Norman, Bengal staff corps; and W. Macdonald, Bengal staff corps.

The name of the following officer is placed on the gradation list of majors :—

Capt. (now major in Madras staff corps) N. Swanston.
 The above cancels the promotions of Major J. F. Robertson, Bombay staff corps, and Capt. (now major in Madras staff corps) N. Swanston, to the brevet rank of lieut. col. and major respectively announced in G.G.O. No. 1,044 of 1871 and No. 36 of 1872.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieut. gen. W. M. Ramsay, Bengal inf., on Dec. 13, 1871 :—

Major A. J. Bruce (now lieut. col. in Madras staff corps) is placed on the gradation list of lieut. cols.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 5.—The following postings and appointment in the judge advocate general's department are directed :—

Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, deputy judge advocate, proceeding on furl., from the Meerut div. and Rohilcund district to the Allahabad div.

Major J. C. Horne, deputy judge advocate (at his own request), from the Allahabad div. to the Meerut div. and Rohilcund district.

Brevet major A. Seagrim, staff corps, to offic. as deputy judge advocate in the Allahabad div., during the absence of Lieut. col. Browne.

These arrangements are to have effect from the date of Lieut. col. Browne's departure from Meerut.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) O. J. McL. Farrington, Bengal staff corps, comnr., Lahore div., Punjab, and Capt. O. M. Graham, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 23.

Col. R. MacLagan, R.E., chief engr., 1st class, and sec. to Govt. Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, March 1.

Major gen. F. Turner, C.B., R.A., insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, and Capt. the Hon. G. C. Napier, gen. list inf., asst. comnr., Punjab; date of arrival at Fort William, March 10.

MEDICAL.

CENTER, Asst. surg. W., M.B., chemical exam. and prof. Medical School, Lahore, is app. civil surg. of Goordaspore and Dalhousie, but will continue to offic. as chemical exam. and prof. Medical School, Lahore.

CORRETT—COURTNEY.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Feb. 17, 1872, directing Asst. surg. R. De la C. Corbett, M.D., B. baty. 16th brig. R.A., to assume med. charge of the detach. of convalescents proc. to Darjeeling from the Presy., and to rejoin his baty. on completion of that duty. Dated Feb. 23, directing Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to assume med. charge of the 8th N.I.

COURTNEY.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Feb. 19, directing Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to proc. to the Presy. and report himself at the office of the Insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept.

CUTCLIFFE, Surg. H. C., to be consulting surg. to the Howrah General Hospital. March 2.

DEANE.—Cawnpore brig. order confd., dated Feb. 19, directing Asst. surg. A. Deane, 55th N.I., to assume med. charge of the brig. staff, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

FITZGERALD, Dr. E. A., civil surg. of Jounpore, to be supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station.

HOSKINS.—Dorundah station order confd., dated Nov. 24, directing Dr. Hoskins, civil surg., Ranchoo, to afford med. aid to the right half batt. 19th N.I., on the dept. of head-qrs. and left half of the batt.

INNES, Dep. insp. gen. of hosp. J. H. K., C.B., app. to the Bengal Presy., is brought on the strength of the British med. service in Bengal, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hosp. H. G. Gordon, M.D., who has proc. to England on the expiration of his tour of service in this country. Dr. Innes is posted to the med. superint. of the Meerut Circle.

KELLY.—Edwardesabad station order confd., dated Jan. 27, directing Asst. surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjab inf., to receive med. charge of No. 3 Punjab light field baty., arrived in charge of relief from Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 26th idem.

LATCHFORD—FERGUSON.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Feb. 22, directing Asst. surg. J. Latchford, M.B., 2nd batt. 1st foot, to proceed to Nynee Tal, and report himself to the senior medical officer at that station for duty. Directing Staff Asst. surg. A. J. Ferguson to proceed to Lucknow, on being relieved by Asst. surg. A. Allan, M.D., 1st batt. 17th foot, and to report himself at the office of insp. gen. of hospitals.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., to be superint. of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail. March 4.

MACAW.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Feb. 10, directing Staff Asst. surg. K. Macaw to assume med. charge of the detach. 85th foot, on its march from Umballa to Dugshaie, and on completion of this duty to proceed to Subathoo, for duty with the 2nd batt. 12th foot. March 1.

MACGREGOR.—Asst. surg. R. Power, offic. in med. charge of the 3rd cav. Punjab Frontier Force, being in permanent med. charge of 3rd Sikh inf. Punjab Field Force, the app. of Asst. surg. J. MacGregor to the med. charge of the 3rd Sikh inf., as notified in G.G.O. No. 422, dated April 6, 1870, is to be considered as offic. during the period Asst. surg. Power may be attached to the 3rd Punjab cav.

MASSY, Asst. surg. G., civil surg. of Dhurrumsala, to offic. as civil surg. of Julundhur, v. Asst. surg. W. P. Warburton, M.D., app. to offic. as supt. of the Lahore Central Jail. March 7.

O'BRIEN—O'GRADY.—Allahabad div. orders confd., dated Feb. 12, directing Staff surg. T. B. P. O'Brien to assume med. charge of 2nd batt. 19th foot, from such date as Surg. E. L. Heffernan relinquishes the same. Directing Staff Asst. surg. J. J. O'Grady to proceed to Cawnpore and assume med. charge of A. batt. 19th brigade R.A., from the date on which Asst. surg. H. C. Guinness relinquishes the same.

OLDHAM, Surg. C. F., senior med. officer and durbar surg., Bhawalpore, is retransd. to the Punjab, and app. civil surg. of Shahpore, v. Asst. surg. A. S. Lethbridge, whose servs. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, but will offic. as civil surg. of Dhurrumsala, v. Asst. surg. G. Massy.

POWER—MACGREGOR.—Asst. surg. R. Power, offic. in med. charge of 3rd cav. Punjab frontier force, being in permanent med. charge of 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab field force, the app. of Asst. surg. J. Macgregor to med. charge of 3rd Sikh inf. is to be considered as offic. during the period Asst. surg. Power may be attached to 3rd Punjab cav.

SKEEN, Asst. surg. A., M.B., offic. civil surg., Murree, is app. civil surg. of Karnool, but will continue to offic. at Murree. March 7.

SUTHERLAND, Surg. P. W., to the med. charge 11th N.I., v. Stevens, dated Feb. 16, 1872.

THORP, Surgeon major E.C., M.D., 10th N.I., to offic. in med. charge, v. Sutherland, and during the abs. of Asst. surg. Sanders, on furl., dated Feb. 16, 1872.

WILSON—CORRETT—SUTHERLAND.—The following orders are confirmed:—Presidency dist. order, dated Feb. 9, 1872, directing Asst. surg. W. D. Wilson, M.B., 107th foot, to assume med. charge of the invalids proceeding to Allahabad, and to return to the presidency on completion of that duty. Dated Feb. 9, 1872, directing Surg. W. H. Corbett, M.D., 107th foot, to assume med. charge of the detachment 1st batt., 14th foot, now at Dum-Dum, on rifle practice, from the date of its arrival there. Dated Feb. 14, 1872, directing Surg. P. W. Sutherland, 10th N.I., to relieve Surg. W. H. Corbett, M.D., of the med. charge of the estab. of the Cossipore gun foundry.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS (CONFIRMED).

Meerut Division order, dated Feb. 17, 1872, directing Staff asst. surg. T. Ramsay to accompany the Roorkee invalids to Meerut, returning to the former station on completion of duty.

Appointing Staff asst. surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., attached to 105th foot, to the medical charge of all the invalids leaving Meerut en route for Allahabad.

Directing Asst. surg. J. Williams, 65th foot, to proceed in medical charge of the invalids from Muttra and Agra (receiving charge of

those from Delhi at Toondla) to Allahabad, and on completion of the duty to return to his regiment at Agra.

Dated Feb. 21, 1872, directing Staff asst. surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., on completion of the duty of taking medical charge of invalids from Meerut to Allahabad, to proceed to Morar for duty in the Gwalior circle.

Staff asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley is posted to Delhi for duty.

LOSHAI FIELD FORCE ORDERS.

The following Loshai field force orders are confirmed:—

Dated Chittagong, Nov. 5.—Appointing Surg. W. E. Allen, civil surg. of Chittagong, to the med. charge of the depot hospital at that station, in addition to his other duties.

Appointing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, medical storekeeper to the Loshai expeditionary force, Chittagong column, and also to the med. charge of the advanced depot hospital.

Directing Surg. major F. F. Allen, 2nd Goorkhas, senior med. officer with the column, to assume charge of the administrative med. arrangements in addition to his regimental duties.

Dated Head Quarters, Camp Yanoonah, Dec. 11.—Appointing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons to the med. charge of the wing of the 4th Goorkhas at Kasalong, in addition to his other duties.

Appointing Asst. surg. major F. F. Allen, 2nd Goorkhas, to med. charge of the brigade staff from Nov. 5.

Dated Head Quarters, Lal Hoolien Dec. 31.—Directing Surg. G. C. Chesnaye, 4th Goorkhas, on arrival of the regiment at Demagri, to relieve Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson of the med. charge of the depot hospital at that place, in addition to his other duties, and ordering Dr. Johnson, on being relieved, to proceed to Burkul, and to assume med. charge of all troops, coolies, &c., connected with the Loshai force at that post.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidate is reported by the Board of Examiners, Bombay, to have passed, on July 14, the test specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Bengal staff corps, squadron subaltera 2nd cavalry Hyderabad contingent, High Proficiency in Persian. The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on Sept. 4:—Ensign R. F. Jameson, 2nd Bengal 25th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on March 4:—Staff asst. surgs. G. Corry and I. Bourke, M.B.

ARMS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.—With reference to clause 4, paragraph 3 of the circular letter published in G.G.O. No. 274, dated March 23, 1861, regarding the custody and condition of arms issued to volunteer corps in India, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the addition to the above clause of the following rules as applicable to India:—That in the event of a commandant resigning command, an immediate report is to be made to Government of the name of his successor. With this report is to be forwarded a new receipt for the arms and accoutrements issued by Government to the corps. Unless this notification and new receipt is received, the officer who signed the original receipt will still be held responsible for the condition of the arms; and should any on inspection be found injured or missing, steps will be taken to recover the amount from the signer of the original receipt. All arms and accoutrements issued to volunteer corps are to be inspected twice a year by an officer deputed for this duty.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, 4th grade, Central Provinces, for two years, with effect from Feb. 12. Mr. A. D. Fox, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mysore (State) Railway, twelve months' leave on private affairs, without pay, with effect from Nov. 25, 1871. Major J. M. Williams, executive engineer, Ajmere irrigation division, three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. S. Dobbs, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Major H. A. Princep, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate—Agra, for one year. Capt. J. J. McL. Innes, v.c., R.E., accountant general and deputy secretary to the Government of India, accounts branch, public works department, for two years. Capt. E. N. D. La Touch, gen. list, inf., asst. comr., Bengal, for two years. Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Major C. S. B. Walton, district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, from the 15th inst., preparatory to his obtaining final leave to Europe. One month's preparatory leave is granted to Mr. G. W. Mossop, executive engineer, Agra Canal—Bombay. Mr. R. G. Currie, settlement officer, Shah-jehanpore, has obtained six months' special leave, from April 29. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Budaon, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from April 15. Mr. E. H. H. Goulding, assistant inspector, 2nd Circle, Department of Public instruction, North-Western Provinces, has obtained six months' leave, from April 1. Mr. H. P. Mulock, assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapore, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe, from March 10. The Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton, chaplain of Muttra, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, from Feb. 15. Mr. P. J. White, assistant commissioner, Jaloun, has obtained three months' leave, from April 10. Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, of the Bengal engineers, executive engineer 2nd grade, Department Public Works, Rangoon garrison division, British Burmah, who was granted furlough for two years, dated Feb. 2, is permitted to embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously notified. Lieut. col. E. N. Sandilands, of the Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, Jullundur division, Department Public Works, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. E. H. C. Wintle, of the Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate and judge, Small Cause Court Dum-Dum, for two years, on private affairs. Major P. C. Dalmahoy, of the 60th native infantry, inspector general Govern-

ment railway police, North-Western Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major H. E. Whish, of the Bengal staff corps, executive engineer 2nd Allahabad division Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major E. Thompson, c.s.i., of the Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner Oudh, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major E. J. L. Twynan, of the Bengal staff corps, exec. engr. Prom. div. D.P.W., British Burmah, for two years, on private affairs. The Hon. G. Loch, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from April 11. The Hon. J. B. Phear, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained six months' leave of absence. Mr. T. Kenoy, sub engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Darjeeling division, privilege leave for two months, from March 19. Mr. W. Connan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Midnapore division, special leave for one week, from March 19.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. C. Fraser, c.b., v.c., 11th hussars, to Bombay, for fourteen days, and for fifteen months to Europe. Capt. A. C. Tempest for twelve days, from March 1, to Bombay, and thence to England for six months. Capt. F. Y. Wetherall, 1st foot, for one month, and for fifteen months to Europe. Major F. B. Bulkeley, 65th foot, to proceed to England, preparatory to retirement from the service. Lieut. col. W. Cooper, 70th foot, from March 1 to Dec. 1. Major J. Briggs, 96th foot, for fifteen months. Ensign F. Stevenson, 105th foot, to Sept. 1, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages. Major C. W. R. Chester, staff corps, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Almorah. Captain F. H. Inglefield, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Surg. R. Mantel, m.b., 9th Bengal cavalry, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. R. A. Price, 9th N.I., from April 15 to Aug. 14, to the Tirhoot district. Capt. R. E. Wilmot, general list, adjutant, 14th Bengal cavalry (lancers), for two years. 1st class Vet. surg. J. S. Woods, of the stud department, attached to the Poosah stud depot, for two years. Capt. G. N. Channer, Bengal staff corps, qmr. 2nd regt. N.L.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe for six months. Major J. P. Martin, deputy paymaster, Trans-Ravee Circle, for thirty days, from March 10, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Lieut. W. N. Lees, of infantry, for one year. Capt. H. F. Woodcock, of the general list, infantry, quartermaster, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, of the general list, infantry, adjutant, 21st (Punjab) regt., N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. De Brett, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 18th (the Alipore) regt., N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major G. C. Thomson, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer, 1st Bengal cavalry, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. V. Bowie, R.A., agent for gun carriages, Futtelghurh, for one month, from Feb. 13, to visit Bombay preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. H. R. Wroughton, Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, for one month, from March 15th, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Surg. major J. Fayer, m.d., c.s.i., medical depart., reported his departure per steamer *Indus*, March 1. Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, Bengal staff corps, Capt. C. J. Durand, Bengal staff corps, and N. J. Jones, late 15th regt., N.I., reported their departure per steamer *Sirius*, March 8. The furlough granted to Capt. H. A. Lewes, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 5th regt. N.L.I., will be considered to bear date Feb. 15. Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, c.b., Bengal staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe. Ridingmaster W. Matthews, 11th hussars, from March 1 to March 31, to Bombay. Asst. surg. F. B. Scott, m.d., 18th hussars, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. M. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps, is allowed extension of leave from Dec. 19 to Dec. 21, 1871, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal. Capt. C. Collingwood, R.A., from March 8 to April 6, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Qrmer. M. Careb, 4th hussars, to England, per troop ship. Qrmer. G. Masters, 20th hussars, to England, per troop ship. Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, 15th hussars, from March 12 to March 20, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. A. Innes, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to England, per troop ship, fit for duty with troops. Major G. T. Osborne, 1st battalion 14th foot, to England, per troop ship. Paymaster D. Simpson, to England, per troop ship. Lieut. G. Christie, 107th foot, to England, per troop ship. Col. C. K. Bushe, 59th foot, from March 6 to April 4, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. col. J. Fairbrother, 2nd in command and wing officer 25th N.L.I., from March 10 to April 8, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on the 3rd Jan., Private W. Riley, 109th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Insubordination, in having, at Jhansie, on the 15th Nov., disobeyed the lawful command of Colour serg. W. W. Westbrook, his superior officer, to leave the quarters occupied by the said colour sergeant. 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Jhansie, on the 15th Nov., offered violence against Colour serg. Westbrook, by attempting to strike him with a stick on the head, and thereafter throwing the same stick at him, the said colour sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding:—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence:—The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—(Confirmed).—At a general court-martial, assembled on Dec. 29, 1871, Private R. Wrightman, 11th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Having, at Fort Gwalior, on Dec. 7, 1871, been drunk. 2. Insubordination in having, on Dec. 7, 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Serg. W. Sweeney, to leave the sergeant's mess-room of the detachment of that regiment. 3. In-

subordination in having, on Dec. 7, 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Colour serg. W. Baldock, to leave the sergeant's mess-room of the detachment of that regiment. 4. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, on Dec. 7, 1871, used violence against Colour serg. W. Baldock by striking him with his clenched fist, the said Colour serg. Baldock being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 5. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, on Dec. 7, 1871, used violence against Serg. P. Creedon by striking him with a stick, the said Serg. Creedon being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding:—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence:—The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. (Confirmed).—At a general court-martial, assembled on Jan. 12, Private M. Ahern, 6th Royal regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Having, at Peshawur, on Nov. 14, 1871, whilst a prisoner in confinement in the quarter guard of a detachment of the 6th Royal regiment, escaped from such confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority. 2. Insubordination in having, on Nov. 14, 1871, used threatening language towards Serg. J. Hargraves, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following—that is to say, "As for you, Sergeant, if I had these hand-cuffs off, I would dash your brains out." 3. Having, on Nov. 14, 1871, wilfully destroyed one pair of leg irons, the property of Government. 4. Insubordination in having, on Dec. 2, 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of Corporal S. Smith, his superior officer, by not coming to attention when ordered so to do by the said corporal. 5. Insubordination in having, on Dec. 2, 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieut. Turnbull, his superior officer, in not standing to his front when ordered so to do by the said lieutenant. 6. Having, on Dec. 7, 1871, wilfully broken the door and bar of a cell, thereby causing damage to Government property to the amount of three rupees fourteen annas, or thereabouts. 7. Having, on Dec. 11, 1871, wilfully broken a stool, a table, and a lock, thereby causing damage to Government property to the amount of three rupees three annas, or thereabouts. 8. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, on Dec. 13, 1871, offered violence against Lance corporal W. Curley, by throwing at him pieces of brick and stones, and a boot, the said lance corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages until he shall have made good the amount of damage done, and, in addition, to forfeit all advantages as to pay and pension derivable from past service. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. —(Confirmed.)

PUBLIC WORKS, BENGAL.—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has approved of the recommendation made in the 11th paragraph of the Report on Expenditure for Local and Provincial Public Works, to the effect that the gross receipts of toll collections on the Nudda Rivers, the Calcutta Canals, and the Backergunge Canals shall be credited as Provincial Revenue in the Public Works department, and that all outlay on the toll collections, and the maintenance and improvement of these channels, shall be met from the Public Works Provincial Budget grant; the Public Works Provincial Budget for the year 1872-73 will therefore be prepared accordingly. The collections from these canals will be made by the existing staff of collectors, who will retain their present position in respect to Commissioners of Divisions in all revenue matters, but will render their accounts direct to the Controller, Public Works' Accounts, instead of, as at present, to the Accountant-General, Bengal. This change will take effect with the submission of the accounts for the month of Jan., 1872.

STAFF CORPS.—Under instructions from her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has notified (*Calcutta Gazette*, March 6), with advertence to G.G.O. No. 845, dated Nov. 1, 1864, that previous service for a year in the Survey, Public Works, Commissariat and Stud Departments and in the Police, will not in future exempt a candidate for the staff corps, who may desire to enter it with the view of obtaining civil or departmental employment, from the rule which requires a year's service with native troops as a preliminary condition to his admission as a probationer for the corps. Such service with native troops will hereafter be always required, excepting in very special cases, before a candidate is accepted as a probationer for the corps in any department, civil or military.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS WITH THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The C. in C. has directed the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 39, dated Feb. 1, to the Adjutant general:—"With reference to the recommendation of the C. in C., conveyed in your letter No. 19c, Camp of Exercise, dated Jan. 17, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E., that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to authorise all officers who have attended the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on leave, for instruction, to count the time as duty, and without prejudice to their claims to privilege leave."

Madras.

MILITARY.

DRAYNER—TRAVERS.—The following proms. are made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864:—Brevet.—To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, Madras inf. Feb. 18. Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, Madras staff corps. Feb. 17.

HURCHINSON.—The following changes among artillery officers have been notified from the War-office:—Lieut. W. L. Hutchinson, of the 13th brig., apptd. to A baty. D brig. R.H.A., v. W. S. Hebbert, who resigns the H.A. on being selected for the long course of instruction in gunnery.

McMASTER, Lieut. col. A. C., staff corps, will conduct the duties of dep. judge advocate, Mysore div. and Malabar and Canara, during the abs. on priv. leave on Col. McCallum. [March.]
 WARNER, Lieut. W. B., Madras gen. list, adjt. 4th regt. Madras light cav.
 WELDON.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—Apptg. Capt. F. Weldon, M.S.C., attached to 29th regt. N.I., to be offg. squad. sub., 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent.
 WYNCH—RUSSELL.—Capt. H. St. M. Wynch from 1st wing sub. 31st L.I., to attached 32nd N.I. To join. Capt. J. C. M. Russell from attached 33rd N.I. to 1st wing sub. 31st L.I. To join.

MEDICAL.

BATEMAN—THOMPSON.—Order confd. by the officer commanding Ceded dist., directing Asst. surg. D. F. Bateman, 4th Madras N.I., to proceed to Kamptee to attend the forthcoming festival at that place, during Asst. surg. Bateman's abs. at Kamptee. Asst. surg. D. R. Thompson, M.D., 16th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 4th N.I.
 HACKETT, Surg. A. L., to be considered to have acted as superint. of the jail at Berhampore, from Feb. 9 to 22, 1872, inclusive.
 HESSON.—The following removal is ordered:—Staff asst. surg. T. Hession, from Secunderabad, to depy. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. circle.
 RICKARD, Asst. surg. F. M., to be considered to have acted as superint. of the Central Jail at Cannanore from Feb. 14 to 17 inclusive.

CONSULAR.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. W. W. Arbuthnot as Consul for Norway and Sweden in the Madras Presidency.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Captain W. Hill, deputy superintendent of the Hassan District, Mysore, has three months' privilege leave of absence from Feb. 15, 1872.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 2 under Section 46 of the Civil Pension Code:—"2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer's being admitted to pension or gratuity." And the addition of the following as Rule 2 under Section 85 of the Civil Pension Code:—"2. The rule for the conversion of rupees into sterling applies to officers under covenant who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to uncovenanted servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions."

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Kamptee on Jan. 27, Corp. R. Bradley, 44th foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge—That he, R. Bradley, on Dec. 14, 1871, at Kamptee, being then and there a soldier serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidency of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did attempt to murder Louisa Bradley, his wife, by making repeated thrusts at her with a pioneer's sword, with the intention of causing her death, whereby hurt was caused to the said Louisa Bradley. Second charge—That he, on Dec. 14, 1871, at Kamptee, being then and there a soldier serving in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did attempt voluntarily to cause grievous hurt to Louisa Bradley, his wife, by means of an instrument for stabbing, that is to say, a pioneer's sword, and in such attempt did an act towards the commission of the offence. Third charge—That he, on Dec. 14, 1871, at Kamptee, being then and there a soldier serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did voluntarily cause hurt to Louisa Bradley, his wife, by means of an instrument for stabbing, that is to say, a pioneer's sword. Finding—Not guilty of the first charge. Not guilty of the second charge. Guilty of the third charge. Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to simple imprisonment for fifty-six days. Confirmed.—However great the provocation under which Corp. Bradley acted, he took the law into his own hands in an unjustifiable manner. I must, therefore decline to act on the recommendation of the Court. Corp. Bradley to be reduced to the ranks. Madras, Feb. 10.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in March) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. (major) J. H. Peile, 9th brigade R.A., from April 1 to July 31—Poona, private affairs. Lieut. J. R. S. O. Hewitt, 5th brigade R.A., to England, by the troopship going by Cape route—unfit to do duty with troops. Surgeon major J. J. K. Carr, 5th brigade R.A., to England, per H.M.'s troopship—unfit to do duty with troops. Brigadier general W. G. Woods, c.s.t., commanding Ceded Districts, privilege leave for sixty days from April 1, or date of departure. Lieut. M. M. Slade, 18th hussars, by the overland route and next troopship from Bombay. Capt. G. A. Grant, 2nd battalion 21st foot, by the Cape route by the next troopship—unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. G. V. Hassal, 89th foot, by the Cape route, embarking from Beypore on the troopship sailing on April 1—unfit to do duty with troops. Colonel C. C. McCallum, deputy judge advocate, Mysore division, privilege leave for sixty days from April 1, or date of departure. Lieut. and adjutant A. J. Roberts, 44th foot, from Feb. 26, or date of departure—Bombay, staff corps. Colonel G. Harkness, commandant 31st L.I., thirty days, from March 23, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G., Feb. 6. Colonel H. D. Innes, commandant 41st N.I., thirty days, from March 1, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G., March 5. Capt. C. F. Moore, Madras staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 37th regiment Madras N.I., for two years. 2nd Capt. S. C. Clarke, of the royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer, Mysore, two years, and to embark from Madras. This officer, being recommended by a medical board, is entitled to any passage allowance, &c., payable from the military fund. Lieut. colonel G. A.

Searle, staff corps, officiating assistant chief engineer and assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., irrigation branch, two years, and to embark from Bombay. Colonel A. L. Steel, staff corps, commandant 2nd N.I., on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, and to embark from Bombay. Major W. Robertson, staff corps, assistant inspector general of police, on furlough for eighteen months, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CAMERON—WADDINGTON.—Mr. C. H. Cameron to be 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednagar. Mr. G. Waddington to be 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar. March 18.
 CAREY, A. D., asst. to the Agent to the Governor Punch Mahals, is invested in these Mahals with the original and appellate powers of an assistant judge. March 20.
 YATES, Lieut. C. J. A., to act as 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Mr. FitzGerald. March 18.

MILITARY.

BURD.—Mhow division order confd., dated Feb. 20, directing Major Burd, 10th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer at Indore, with effect from Jan. 22.
 CALDECOTT.—With reference to G.O. No. 109, dated Feb. 8, Lieut. F. J. Caldecott will retain his position as acting 2nd class comy. of ord., and Major E. S. Beamish will revert to acting 3rd class comy.
 FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. col. J., staff corps, 2nd in com. 25th regt. N.I.
 FELLOWS.—Northern division confd., dated Feb. 20, notifying that Major Fellows, staff corps, performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 17, during the abs. on duty of the asst. adjt. gen.
 FETHERSTONHAUGH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, app. Ensign Fetherstonhaugh to act as adjt. and qmr. of the left wing of the 60th foot. [March 8.]
 FINCH.—Regtl. order confd. by the officer commanding R.A., Mhow division, dated Jan. 31, 1872, app. 2nd Captain W. J. Finch, adjt. to the R.A., Mhow division, in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. arrangement, and in the absence of any other available officer.
 FORTEATH—HUNTER.—Captain F. P. Forteath and Lieut. F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment mag. at Aden on Feb. 13, 1872.
 GABB.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 26, 1872, directing Capt. Gabb to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 2nd L.C., in add. to his own duties, with effect from the 25th idem., v. Capt. Philipps.
 HALL.—Major Hall, garrison instructor, Poona, was directed to proceed to Bombay on duty on the 8th inst., travelling from Poona and back at the public expense.
 HARNES—DESBOROUGH.—The exchange of batteries between 2nd Capt. A. Harness, D battery, 9th brig., and S. H. Desborough, K battery, 4th brig. R.A., announced in G.O.C. No. 759 of 1871, has been approved of by H.R.H. the field marshal C. in C.
 HOGG.—The C. in C. is pleased to order the following transfer:—Ensign H. C. Hogg, from 2nd subalt. Poona horse, to 1st squad. subalt. 2nd Sind horse, and travel on duty at the public expense.
 JOPE, Capt. J., staff corps, is att. to do duty with the 18th regt. N.I., and will travel on duty at the public expense. March 14.
 MIDDLETON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 14, directing Lieut. A. T. Middleton to act as interpreter to the 15th hussars, with effect from Feb. 1.
 PARKER—IREDELL—WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 23, directing Major Parker to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, Capt. Iredell as wing officer, and Capt. Walter as qmr., in add. to his own duties, with effect from Feb. 24, v. Lieut. col. Farquharson.
 ROSS, Capt. E. C. staff corps, to have the position of Major, from Oct. 31, 1871, v. Mackintosh, 109th foot, retired.
 SANDEMAN—BURGESS.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that an exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd Capt. J. F. Sandeman, 6th brigade, and 2nd Capt. H. M. Burgess, 4th brigade, R.A.
 SANDWITH.—Malligaum station order confd., dated Feb. 17, 1872, app. Capt. Sandwith, 15th N.I., station staff officer, v. Capt. Durand.
 SELLON—JOPP.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on March 1:—Lieut. col. R. S. Sellon, R.E., exc. eng., P.W.D., and Capt. J. Jopp, staff corps.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. R. P., 109th foot, to have the position of capt. from Oct. 31 last, v. Ross, cadre 3rd European regt.
 THOMSON, Lieut. col. D., royal (Bombay) engrs., is raised to increased pay, from Oct. 1, v. Nasmyth, deceased.
 THORP, Major S. J., staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from the date specified. March 3.
 WALSH, Capt. T. P., is temporarily employed, from Feb. 26, on special duty connected with inquiry into the military orphanages in the Bombay presidency.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. D., dep. judge advocate, Mhow div., is app. tempy. to the charge of the treasure chest at Mhow, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 12.
 WOOLCOMBE, Col. J. D., c.b., R.A., is app. to the brig. staff with the rank of brig. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. Sealy, whose tenure of office will expire on Feb. 16.
 WYLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 19, app. Lieut. Wylie to act as adjt., v. Bircham, on leave to England.
 YOUNGE.—Regtl. order confd. as a tempy. arrangement, dated Dec. 27, app. Capt. Younge to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., in addition.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following transfer has been sanctioned by the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, 18th brig. R.A., from B to F battery. Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of battery has been sanctioned between Capt. E. McLaughlin, No. 1 battery, 6th brig., and Capt. A. S. Hunter, No. 4 battery, 15th brigade.

MEDICAL.

AUTHONISZ—MOLLOY.—Staff Asst. surgs. A. H. Authonisz, M.B., and O. F. Molloy, recently arrived from England, are placed on general duty, Presidency Circle. [from Dec. 1 last.]

BAIN, Surg. major J., M.D., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect BARKER, Asst. surg. F. C., M.D., general duty, Mhow div., is transfd. to general duty, Presidency. March 12.

BEVERIDGE, Asst. surg., M.D., 22nd brigade R.A., is app. to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Serpis* on March 6.

BOUSTEAD.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated Feb. 22, app. Surg. Boustead, 9th N.I., to med. charge of Lock Hospital, v. Surg. Adey.

CALDECOTT, Asst. surg. R., is transfd. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Mhow div., travelling on duty at the public expense.

HUNTER, G. Y., is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. as civil surg., Kulladghee, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.; March 13. It is hereby notified that the civil surgeoncy of Sholapur has been transfd. to Kulladghee, and that Surg. G. Y. Hunter assumed charge of the civil medical duties at the latter station on Feb. 17.

MCDUGALL, Surg. H. R., M.D., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from Feb. 26.

PLUNKETT, Vet. surg. J. J., 9th brigade, R.A., now on leave in Bombay, will attend the Remount Committee, v. Vet. surg. Duck, proceeded on leave, and will rejoin his baty. at Deesa on completion of the duty. March 12.

ROGERSON, Vet. surg. W. D., 9th brig., R.A., is directed to proceed to Bombay and assume veterinary charge of B bat. Vet. surg. Rogerson will travel on duty at the public expense.

SAUNDERS—LECKIE.—The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presidency, from the dates of their arrival in Bombay, as specified opposite their names:—Staff asst. surg. W. E. Saunders, Feb. 26, and Staff asst. surg. D. Leckie, M.B., March 2.

SEXTON, Surg. E., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from Jan. 15.

SIMPSON, Asst. surg. J., to the medical charge, 23rd N.L.I., v. Surg. McDougall.

TO DO DUTY WITH TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* on March 20:—

Surg. Veal, staff, M.D., in med. charge.

Asst. surg. Murray, staff.

Asst. surg. McCutchan, M.B., staff.

Asst. surg. Boulton, R.A.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindustani by the lower standard test:—Staff asst. surg. W. Sharpe, British medical service. Acting magazine serg. J. Sherrett, ordnance department. No. 1,819, Gunner A. Court, 6th brigade R.A. Lieut. E. A. Barclay, 108th foot. No. 1,751, Private F. O'Connor, 83rd foot. Lieut. B. R. Greig, R.H.A. Lieut. (local capt.) J. Healy, 66th foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Sindee.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (March):—Mr. W. S. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene in Grant Medical College, for six months, in extension. Major W. H. Mason, cantonment magistrate of Belgaum, privilege leave for one month. Col. L. Pelly, c.s.i., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. The Rev. D. F. Clinton, M.A., senior chaplain, Bengal establishment, is permitted to proceed to England, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The leave to Lieut. col. G. F. Hogg, S.C., on Feb. 23, 1870, is extended to March 3, the date of his return to duty. Col. J. Pogson, Bombay infantry, commandant 17th regiment N.I., furlough to Europe for twenty months. Conductor R. H. Tear, Bengal Army Commissariat Department, has furlough to Europe, on private affairs, pending retirement. Riding master W. Matthews, 11th hussars, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure. Qrmr. J. Robinson, 1st (The Royal Scots) regt. (2nd bat.), to England, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. D. F. B. Webster, 1st bat. 2nd foot, to Mussorie, from date of departure, for one month. Paymr. J. J. Bailey, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. C. T. Davenport, 83rd foot, to Cashmere, from March 14 to Sept. 13, on private affairs. Lieut. colonel W. G. Mainwaring, commandant 30th N.I. (Jacob's rifles), for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Staff assistant surg. R. Morgan, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. Atlay, c.b., F. brigade R.H.A., from date of departure, per troop ship. Qrmr. T. Briggs, F. brigade R.H.A., from date

of departure, per troop ship. Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon, E battery 18th brigade R.A., from date of departure, per troop ship. Staff surg. H. B. L. Veale, per troop ship, fit for duty with troops. Staff surg. J. J. Henry, per troop ship, from date of departure. Sub Lieut. S. A. M. Smythe, 16th lancers, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. W. Scott, 2nd battalion 19th foot, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. W. C. J. F. Nott, 37th foot, per troop ship, from date of departure. Lieut. W. K. Westropp, 41st foot, per troop ship, from date of departure. For two years:—Surg. A. R. Waghorn, Bengal medical service; Major G. Napier, R.A., commissary of ordnance, Belgaum; Asst. surg. D. P. Palmer, Bengal medical service; Lieut. W. J. Le Breton, staff corps, deputy controller of Public Works accounts, Bombay; Major F. B. Foote, Bengal staff corps; Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, Bengal staff corps; Col. W. T. Williams, commandant 32nd Madras native infantry; Lieut. col. J. W. Stubbs, Madras staff corps; Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, general list, Bengal cavalry; Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., inspector general of prisons. Capt. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th Madras light cavalry, for eighteen months. Brig. gen. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., is allowed, at his own request, and in anticipation of early promotion to major general, to resign his appointment on the brigade staff from the 18th inst., and to return to Europe under the regulations. Capt. A. Portman, staff corps, superintendent of police, Colaba district, for one year. Capt. V. Birch, staff corps, adjutant 9th native infantry, for two years. Condr. M. Norton, of ordnance department, for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 12.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. H. J. Beattie retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. S. Henry, c.b., to be col., v. C. L. D'Aguilar, c.b., removed as a gen. officer; Capt. and brev. lieut. col. W. H. R. Simpson to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Henry, c.b.; 2nd Capt. J. R. Dyce to be capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. Simpson; Lieut. V. Wing to be 2nd capt., v. Dyce; Garrison qrmr. serg. J. Campbell to be qrmr., v. J. H. Bewsey, dec.; Staff asst. surg. R. Batho to be asst. surg., v. G. Whitla, prom. on the staff.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. G. D. King-Harman to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Lawson, prom.

7th Foot.—Lieut. L. A. T. McCaddon receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Hennis retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

11th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Morgan retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

12th Foot.—Lieut. E. Turner retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

21st Foot.—Lieut. J. Dunbar retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

39th Foot.—Lieut. F. Abbott has been app. a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

45th Foot.—Staff surg. G. Whitla to be surg., v. J. H. Finnemore, app. to the staff.

96th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Vincent receives the value of an ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop to be adjt., v. Lieut. Maryat, who resigns that appt.

106th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie has been app. a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

108th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Dyke to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. Jas-tice, who joined the depot.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. P. Whalley retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. H. Finnemore, from the 45th foot, to be staff surg., v. G. Whitla, app. to the 45th foot.

Asst. surg. G. Whitla, from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. W. T. Paliologus, placed on half-pay.

Staff asst. surg. A. Royle retires upon half-pay.

Staff asst. surg. J. McCully, M.D., resigns his commission.

BREVET.

Col. C. L. D'Aguilar, c.b., R.A., to be major gen., v. G. Gambier, c.b., deceased.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers, who retired from the royal artillery on permanent annuities, have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz.:—

2nd Capt. H. M. Borton, late royal art.

2nd Capt. W. Gilmour, late royal art.

2nd Capt. C. L'Estrange, late royal art.

2nd Capt. C. O. Browne, late royal art.

Deputy purveyor H. Powell.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—At Jabulpore, March 17, wife of Capt. E. F. Angelo, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., son. [N.I., daughter.]

BAILEY—At Mysore, March 13, wife of Capt. W. S. Bailey, 30th regt.

BELL—At Shahabad, March 17, G.I.P. Railway, wife of W. Bell, son.

BOOTH—At Palmanair, March 13, wife of W. Booth, Taluq overseer, D.P.W., son.

BOYD—At Assam, March 12, wife of Lieut. M. O. Boyd, Bengal staff corps, son.
 CAHILL—At Kolapore, March 14, wife of Capt. C. S. Cahill, 14th regt. N.L., daughter.
 CHESTER—At Madras, March 9, wife of R. B. Chester, inspector of police.
 CLAYTON—At Pachmarhi, March 14, wife of Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R.E., son.
 CROSS—At Negapatam, March 14, wife of M. Cross, son.
 DENCH—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of Capt. C. Dench, son.
 DEWEY—At Mercara, March 16, wife of E. Dewey, daughter.
 FRASER—At Patna, March 21, wife of W. F. Fraser, Bank of Bengal, daughter.
 GOLDSTEIN—At Simla, March 17, wife of Herr Felix von Goldstein, son.
 HANN—At Royapooram, March 18, wife of Staff sergeant H. Hann, commissariat dept., son.
 HECQUET—At Punjab, March 11, wife of M. S. N. Hecquet, Rajpootana State Railway, daughter. [P.W.D., son.
 HENSLOWE—At Oudh, March 17, wife of F. B. Henslowe, exec. engr., son.
 HILL—At Howrah, March 8, wife of E. Hill, son.
 HILLIARD—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of B. W. Hilliard, daughter.
 HUDDLESTON—At Madras, March 15, wife of Major J. Huddleston, Madras staff corps, daughter.
 JACKSON—At Allypore, March 13, wife of Dr. J. R. Jackson, son.
 JENKINS—At Allahabad, March 21, wife of W. Jenkins, locomotive dept. E.I. Railway, daughter.
 JENNINGS—At Lucknow, March 14, wife of Bombardier T. Jennings, A.F. R.H.A., daughter.
 JOHNSON—At Colaba, March 23, wife of E. A. Johnson, R.A., daughter.
 JOHNSTONE—At Bangalore, March 10, wife of W. H. Johnstone, Madras Railway, daughter.
 JONES—At Serampore, March 15, Mrs. F. W. Jones, son.
 LEMARCHANT—At Jhelum, March 12, wife of F. O. Lemarchant, Punjab Forest Department, son.
 LETHBRIDGE—At Chinsurah, March 16, Mrs. E. Lethbridge, daughter.
 MADDOX—At Egmore, March 19, wife of S. Maddox, daughter.
 MINTY—At Madras, March 12, wife of Commissariat Staff Sergt. J. Minty, son, who survived his birth only four hours.
 PARTRIDGE—At Darjeeling, March 17, wife of E. T. Partridge, daughter.
 PHILIPS—At Seroor, March 19, wife of Captain J. Philips, Poona horse, daughter. [collector's office, son.
 QUINN—At Madras, March 21, wife of J. P. Quinn, manager municipal road.
 ROE—At Hoshiarpore, March 17, wife of C. R. Roe, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.
 SHEMAIN—At Hyderabad Sind, March 12, wife of G. R. Shemain, P.W.D., daughter, stillborn.
 SMITH—At Nagpore, Central Provinces, March 16, wife of H. Smith, postal department, daughter.
 SWINTON—At Coonoor, March 16, wife of R. S. Swinton, C.S., son.
 VAUX—At Simla, March 10, wife of A. H. Vaux, son.

MARRIAGES.

BARSTOW—BARTLETT.—At Byculla, Feb. 26, Charles S. Barstow, agent of Tudor and Co., Bombay, to Ruth A. Bartlett, of Boston, United States of America.
 CASIMIR—FENWICK.—At Mazagon, March 18, John A. Casimir, to Elizabeth C. Fenwick.
 DAVIS—DAVIS.—At Lucknow, Feb. 29, Horatio R. Davis, to Caroline E., daughter of pensioned Apothecary R. Davis, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
 FINDLAY—D'ROZARIO.—At Covelona, March 15, Capt. John Findlay, of the ship *Omar Pasha*, to Margaret, daughter of pensioned Apothecary A. D'Rozario.
 MANSON—LANE.—At Booldana, West Berar, George Manson, of Bombay, to Eliza J., daughter of James Lane, late of Herne Hill, Surrey.
 SPENCER—HARVEY.—At Agra, March 12, L. D. Spencer, M.D., Bengal Medical Staff, to Elizabeth G. L., daughter of A. Harvey, M.D., Professor in the University of Aberdeen.
 STEVENSON—HARLEY.—At Trichoor, March 13, J. H. Stevenson, Conservator of Forests (Rajah of Cochin), to Emily C., daughter of the Rev. H. Harley, retired missionary.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—At Mooltan, March 14, Evelyn, daughter of Captain D. C. Andrew, revenue survey department, aged 1. [aged 2.
 BALFOUR—At Khetwaddy, March 19, Jane, daughter of J. Balfour.
 BLECKLEY—At Simla, March 15, John M. H., son of Staff surg. T. M. Bleckley, M.D., aged 4. [aged 43.
 CATHY—At Bangalore, March 17, Apothecary Lawrence Carthy, B.M.S., aged 63.
 CUTTS—At Surat, March 13, Charles Cutts, B.B. and C.I. Railway, aged 63.
 DANIELL—At Bangalore, March 19, Hanna, wife of D. Daniell, of the London Mission Institution, Bangalore, aged 13.
 HANNAY—At Chowringhee, March 14, son of Henry Hannay, of Debrooghur, Assam, aged 5 months.
 HARWARD—At Attock, March 12, James E. G., son of Major Harward.
 HOCKLY—At Calcutta, March 18, Agnes, wife of J. Hockly, aged 23.
 JAMES—At Calcutta, March 18, Alice M., daughter of E. R. James, asst., Foreign Office, aged 1.
 LEWIS—At Calcutta, March 15, J. Lewis, chief clerk and accountant medical examiner of accounts, aged 40.
 LUMSDEN—At Calcutta, March 17, J. J. Lumsden.
 MACKENZIE—At Meerut, March 15, Hector C. U., son of Col. J. R. Mackenzie, 105th regt. L.L., aged 13 months.
 MACEY—March 13, James Macey, foreman boilermaker, P. and O. Company's dockyard, Mazagon.
 MAROOTH—At Madras, March 16, Tigranes, J., son of J. A. Marooth.

Home.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There was a Nabob,
 Lived in S.W.,
 He had so many officers
 He didn't know what to do.
 They asked to leave his service,
 But he only shook his head,
 Until he called his Actuary,
 Then he wished them all—dead.
 Staff Corp is so cheap;
 For, though you've a heap
 Of men, and no work to find them,
 Leave them alone, says Actuary Stone,
 Some may die, so we won't mind them.
 Lord Tom Noodle made a mess
 Of his Indian incōmē;
 He paid his men for idleness,
 And called it economy.

MISSY BABA.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Friday, April 12, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following were among the presentations:—

Lieut. col. T. Brown, C.B., R.H.A., on appointment to C.B., by the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A.
 Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.
 Col. H. L. Chermiside, R.A., on promotion, by the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. W. Cotton, R.A., by the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A.
 Capt. W. Haywood, Bombay inf., by the Secretary of State.
 Surg. J. J. Heffernan, Madras army, by the Secretary of State.
 Major gen. C. Hill, R.E., on promotion, by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.
 Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., M.R.A.S., &c., by the Secretary of State.
 Mr. C. A. Kolly, Bengal Service, by the Secretary of State.
 Rev. D. Macpherson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Secretary of State.
 Col. A. M. Murray, R.A., on promotion, by the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A.
 Col. J. G. Petrie, R.A., on appointment as Companion of the Bath, by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.
 Field Marshal Sir G. Pollock, on his being created a Baronet, by the First Lord of the Treasury.
 Mr. G. O. Smith, 89th regt., by the Adjutant general.
 Asst. Comy. gen. Sutherland, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. E. Wells, Indian army, by the Secretary of State.
 Mr. C. Whittingham, late Madras Civil Service, by Lieut. gen. H. Bates.
 Lieut. col. R. Young, royal (late Bengal) engineers, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. G. Young, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.

THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

At the instance of the East India Association conferences have recently been held in the theatre of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of discussing the claims of India to direct representation in the British House of Commons, and among the distinguished Anglo-Indians and others who have assisted in the debates have been Sir Donald Macleod, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Governor of the Punjab, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. C. B. Eastwick, M.P., Mr. R. S. Macfie, M.P., Mr. Dickinson, M.P., Major Evans Bell, Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. William Tayler, Dewan Kazi Shahabudin, Syed Mahmood, Mr. Elliott, and others.

Mr. I. T. PRICHARD, who opened the question in a very able address, urged that, admitting it was for the best interests of both India and England that the union between the two countries should be lasting, the best means of securing that end was by according to the former actual incorporation into the British Empire. In theory this was already the case, but not so in practice, while deprived of representation in Parliament. He showed at length that the grounds on which this claim rested were justice and expediency, and he further instanced that the Crown and Parliament had power to grant such concessions. Anticipating objections, he contended that the size of India was no bar; that fitting representatives could be found; that the system was familiarised to the natives by tradition and custom; that the mechanical difficulties of registering the suffrages were chimerical. In conclusion, he urged that the union between England and India could be secured only by the extension of the representative principle, so far, at least, as to admit members for India to sit in the House of Commons for the great centres of industry and trade; that the Constitutional principle that there should be no taxation without representation was contravened in regard to India; that deplorable

blunders were constantly being made in the House of Commons respecting India—blunders which would be remedied were men acquainted with the wants and feelings of the natives permitted to occupy seats in the Legislature.

The speakers who followed Mr. Prichard, while generally agreeing that the representative principle might be successfully applied in India, were nearly unanimous in the opinion that a separate Legislature should be established in India as preferable to admitting Indian representatives to the British House of Commons, where they could at best exercise little weight.

In concluding the conference, the Chairman (Mr. John Dickenson, Chairman of the Indian Reform Society) said he regarded England's attitude to India as one that should be entirely educational, and that a time should come when the latter, having gained solidity, enlightenment, and prosperity should be restored to independence, and only be associated with the British Empire, like the Colonies, by the bonds of self-interest and of gratitude.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The committee resumed its sittings after Easter on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton in the chair. The attendance of members was numerous, and included the following well-known M.P.s, viz.: Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Fawcett, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Herman, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Burke, Mr. J. B. Smith, and others. The greater part of the day was devoted to a continuation of the inquiry into the Indian railway guarantee system; Mr. W. T. Thornton and Mr. Juland Danvers being again the witnesses with whom the investigation was conducted. The present explanations given by the witnesses applied to statements made at previous meetings, regarding the different railways.

After going into the affairs and the accounts, with the Government of the East Indian Railway Company, the committee investigated the affairs of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, it appearing that the latter line has proved the most expensive and the worst paying of all the lines. This railway had been constructed under the superintendence of Colonel Kennedy, and under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie. The first sod was laid in March, 1856. It had been undertaken upon the strongest assurance that it could be cheaply and economically constructed, in comparison with contemporaneous lines; but the result of making the line was that, as above stated, it had proved the most costly of all the Indian railways, and remained still in a very incomplete state. Even requisite and proper stations were not yet made, there being in lieu of substantial stations only rough temporary sheds. The company which had undertaken the railway, and the Government which had associated itself with the Bombay and Baroda Company in constructing the line, had been for sixteen years making it together, yet had not even now arrived at a determination where to plant a proper substantial railway-station.

In reply to questions put by the chairman and other members of the committee regarding the slow progress of the works, Mr. Danvers answered that the defective supervision that had been complained of did not arise from carelessness, he believed, but from uncontrollable circumstances. The company had always been desirous of seeing the line completed, but had not the funds to enable them to do what was requisite. They waited therefore for the aid of Government, and this had not been forthcoming without great delays occurring in carrying on the works in former days. These delays had involved losses, as stated, to the amount of three millions sterling; nevertheless, the witness believed that the Government and the company had each given conscientious consideration to questions arising, with the view of improving the property. Mr. Danvers testified to the sufficiency and suitability of the Imperial Government's Railway committee which sat over the destinies of Indian railways. This committee possessed both that knowledge of the country and the experience which could guide the members of the Indian Council in judging and deciding upon the requirements of Indian railways; probably they were as capable of giving advice and attending to the wants of the different lines as might be any ordinary board of railway directors. The witness named several members of this committee, and mentioned that the chairman was an ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. The witness said he could only acknowledge, with reservations, that, as suggested by the right hon. the chairman of the Indian Finance Committee, and Mr. Fawcett and others, the people of India had suffered through the enormous losses incurred by the Indian Government through associating itself with the railways.

Mr. Fawcett then turned the course of examination from the above topics by reverting to Mr. Thornton's declaration put on record at the last meeting, that he held opinions diametrically opposed to his brother witness's (Mr. Danvers) ideas with regard to the policy of the past system of guaranteeing Indian railways, &c. Mr. Thornton underwent a lengthy examination, engaged in by nearly every member of the committee, one after the other, to test the value of his opinions as opposed to the guarantee system. The effect of Mr. Thornton's replies was that the guarantee system had proved itself to be a pernicious one; that the Government might have more beneficially and more profitably constructed their own railways instead of aiding and protecting public companies to

make them with all the latter's inexperience and ignorance of the country, recklessness, extravagance, &c. Mr. Thornton thought it most unaccountably impolitic that the Government of India should ever have agreed to guarantee upon the gratuitously liberal terms they had granted—viz., of giving five per cent. for managing the railway companies' money and railway works, and undertaking to return the plant of every line, guaranteed free of all demands upon it, at the expiration of ninety-nine years. This was a most ridiculous and foolish bargain; and it had turned out to be fraught with the greatest injury to the public exchequer. Such a guarantee had led to all sorts of evils, and also to unfair contracts and agreements whereby the Government sought to protect themselves after discovering that they had put themselves too much in the hands of the railway companies. Mr. Thornton cited the opinions of eminent Indian statesmen, which were similar to his own as opposed to the guarantee system.

The result of Mr. Thornton's trying examination was that his opinions on the impolicy of the guarantee system could not be shaken.

The Chairman restated the opinions that had been offered by several hon. members, who considered that the opposition offered to the guarantee system by the witness was based upon mere theory, and that those ideas would be found of problematical utility if put in practice; also several hon. members said they believed that the late East India Company and Board of Control adopted the most feasible course they could in originally treating with the directors of Indian railway companies, and that course was the principle of guaranteeing at five per cent. interest for capital a ninety-nine years' lease, and the return of the property at the expiration of the term of ninety-nine years. This was the mode of guaranteeing on railways in France, and the East India Company had adopted it as an equitable course. A variety of reasons were given in support of the financial principle adopted by the East India Company.

Mr. Thornton was reverting to other points of difference between Mr. Danvers's views and his own, when strangers were ordered to withdraw. The committee adjourned shortly afterwards.

On Friday, Mr. Elliott, coffee planter of Mysore, was examined on the state of agriculture in that province, the capabilities of the soil, the condition of public works, and the means of irrigation and cultivation of the soil. The information elicited was to the effect that the soil of Mysore is too poor to grow any sort of cereals except those it is accustomed to, such as the indigenous grains. Irrigation works are too costly for so poor a land to support; although Mysore, as a regulation province, must ultimately improve as a producing country with the introduction of European modes of agriculture. Mysore would derive great advantage from the assistance of the Forestry Department, who might extend its operations to the planting of trees and the production of fuel and artificial manure. The witness's political panacea for developing the resources of Mysore was to establish regular communication between the native people and the Government of India by means of those "Consultative Councils" which had been before recommended.

Miscellaneous.

LORD HALIFAX, says the *Times*, is prevented from attending to his Parliamentary duties by a severe attack of gout, which, although it has now quitted him, has left him too weak to return immediately to London.

KNIGHTHOOD.—Her Majesty the Queen has granted the dignity of Knighthood to Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, Esq., member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—An almost general advance occurred last week in the shares of the telegraph companies. Submarine rose £5; Indo-European, £1; French Cable, 15s.; and British-Indian Submarine, British-Indian Extension, Falmouth, China, and British-Australian, 2s. 6d.

LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A highly successful conversazione arranged by the ladies' committee of this Association, was held on Wednesday evening last at the gallery of the Female Artists in Conduit-street, Regent-street. It was well attended by the members and friends of the Association. The following were present:—W. Pritchard, Esq., Messrs. M. D. Conway, Hodgson Pratt, &c.; and among the Indians we observed Dr. Roy, Syed Mahmud (of Christ's College, Cambridge), Syed Ameer Ali, Mr. Deshbrook, Mr. Gupta, &c. The conversazione was preceded by the annual business meeting of the society.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Malta correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 2nd April:—"The following mercantile steamers have called here to coal on their way to and from India, via the Suez Canal:—*Red Gauntlet*, 917 tons, on the 28th ult., 23 days from Bombay, and five from Port Said, with a general cargo for Liverpool; *Ada*, 797 tons, on the 29th, 31 days from Bombay, and six from Port Said, with a general cargo from Havre; *Tagus*, 1,547 tons, on the same day, 21 days from Bombay and six from Port Said, with cotton for Liverpool; *Sea Gull*, 997 tons, on the 31st, 11 days from London,

with a general cargo for Penang; *Sirius* 1,421 tons, on the 1st inst., 26 days from Calcutta, and four from Port Said, with a general cargo for London."

LORD NORTHBROOK.—The Malta correspondent of the *Times* writes under date of Valetta, April 2:—"On Saturday the new Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, with Staff, consisting of Colonel Earle, military secretary, Captain Baring, private secretary, and Captains Jackson and Biddulph, aides-de-camp, arrived at Malta, and dined with his Excellency the Governor, meeting the principal civil, naval, and military departmental officers of the islands. The Viceroy met at Malta Colonel Jervois, C.B., R.E., who was waiting his Excellency's arrival at Malta, and who had lately arrived from India, after visiting the principal fortifications of our Eastern Empire, and being actually present on the occasion of the untimely death of the late Lord Mayo. The Viceroy left at 3 P.M. on Sunday for Alexandria in her Majesty's steamer *Antelope*."

BRITISH-INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) have issued the following report, to be presented on the 17th of April:—"The directors have the pleasure to submit the annexed account, and balance-sheet up to the 31st of December last, which completes the first year of the company's operations. The gross revenue has amounted to £61,065. 11s. 6d., and the expenses to £12,827. 15s. 7d., showing a balance of £48,237. 15s. 11d., which, after the deduction of income-tax and interest on debentures, leaves a net profit of £45,418. 14s. 11d. The directors have already paid two interim dividends equivalent to 6 per cent. per annum, and they now declare a further dividend of 2 per cent., making a total of 8 per cent. for the year, carrying forward £4218. 14s. 11d. to reserve. The debenture debt of the company, which at the commencement of the year amounted to £24,000, on account of the change of terminus from Galle to Madras, and the purchase of the maintenance ship *Agnes*, was reduced prior to the end of the year to £16,500; a further reduction of £8,000 has since been made by the employment of £4,400 from the earnings of the year, and £3,600 from the surplus capital, leaving a sum of £8,500 to be paid off hereafter. In accordance with Article 77 of the articles of association, Mr. F. A. Bevan retires from the direction by rotation, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The auditors also are elected annually, agreeably to the articles of association. The present auditors are Messrs. W. W. Deloitte and Robert Strong, who offer themselves for re-election."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, April 8.—**LADY MAYO'S PENSION.**—Lord R. GOWER was understood to inquire whether Government had come to any determination respecting the Countess of Mayo's pension. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the noble lord had put the question to him on Friday evening without notice, and therefore he was unable to answer him until the present evening. His answer now was that as the hon. member for Waterford had put down a motion for the discussion of Lady Mayo's pension, her Majesty's Government thought it more respectful to the House to reserve their opinion until the discussion took place—"Oh!" Mr. OSBORNE (following the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone) stated that he would bring forward the subject on Friday next, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 9.—**THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**—Sir CHARLES WINGFIELD asked the Under Secretary of State for India why officers of the Royal Horse Artillery had been refused compensation for the pecuniary loss sustained by them on account of horses, tents, and equipments which they are compelled by regulation to keep up, in consequence of their being ordered to England in March, 1871, at a few weeks' notice, on a reduction of the Indian establishment, compensation having been given to the officers of the 7th and 19th Hussars, ordered home in the previous year under circumstances which the late Governor-General pronounced to be substantially the same. Mr. GRANT DUFF said the case of the Hussars was different from that of the Artillery. The former had to leave at unusually short notice, and the Government determined, first, that in their very exceptional case the ordinary rules of the service might properly be set aside, and, secondly, that the indulgence accorded to them should not be allowed to form a precedent. Of the five batteries, none had less, some had more, than a fortnight to make their preparations, whereas the 7th Hussars had only about 48 hours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—Sir CHARLES WINGFIELD asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any rules had been submitted by the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act 33 Vic., c. 3., relative to the increased employment of natives of India in the Civil Service of India. Mr. GRANT DUFF said that no such rules as those referred to by the hon. member had been received from the Government of India; and the Secretary of State was about to draw the attention of that Government to the subject.

INDIAN OFFICERS.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to several questions from Sir J. ELPHINSTONE relative to the grievances of Indian officers,

said the address referred to by the hon. baronet asked for the further consideration of the subject of that address on the ground of certain orders of her Majesty not having been properly carried out. To that address her Majesty replied as follows:—"I have received your address praying that, as the orders I gave for the redress of the grievances of the officers of the Indian Army, consequent upon an address of the House of Commons, dated the 2nd of May, 1865, have not been carried out in the sense of the address, owing to deductions being made from the *bona fide* claims of officers on the ground of accelerated promotion, and on the ground of increased retiring pensions, further consideration may be given to the subject, with a view to the redress of the still unsatisfied claims. The grievances referred to in the address of the House of Commons, dated the 2nd of May, 1865, were restricted under the terms of that address to such grievances as had been admitted by the Commission on the memorials of Indian officers of 1863 to have arisen by a departure from the assurances given by Parliament by the Acts 21, and 22 Vic., c. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic., c. 100. I have every reason to believe that the grievances which were admitted by the Commission have been fully redressed. As regards the compensation for bonus payments which my Government undertook to sanction in 1866 I shall direct further examination to be made whether the conditions upon which it was intimated to Parliament that such compensation would be granted have been fully observed." In consequence of that reply a despatch was sent to the Government of India, which, with the reply from the Government of India, had been laid before Parliament. In reply to the hon. baronet's second question, he had to say that he did communicate to the House many months ago the replies of the Madras and Bombay Governments. In reply to the hon. baronet's third question, he had to say that he did not at all know what view Lord Napier of Magdala took of the opinions of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. Lord Napier of Magdala was a member of the Government of India, and he had not given the Imperial Government any reason to suppose that he dissented from the view of the Government to which he belonged.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any vessels carrying slaves had been captured in the Persian Gulf since the 1st of January, 1864, as no such captures appear in the Return dated the 13th of June, 1870; and, if not, whether that was owing to the suppression of the trade in the Gulf.—Lord ENFIELD: Only three slave vessels have been captured by our cruisers in the Persian Gulf since 1864, and those captures were made by H.M.S. *Maggie* in the month of June last. The fact that so few captures have been made by our cruisers in the Persian Gulf is not, however, owing to the suppression of the traffic there, as a considerable number of slaves are annually landed on the shores of the Gulf, but rather to the circumstance that during the spring and autumn of the year, the periods when it is possible for the slave dhows to run their cargoes, the few cruisers disposable for the suppression of the slave trade are employed either in watching the African coast, whence the slavers start, or in cruising off the Island of Socotra, at a point where nearly all the slavers are compelled to pass on their way to the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, April 11.—**102ND FUSILIERS.**—Mr. RIDLEY asked the Secretary of State for War if he could state the reason why, in the scheme which had been laid upon the table of the House, the 102nd and 103rd Regiments, being both Indian Fusilier Regiments, had been attached respectively to the 83rd and 97th Regiments, which were both Irish regiments, and whether he would consider the expediency of linking the 102nd and 103rd together on account of their similarity as regards history, age, and designation.—Sir H. STOKES said the reason of the two regiments having been so attached to the 83rd and 97th Regiments was, that it facilitated the arrangements for relief. As to the expediency of leaving the 102nd and 103rd Regiments together, that subject was now under consideration.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—The following petitions from Indian officers have been presented during the past week:—By Colonel Stuart Knox, from Colonel Briggs, of the 14th Bombay N.I., and Colonel Webster, Bengal S.C., praying for redress of grievances on the principles admitted in Clause 4; by Mr. Eykyn, from Colonel C. S. Bivar, late Madras L.C., and Captain T. M. Rocke, late Madras S.C., praying for redress of grievances; by Mr. Dyke, from Colonel Williams and Major Vaughan, late Indian Army, for compensation for retiring bonus; by Mr. Beresford Hope, from Colonel Moyle, Major Tulloch, and Captain Blew, for redress of grievances as to their retirement from the Indian Army.

India Office.

April 13, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Irvine, Staff Corps; Capt. T. Dawes, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. A. Cuyler, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. Barrow, Staff Corps; Major M. M. Prendergast, Staff Corps; Apothecary T. Keefe;

Lieut. G. T. Morris, Staff Corps; Surg. A. R. Waghorn; Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. W. Dun, Staff Corps; Capt. R. Hunter, Inv. Estab.; Surg. C. R. G. Parker; Capt. C. B. S. Neill, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. T. Money, Inf.; Lieut. W. B. Warner, Cav.; Surg. major J. Wilson.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Phillips, Staff Corps; Conductor W. Nolan, Ordnance Dept.; Col. E. P. Lynch, k.L.S., Inf.; Capt. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.; Hon. Lieut. J. Keilly, P.W.D.; Lieut. col. Sir W. H. R. Green, k.C.S.I., c.B., Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Sheffield, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. G. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major T. M. Raynsford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. S. Davis, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. J. Murray, 4 mo.; Major E. G. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. H. Shortt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Ellis.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. Stewart, R.A.; Col. H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—The wife of F. Thompson, Bengal C.S., of a son, at Edinburgh, April 10.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—BIDDULPH.—G. J. Curtis, to Mary A., daughter of Col. E. Biddulph, c.B., Bengal Artillery, at Holloway, April 9.

DWYER—NORRIS.—Henry Dwyer, Col. Bengal S.C., to Selina A. V. V. D., widow of the late J. T. Norris, M.P., at Abingdon, April 6.

FARRINGTON—ASTELL.—Malcolm C. Farrington, Major 51st L.I., to Florence A., daughter of Lieut. col. Astell, at Piddichinton, April 10.

KNOX—MOGG.—George Knox, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, to Edith M., daughter of Michael Mogg, at Clifton, April 9.

RATCLIFF—BALL.—Cleophas W., son of the late Cleophas Radcliff, Madras Army, to Clara C., daughter of Edwin Ball, at Bideford, April 11.

SHEPPARD—NISBET.—Major T. W. Sheppard, late H.M.'s 87th Regt., to Margaret A., daughter of the late M. Nisbet, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, April 9.

WATSON—RICHMOND.—Robert Watson, to Janet, daughter of Lieut. gen. A. F. Richmond, c.B., at Kensington, April 9.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—John Stanley Clarke, late of the Bengal C.S., at Charlton Kings, April 5, aged 69.

KERR—Louisa A., widow of the late Capt. Henry Kerr, Bengal Army, April 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 6. Ada, Zebu.—7. Amalio, Colombo; Proteus, Bassein; Eastern Belle, Bombay; St. Helen's, Rangoon; str. Scotland, Madras and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; H.M.S. Scarpis, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—8. Jenuie Eastman, Rangoon; Attila, Rangoon; Ann Millicent, Coringa; Strathmore, Singapore; Mountain Laurel, Singapore.—9. Lightning, Colombo; Aphrodite, Calcutta; str. Blackheath, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; Pericles, Bombay; Amigos, Manila; Oxford, Rangoon; Empress of the Seas, Calcutta; Gertrude, Calcutta; George Gilroy, Calcutta; Scindia, Calcutta; City of Fowchow, Kurrachee.—10. Hannibal, Calcutta; Mystery, Tuticorin; str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Clydesdale, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Scotland, April 7, via Suez Canal.—For GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND COLOMBO.—Rev. G. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Hydmun, Mr. H. Sandford, Mr. H. B. Priest, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Dr. O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. Winter, Major Swanston, Mr. Prescott, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Rice and child, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Nigley.
 N.B.—Dr. W. Craddock died on board, March 30.

DEPARTURES.

March 5. Marlborough, Galle; England, Bombay.—6. Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; Bowfell, Cocanah; str. Drummond Castle, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal.—7. Sea Queen, Calcutta; str. Pareuse, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—8. Steuart Lane, Bombay; City of Vienna, Calcutta.—9. Str. Krishna, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Gosforth, Madras.—10. City of Athens, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Simla, April 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. R. Shorte, Staff asst. surg. Drury, Staff asst. surg. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. Manock, Mr. J. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. For MADRAS.—Mr. A. W. Darke, Mr. J. Boosey, Miss Duke, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mr. H. Kinselle, Mr. P. S. Punnett, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Pullen. For Ceylon.—Mr. C. De B. Carey, Staff asst. surg. Bridges, Mrs. Moxfield. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kibble, Mr. F. Burns, Mr. H. A. Firth, Capt. H. Rayley, Mr. P. Pogose, Mr. Darnell, Surg. major J. T. C. Ross.

Per str. Poonah, April 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Sir P. Wodehouse, Capt. W. F. Brown. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim and friend, and two gentlemen.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Canute, Cardiff to Galle, Feb. 13, 23 S., 26 W.
 China, Tyne to Bombay, March 25, 49 N., 8 W.
 Aphrodite, Calcutta to Margate Sound, March 12, 37 N., 33 W.
 Persia, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 3.
 Ann Millicent, Coringa Bay to London, March 18, 33 N., 42 W.
 Eastern Belle, Bombay to Liverpool, March 22, 45 N., 19 W.
 Appendix, Liverpool to Calcutta, Jan. 25, 40 S., 14 E.
 Pembroke Castle, Calcutta to London, March 1, 22 S., 72 E.
 Saint Fillan, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 17.
 Mirzapore, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 25, 50 N., 9 W.
 City of Bombay, Clyde to Calcutta, Feb. 27, on the line, 23 W.
 Philosopher, Liverpool to Rangoon, April 1, 20 miles N.E. of Tuskar.
 East, Maulmain to Falmouth, March 12, off St. Helena.
 Scindia (s.s.), for Calcutta, 42 N., 9 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bougainville, from Madras, which was in collision with the James C. Stevenson (s.s.), has been arrested at Gibraltar at the suit of the latter vessel.

The Bougainville has also entered an action against the James C. Stevenson (s.), in the Admiralty Court.

The China, Mossman, from Shields to Bombay, put into Lisbon on April 7 with loss of woodcock of rudder; she may have to lighten.

The Arabia, Gage, from Maulmain, arrived at Dartmouth on April 9 for orders, having passed Falmouth; she is leaky.

The Strathmore, from Singapore, whilst being towed up, came into collision with a vessel at anchor off Birkenhead, on April 9, and sank in deep water; crew saved.

The Ravensworth Castle (s.), Sergeant, from Sunderland to Bombay, which arrived on March 26, is still at Malta, stated to be effecting some repair to her boilers.

The master (Taylor) of the Clydesdale, which arrived at Dundee on April 10 from Calcutta, has died.

The James C. Stephenson (s.), Beal, from Calcutta to London, which put into Gibraltar, after being in collision with the Bougainville, from Madras, in the Straits, on the night of March 29, had her fore compartment full of water, having a hole in her port bow about twelve feet square; she had also a plate stove in on the port-quarter. After getting into dock she was lightened forward, and the hole thus raised out of water; one of her crew was killed by the collision. The Bougainville, which was afterwards towed into Gibraltar, had bowsprit gone and cutwater damaged.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Rev. L. Phillips, Mrs. Collett, Capt. Gaitskell, Paymr. Campbell, and Asst. surg. Blood.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major M. R. Haig.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Kielhorn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Col. Dickins.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Morris, and Mr. A. Morris.

APRIL 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, and the Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Hobart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Condy, and Mrs. Haig.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Highmoor, and Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. R. Maxwell, and Mr. A. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss West.

MAY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Lockhart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. K. Comber.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Capt. Bayley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Berens, and Lieut. J. Petley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Kalb.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX.

The *Times* observes that the substantial objections to the income-tax as a source of revenue in India are two—the difficulties of assessment as regards the native contributors, and the peculiar hardship inflicted on our own countrymen. As regards assessment, the complaints, even in this country, of the inquisitorial, oppressive, and inequitable character of the tax are universal and unceasing, but in India these difficulties are aggravated beyond conception. Mr. Samuel Laing has told the readers of this journal that Hindoos will actually commit suicide rather than satisfy the demands of the returning officer, and on all hands it is admitted that the tax can only be levied at an unknown cost of injustice, intimidation and tyranny. Compared with the profits derived by the Exchequer, it may be said that this tax occasions the maximum of terror, trouble, and discontent, while the position of our own countrymen with regard to it is so exceptional that the circumstance cannot possibly be excluded from the account. The English in India, be it remembered, are a mere handful, and the English payers of income-tax are, as a body, represented by officers serving under Government. Let the reader realise to himself, if he can, what this implies. In the first place, the taxable income of these men is known to a shilling. It is constituted by their salaries, these salaries all the while being in the nature of annuities for short terms of years. Service in India is so exhausting that it is not and cannot be the work of a life. It is endurable only for a period, and during this period savings must be made and funds laid by for after years. Sometimes, in the higher departments of State, salaries are measured by a very short term of office. In all cases the time of work soon comes to an end. It follows that the tax, as regards Anglo-Indians, is a tax upon capital as well as upon income, while it is levied, nevertheless, to the uttermost farthing. English contributors are, so to speak, rack-rented all round. They cannot escape a sixpence of their dues. Rich natives can hardly be reached, though they can easily be terrified, but Europeans have no chance of mitigation or evasion. We need add little to explain or to justify the apprehensions with which the retention of this tax as a regular source of revenue is regarded by our countrymen in India. True, 1 per cent. is not a very heavy assessment, but the rate was raised only the other day to up-

wards of three times that amount, even in the absence, as the event proved, of any real necessity for the proceeding. Indian financiers have not of late shown themselves either so expert or so considerate as to command unreasoning assent to their proposals. We cannot trust their Estimates even as much as Mr. Lowe's, and an income-tax, it may be thought, is too dangerous an engine to be placed in their hands. At any rate, it will be argued, the necessity should be overpowering, and that is certainly not upon the face of the Budget the fact at present.

UNFAIR CHARGES ON THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

The *Daily News* remarks that the India Office witnesses before the Finance Committee frankly admitted that the Indian Exchequer was subjected to burthens and disabilities which did not exist under the old régime, and that our War Office, in dealing with this matter, naturally drove as hard a bargain as it could with the representatives of our Eastern Empire, not a difficult thing for it to do, since it holds a monopoly in its own hands. It is, of course, most desirable that the interests of English taxpayers should be adequately protected, but assuredly not at the expense of Bengalese peasants. Moreover, General Pears, in reply to Sir Charles Wingfield, expressed the opinion that the Indian Government was too largely burthened with officers in proportion to the number of men. What will the public think of the fact that 200 officers are being paid by that Government in England as part of the machinery for training and sending out 3,000 infantry soldiers? India rejoices in her honorary colonelcies, but, although the holders of them are non-resident, they represent an annual charge of £50,000 per annum. The only defence of this system which was attempted amounted to this: that, as honorary colonelcies have always formed part of the English military service, they must be maintained for the sake of uniformity; in other words, one abuse is necessary because a similar one already exists. Mr. Fawcett elicited the fact that about one-fourth of all the officers of the Indian army are either with their depots in England or on leave of absence—a state of things which one of the witnesses palliated on the ground that when the officers were absent from duty they received less pay, and therefore were a less charge upon the Exchequer; although the logical conclusion would appear to be, that if so many men can be spared from staff or regimental duty, the military establishment itself might be permanently reduced. The cross-examination of the official witnesses, which Mr. Fawcett conducted with much ability and skill, more than justifies a suspicion that under the existing system India is made liable for charges which she would not incur if she were free to go into an open market and procure all the men and supplies she wants; and we also think that this suspicion is applicable almost as much to the naval as to the military expenditure. It is equally certain that, so long as the Indian recruits are here, they are regarded as part of the effective strength of the British Army, and are so treated in Parliamentary and official documents. It is true that, if an emergency arose and they were employed for other purposes, India would not be charged for them; but the fact that the Secretary of State for War is able to dispose of their services as he pleases, is surely an additional reason why the greatest equity should be shown in apportioning the share of the burthen which the Indian people are called upon to bear. General Pears, in answer to Mr. Fawcett, stated that six months ago a letter was written to the War-office strongly remonstrating against the recruit charges, but “no answer” had been received. This is a long delay even for the British Circumlocution-office; but perhaps the publicity which is now given to the fact will impart a little activity to the sluggish department. Meanwhile, although we have abolished the East India Company, it is by no means certain that we have got rid of the double Government against which statesmen and orators formerly declaimed.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP “CROCODILE.”—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief steamship *Crocodile*, Captain Parkyn, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay with the troops and other passengers.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 25.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 19.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	102	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	102	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	102	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. equivalent to £100	96½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	1,000 as equivalent to £100	96½ 97
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	101½	101½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	100½	100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	97	97
4½ per Cent. of 1872	108½	108½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 7-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 7-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 7-16d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 13-16d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock	205 to 207		
India 5 per cent.	110½		
India 4 per cent.	102½ to 103		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	96½ to 97½		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	108½ to 108¾		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	108½ to 108¾		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	102½ to 102½		
Do. 1859			
Do. 1863			
Do. 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000)	22s. to 27s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)			
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½	
Stock Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½	
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	107 to 108 pm.	
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109	
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100		
Stock East Indian	100	109½ to 109½	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 107½	
Do. Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1½ pm.	
Do. Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97	
Do. Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 105½	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	104½ to 105½	
Do. Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105½	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all	7½ x.d.	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16 to 16	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26½ to 27½	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 88	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46½	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	175 to 178	
British Australian	all	9½ to 9½	
British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	12 to 12½	
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10½ to 10½	
China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½ to 9½	
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½ to 11½	
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12½ to 13½	
Indo-European (Limited)	all	18 to 21	
Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6 to 7	
Ditto 3 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12	
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9 3-16	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company	1	1 to 1½ pm	
50 Assam Tea Company	20	38 to 40	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6½	
5 Do. New	4	6½ to 6½	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16	
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20 to 22	
50 East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.	
20 Jorhaut Tea Company	20	35 to 40	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104	
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1 dis. to par	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	53 to 55	
1 Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par	
10 Tiphook Tea Company	10	10	

Advertisements.

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VOL. XXX.—No. 1,019.]

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1872.

[PRICE 6D.

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Throughout his long and searching tour in the Punjab no sign of dislike to the Government or distrust of its officers appears to have been discovered.

LORD HOBART, the new Governor, was expected to reach Madras about the end of this month. As soon as he arrives there, Mr. Ellis takes his departure homewards. Mr. Cunningham, whose appointment to act as Advocate-General at Calcutta had caused so fierce an outcry in Bengal, has, apparently by orders from England, been transferred to the permanent post of Advocate-General at Madras.

GOOD reports concerning indigo come from the districts of Champaran, Saran, and Maddia. A marked improvement has also taken place in the suffering districts of Puri.

A TELEGRAM of March 13 from General Brownlow, at a place called Sypoa, sums up the work done by the Right or Chittagong Column, as follows:—

The complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted, were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs and their solemn engagement for future good behaviour; the surrender of Mary Winchester, and the release of upwards of 100 captives, not including the quota still due by the Sylhoos. In addition, its operations extending over a very large area, have enabled the officers of the survey to triangulate 3,000 square miles of country, of which more than half has been surveyed in detail, and to complete the connection between the districts of Cachar and Chittagong.

We are sorry to hear that General Bouchier is very ill with dysentery, brought on by the hardships of the late campaign.

LORD ULICK BROWNE is the new member of the Bengal Council, in which Mr. Graham has resigned his seat. Mr. Lyall is to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Indian Government. Sir W. Merewether is likely to retain his present post for another three years.

MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL of the Punjab High Court has been placed on the Committee of Enquiry into the Convict System at the Andaman Islands. It is also said that Mr. W. L. Heeley, Director-General of Jails, will proceed to report on the prison discipline at Port Blair. Colonel Fraser, C.B., Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Public Works Department, has gone to Bombay to help the Commissioner deputed to examine the harbour improvements and defences. Mr. J. A. Forbes has been made an additional member of the Bombay Council.

COLONEL O. J. McL. FARRINGTON has been appointed Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, Mr. Brandreth of Lahore, Major-General R. G. Taylor of Amritsar, Mr. T. D. Forsyth of Ambala, and Mr. R. S. Melvill of Jalandhar. General Sir H. Tombs has taken command of the Cawnpore—or, as the *Englishman* now spells it, Kanhpur—Division.

ACCORDING to a telegram of to-day's date from Bombay, the Flying Squadron has just arrived in harbour. It is also stated that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Neva* struck upon a reef in the Banca Straits on Saturday, and it is considered doubtful if she will succeed in getting off.

IN addressing the Convocation of the Calcutta University, Mr. Clive Bayley paid a warm tribute to the interest taken by Lord Mayo in the higher class education of the country, and

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which came in some hours after time, are—from Bombay, April 1; Agra and Madras, March 30; Calcutta, March 29.

No news of any special importance has come to hand. At the meeting of the Legislative Council on March 26, the passing of the Oaths and Declarations Bill was postponed a week on account of an amendment proposed by Mr. G. Campbell. Two Bills were passed, one declaring the law in the Punjab, and another on the jurisdiction of the High Courts over Sindh. The Committee also presented their report on the Bill for the protection of patterns and designs. As the Bengal Council did not meet on March 27, Mr. Campbell's promised speech on the Budget has not come off; but the papers have been published, and the public curiosity allayed on the question of fresh taxation. There is to be no fresh taxation for Bengal, and eight lakhs of rupees, or £80,000 have been saved on last year's income. Much of this saving however appears to have been effected by starving public works. Although a road-cess Act has been passed, not a rupee will be collected under it before next autumn. The income for the present year, including the surplus and the 118 lakhs assigned from the imperial revenues, will amount to nearly a million and a half sterling.

IF outward semblances may count for anything, the Sikhs in the Punjab are not generally imbued with Kuka sympathies. On reaching their holy city of Amritsar Mr. Davis on the 22nd March held a grand durbar, attended by all the nobles of the district. He had also the pleasure of listening to an address signed by the leading Sikhs on behalf of the entire district, in which address the Lieutenant-Governor was earnestly assured by Sikhs of all classes in Amritsar, that they had no connection or sympathy whatever with the Kuka sect. Henceforth indeed the Sikhs and Kukas are to be "mortal enemies" owing to the stain that has been cast by the latter on the honour of the Punjab. Mr. Davies thanked the nobles and praised the people of Amritsar for showing how wide a gulf of feeling lay between their fellow-worshippers and the "miscreants" they disowned.

to his strenuous efforts on behalf of education among the Mohammedans. It was he himself, we are assured, who drew up the Resolution lately issued on that subject. Of the late Mr. Norman also, we are told by the same speaker that "his very last labours in life were given to promote the special cause of Mohammedan education." Another worthy lately dead, Archdeacon Pratt, is mentioned as one who, in "the spirit of the purest self-sacrifice, dedicated his talents and his life to the service of India, willingly foregoing in that service the prospect of a distinguished career at home."

IN accordance with the spirit of Lord Mayo's Resolution, the Calcutta University, we are glad to see from Mr. Bayley's address, has resolved to include Persian in the list of languages recognised as "classical." Another improvement adopted by the University aims at giving practical encouragement to the study of physical science among its pupils. Henceforth the candidates for a degree will be allowed to take up the physical sciences instead of certain subjects hitherto required of them. A certain amount of literary training is still, however, to be enforced—and very properly—on all alike.

IN his farewell order to the Cachar Column on its safe return from a very trying if comparatively bloodless campaign, General Bouchier bears admiring witness to the discipline, energy, and unflagging services of his troops. Hard work, he truly said, had been their lot, work done with a will "under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost." The only shelter alike for officers and men consisted of rude huts of grass or leaves. They had to march day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to six thousand feet, and to make 103 miles of good road for elephants; but their spirits "never flagged, and when they met the enemy, they drove them from their stockades and strongholds, until they were glad to sue for mercy." After specifying the several services rendered by different parts of the Column, the General has a word for the younger officers, who are specially felicitated on having had "such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain warfare." The services of all will no doubt be duly appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief, by whom we must remember that the plan of the campaign was originally devised, and who may therefore claim no little share in its successful issue. We for our part are inclined at present chiefly to congratulate the troops on having got through their work with so few miscarriages before the rainy season set in.

THE *Times of India* gives a table showing the progress likely to be made by the Indian Staff Corps during the next ten years in reaching their normal proportions. In 1881 the number of Brevet Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, which last year stood at 106 and 208 respectively, will have risen, it seems, to 1,100 and 399, unless some special clearance should meanwhile be made among them. The 26 Major-Generals of last year will in like manner have become 43. After all allowances the Staff Corps in 1881 will contain at the lowest reckoning 850 Brevet Colonels, besides 150 who have remained local. This will entail a charge of £1,124,000 a-year on the Indian Exchequer, a prospect which ought to quicken the steps his Grace appears at length to have begun taking towards reducing the plethora of unemployed field officers.

THE Indian railway receipts for last year amounted to £5,955,071, or about £50,000 less than the year before. Seeing that more than four hundred miles of new railway were opened in 1871, the decrease can hardly be considered as trifling as it might seem at first. In 1869, when only 4,233 miles were open, or nearly 800 less than last year, the traffic receipts amounted to £5,709,388. At that rate the receipts for last year ought to have exceeded six and a-half millions. On the East Indian Line the receipts for 1871 fell off by £300,000, although the new mileage amounted to 150 miles. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line there was only a slight decline on the whole year, which was being rapidly retrieved during the last quarter. On the other hand a moderate increase took place on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, rising in the second half of the year to about nineteen and a quarter lakhs of rupees, or about £192,500. This rate of increase is still maintained.

ACCORDING to the latest telegrams from Calcutta, it appears that the Income-tax Bill imposing a charge of one per cent. on all incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards was passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 17th April, after a long and searching debate. Every argument was of course employed against it by the independent members; but their votes were necessarily swamped by those of the Executive which has fallen in love not so much with the tax itself as with the machinery employed in its collection. It is a pity, as we have so often repeated, that a burden so unpopular and so hard on particular classes should still be imposed for so little compensating good. During the debate a good deal appears to have been said against the large cash balances retained in the Treasury; but Sir Richard Temple insisted that they were not at all too large.

IN a letter to the *Times* of Monday last Professor Cowell draws attention to a piece of seemingly unwise economy connected with the College in Calcutta of which he was formerly Principal. Ever since the Sanskrit College was first established in Calcutta in 1823, there has been attached to it a Chair of Smriti or Hindu Law. As the Sanskrit text-books in which that law is embodied are the ultimate authority on all points concerning inheritance, marriage, and adoption among Hindus, the need for such Professorship would seem to demonstrate itself, especially in view of the great inaccuracies pointed out by the late Dr. Goldstücker in the authorised translations of Hindu law-books. As far back however as 1859, an attempt was made by the Director of Public Instruction to abolish the Chair in question, but, thanks to Lord Canning's interference, it was made in vain. Mr. Campbell however, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appears to have seized the occasion of the old Professor's retirement to save £180 a-year by abolishing the office altogether. This seems to be about as reasonable a proceeding, as if in our own colleges the study of jurisprudence were to be confined to a few incomplete text-books on Modern English Law, without reference to the sources whence it grew into its present shape. Or, to take the analogy pointed out by the Professor himself, "what should we think of a Government in England which declared our authorised version of the Bible the only standard of appeal, and consequently abolished all Professorships of Greek and Hebrew in every Government College in the country?" This abolition of a Sanskrit Law Chair in a Sanskrit College looks very like an attempt to foist imperfect translations into the place hitherto reserved for the original text-books, in order that the faulty rulings sanctioned by the former may be perpetuated in spite of the clearer knowledge derivable from the latter. Henceforth the Hindu student is to remain content with such partial guidance as he may get from the Tagore Law Professor in the Calcutta University, "whose lectures will be mainly devoted to the various precedents of the last fifty years in the different law-courts," although some of these very precedents are founded on notorious misreadings of ancient Hindu law.

IN a joint note of condolence addressed to Lady Mayo the members of the Government which made Lord Mayo Viceroy have expressed their high admiration of her late husband. By the Queen herself, Lady Mayo has twice been addressed in terms of graceful sympathy; and to these proofs of regard her Majesty has just added another, by appointing Lord Mayo's widow Honorary Lady of her Bedchamber.

THE Society for promoting social progress in India held its first conversazione the Wednesday before last in the rooms of the Society of Female Artists in Conduit-street. It was largely attended by native gentlemen from India, so many of whom have taken a warm interest in the progress of a movement started for the praiseworthy purpose of drawing the two countries more closely together by means of a free exchange of social courtesies. It was a new and hopeful sight to see such a number of educated Indians—all of one sex indeed—mingling with the stream of English ladies and gentlemen, whose language many of them could speak as fluently as their Western friends. Such an experiment will help to convince the educated classes in India of our earnest desire to treat their countrymen as members of the great community over which Queen Victoria holds her benignant sway. Too much of course must not be expected from this or many meetings of the same kind; but that some good may insensibly flow from them, it is only reasonable to hope.

THE Persian Government seem to have been in as a great a hurry to report the end of the famine in Persia as they were to ignore its beginning. Some fair prospects of an early change for the better were indeed raised by the unusual severity of the last winter in that country; but Major Champain's recent letter to the *Times* warns us against any premature stoppage of the relief hitherto subscribed by the English public. In Bushire indeed he allows that English and Indian charity have helped materially to lessen the general distress; but in other cities away from the sea-coast "the misery continues, lightened only by the prospect of a fair harvest in June." The Shiraz Committee report that 3,000 persons have been left destitute by the death of the Governor of Fars, who had hitherto supported them. For the maintenance of these people alone three thousand pounds would not be too much. The London Committee has sent out for that purpose a thousand pounds, which is nearly all they have in hand. From Teheran Mr. Alison telegraphed on the 10th April that the greatest distress still prevailed there, and prices were rising daily. On that very day a large crowd was clamouring wildly for relief before the English Mission, and Mr. Alison feared that similar scenes would recur for some time to come. The London Committee have only five hundred pounds just now at their disposal, and, as Major Champain remarks, further aid will most likely be wanting, if the misstatements to which he refers be not speedily contradicted.

At length the Government has made up its slow if not reluctant mind to comply with the general demand for an additional grant of money to Lady Mayo. On Thursday evening Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that, after much searching about for precedents and anxious weighing of arguments on this side and that, he had resolved to "take into consideration" the best way of carrying out the evident wishes not only of Parliament, but of the country at large, on this head. So far as any clear meaning can be extracted from a speech of unusual vagueness, it appears that the Ministry have surrendered their own scruples to the popular will. That we were not far wrong in crediting them with a desire to increase Lady Mayo's pension, if any increase should be deemed advisable, at India's expense, is pretty clear from what the Premier let fall on that point. Whether an attempt in that direction was really made or whether he only debated the propriety of making it, we may be thankful that India has for once escaped the honour of paying for England's shortcomings. Mr. Gladstone was rather less hazy in the matter of his unwillingness to contribute England's money in aid of the pension granted by the Indian Council. "We do not think it our duty," he said, "to carry our own opinion so far as to the point of resistance to the general desire." A wise conclusion which might as well have been reached a few weeks earlier. Mr. Osborne of course has agreed to withdraw his motion, and the Ministry, we trust, will lose no time in considering how and to what extent the India Office grant shall be supplemented from the Home Treasury. They need not distress themselves about precedents. Nobody expects them to repeat the lavish scale of the grant bestowed on Mr. Perceval's widow. The circumstances of the present case would be fairly met by the grant of another thousand a-year or its equivalent in ready money.

FREE PASSAGES TO OFFICERS AND FAMILIES.—The following extract from a letter No. 45, dated Feb. 1, 1872, from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Quartermaster-general, is published for general information and guidance:—"A reference having been made by the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, as to the claim to a free passage for themselves and families to England, and to the port of embarkation, of all officers of the British service who, to enable them to hold their appointments for the full term of five years, have been permitted to remain in India after the departure of their regiments, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that the claim has been admitted. Should therefore any officer, under the ruling laid down in para. 2 of my letter, No. 516, dated Dec. 13, 1870, have been refused free passages, I am to request that a refund may be made to them on properly supported bills being presented." 2. In accordance with the above sanction, all claims should be submitted to the Pay Department for adjustment.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Bombay C.S., on board the steam ship *Uranos*, on his passage home, March 23. W. Lumsden, Esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Rome, April 7.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovered. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

MR. AINSWORTH's paper on the Euphrates Valley Railway, as reprinted from *Colburn's Magazine*, contains a careful and complete summary of the evidence laid last year before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the rival schemes of railway across Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. As the whole of that evidence has already been summarised in the columns of this journal, there is no need for us to go over the old ground. Mr. Ainsworth, however, as an old authority on the subject, a witness before the Committee, and a former comrade of the late General Chesney in his famous exploration of the Euphrates Valley thirty-six years ago, has his own remarks to offer on many of the points at issue between rival witnesses and projectors. With regard, for instance, to the right point of departure from the Mediterranean, he insists from his own experience on the superior claims of Seleucia to those of Scanderoon, whether in respect of its own merits or of the country lying between it and Aleppo. That some line from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf must form a necessary link in any scheme for connecting Europe with the East, the whole of the evidence already taken tends clearly to prove. But whether the line should start from Seleucia or Scanderoon, whether it should run along the right bank of the Euphrates or the left bank of the Tigris, whether it should reach the Persian Gulf at Kowait, Basrah, Mohamrah, or Bushire, are questions more or less open to debate. On some or all of these points Mr. Ainsworth is a useful and well-informed guide.

Commenting on Mr. Telford Macneil's evidence in favour of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, as the point of departure, he lays much stress on the engineering difficulties of a line thence through the Balan Pass, with gradients reckoned for part of the way in figures rivalling those of the railway over Mont Cenis. The top of the Pass—the Gates of Syria as it has been called—is little more indeed than two thousand feet high, but it consists of hard rock, and its sides for several miles would demand a gradient of one foot in thirteen. Scanderoon moreover is so unhealthy that few people can be induced to live there; it is a hotbed of fever and jaundice for Europeans, has never thriven as a port, and has hitherto baffled all attempts to drain its marshes of their deadly poison. From the Bay of Antioch on the other hand to the city of that name there is comparatively open country, with no hills higher than five hundred feet above the sea. Seleucia, founded by one of Alexander's successors, very soon supplanted his own port on the

Bay of Issus as an outlet for the trade of Syria. It was an important city in the old Roman days, and its harbour, covering an area of forty-seven acres, equalled in size the East and West India Docks together. Thither used to flow the trade of which a scanty remnant now leaks out through Scanderoon. The valley of Antioch is remarkably healthy as well as fertile, and a railway through it would draw many settlers into "the most beautiful country in the world."

Mr. Ainsworth confirms Captain Charlewood's evidence as to the quality of the land along the banks of the Euphrates. Grassy alluvial plains called Hawi, many of which are cultivated, while all are arable, skirt the river on either side, often stretching some way inland. In fact "there is enough alluvial soil along the banks of the Euphrates to support millions." The local traffic involved in the costlier Tigris route would in time be far surpassed by that of the Euphrates Valley, which would gradually absorb the trade not only of Northern and Eastern Syria, but of all Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Chaldaea, and the countries beyond the Tigris. A line from the Euphrates to Baghdad, Dizful, and Bushire, would monopolise all the Persian traffic now borne by Poli and Trebizond.

Bushire is the terminus which Mr. Ainsworth, following Mr. Lynch and Sir John Macneil, would propose for the Euphrates Valley line. From Baghdad to Bushire the ground is for the most part firm and level, the line would pass through one of the most fertile provinces in Persia, and Bushire is as good a port as Kowait. Of Mohamra, on the Shat-al-Arab, Mr. Ainsworth thinks more favourably than Mr. W. Parkes, Consulting Engineer to the India Office, whose letter to Mr. W. P. Andrew on the ports of the Persian Gulf has just been published. Thirty miles nearer the sea than Basrah, it is still open to some of the objections which Mr. Parkes brings against the latter port. It may be, as Mr. Ainsworth describes it, the best port on the Shat-al-Arab; but for all that, it lies within the mouth of the Euphrates and its shoals.

Mr. Parkes indeed, who left Karachi last October to survey the Persian Gulf, passes over Bushire altogether, as lying outside the main end of his inquiries. Looking to "the one essential condition" of ready connection between the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates Valley Line, and having small faith in the early extension of that line to Persia, he finds the choice of a port practically limited to Basrah, Kor-Abdulla, and Kowait or Grane. Basrah is the centre of a considerable trade. It lies some way up the river, which is deep enough for the largest vessels that could cross the bar. As he starting-point for Indian steamers, it would save the cost of a railway to the actual shore of the Gulf. On the other hand, the depth of water on the bar at the river's mouth is only twelve feet at low tide, and the sixty miles of river between bar and port are navigable only in daylight. Mohamra, albeit thirty miles nearer the sea, suffers from the same objection. Kor-Abdulla, a little westward of the Shat-al-Arab, lies at the top of a funnel-shaped bay, narrowing gradually from eight miles to two, and showing a depth of three fathoms at the least, ranging sometimes up to six. The present charts, however, need revising before a final opinion can be fairly pronounced on the fitness of this port for mail steamers of large size. Its adoption would save the cost of some thirty-five miles of railway. According to present appearances, however, Mr. Parkes prefers Kowait to any other port. Kowait lies at the north-western extremity of the Persian Gulf, about seventy miles from Basrah. The bay is almost entirely land-locked, with a general depth of five or six fathoms, and soundings of twenty feet at less than a mile from shore. The hills that fringe the bay are not more than two or three hundred feet high, and slope in places very gradually to the shore. Nothing more than a short jetty is needed to make Kowait a better mail-station than Alexandria and Bombay as they are, or than Suez as it was three years ago, while an outlay of less than £100,000 would make it equal to Brindisi, Dover, or Suez as it now is. The cost of a railway from this point to Basrah would not be enhanced by any local difficulties, the intervening ground being mostly level. As for the navigation of

the Persian Gulf, which is less than half the length of the Red Sea, Mr. Parkes thinks lightly of its real dangers as compared with those of the Red Sea. There are no coral reefs for one thing, no sudden changes of depth, and the aid of a light or two would make the voyage as safe and easy for large steamers as that of the Mediterranean itself. On this question Mr. Parkes is substantially at one with Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. T. Macneil; and Mr. Ainsworth himself admits that Kowait is "indeed a fine, deep, yet open and healthy bay and roadstead, with a small Arab town inhabited by a well-disposed trading community."

Correspondence.

WIFE DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your impression of the 1st inst. I noticed a letter headed, "Another Case of Wife Desertion," and signed "Lincoln's Inn." As I happen to know something of the parties referred to I may be perhaps allowed to state the plain facts of this deplorable case for the information of the Secretary of State for India and of the public at large.

In 1869 one Mirza Said Khan, half-brother of Mirza Abdool Ghiyas Khan, married an Englishwoman respectably connected. The wife was unaware at the time that her husband had contracted any previous marriage, and did not even know that his religion allowed of polygamy. Shortly after their marriage the husband went to Persia, leaving his wife, who has since given birth to an infant son, behind him, and she has received no maintenance whatever from him since his departure. On applying at the Persian Embassy, she learnt that, as her husband was a pensioner of the British Government the Persian authorities could not act in the matter, and an application to the Secretary of State for India was met by a similar refusal to interfere in her behalf. Said Khan does not in any way dispute the legality of his marriage, and his wife's character is acknowledged to be irreproachable. Surely the Indian authorities might interfere and appropriate some portion of the husband's pension for the maintenance of the distressed mother and her child, if only to act as a wholesome lesson to the numerous Indians whom the Civil Service and the Bar yearly bring to this country, and who appear to think that they may with impunity ruin any unsuspecting Englishwoman who is foolish enough to allow herself to be betrayed into marriage, and then seek refuge from the consequences of such marriage in the shelter of another code of laws and religion. There is good precedent for Government interference in such cases. In *Allen's Indian Mail* of January 24 and February 14, 1871, will be found an account of a certain Syed Ahmud Ally, falsely styling himself a Nawab, who married an English wife in Calcutta, and on coming subsequently to England, divorced her in the free and easy way which Mahomedan law allows, for no other reason but that "he was tired of her." In this case the wife petitioned the home authorities, and his Grace the Duke of Argyll, with his usual justice and humanity, allotted to the unfortunate woman £200 per annum to be paid out of her husband's pension. It is bad enough for India, groaning as it is under heavy and unpopular imposts, to have to support a set of idle and dissolute Nawabs without throwing upon English ratepayers the burden of supporting those who are reduced to destitution by the crimes of these gentry. When the pensions of such gay Oriental Lotharios are in the hands of the Government, the authorities have a powerful check upon their movements, which it would be well to employ a little more often.

There is another matter to which I cannot help alluding. On the 8th inst. I read with much interest the amusing letter of Professor Syed Abdoollah upon the unceremonious manner in which Governors-General are now despatched to their posts. The Oriental mind is not constituted precisely like our own, and cannot regard the abolition of State pomp and ceremonies with the same supreme indifference. Hospitality is reckoned the greatest virtue in the East, and I am afraid that Indians may view our shortcomings in this respect as an evidence of national decadence, and may regard the discontinuance of those sumptuous banquets with which John Company was wont to entertain his high officials as proof of the gradual failing of the

public purse. They cannot understand how it is that the entertainment of Lord Northbrook, the Vicegerent of the Mighty Queen, the Ruler of the Sultans of the Earth, should have been left to the Mayor of Winchester, who is in their eyes but a mere Magistrate sahib, or a sort of village-sheikh.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. H. PALMER.

18, Brookside, Cambridge.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that the Duke of Argyll has firmly and finally accepted the principle that the higher appointments under the Indian Government should be filled exclusively by covenanted officers, and that the lower appointments should be recruited entirely from the native community. The fact that a Secretary of State can chalk out a principle such as this one, and compel its adoption in this country, in spite of the opposition of the Government in India, may well induce us to despair; for it not merely exhibits in the worst possible light the evils of an irresponsible despotism, but also displays a reckless disregard for the highest interests of this country. We are willing to admit that it is not very desirable that a large independent European community should grow up within this country, and that the presence of Europeans in the uncovenanted service contributes indirectly but surely to the growth of such a community. But this admission cannot alter the fact, that large numbers of persons of European extraction already exist in the country, which many of them look on as their home, and in which there is no career open to them except in the service of Government. Such of their number as possess or have acquired independent resources have profitably engaged in commerce or trades; but the great majority of them belong to families which live from hand to mouth, and are compelled to find occupation in or near the localities where they are born. What is to become of these people when the uncovenanted service is closed against them.

THE EVILS OF ARMY AMALGAMATION.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the mutiny of the sepoy army was one expression of a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction, which has truly been called the great Indian rebellion—a feeling which openly exhibited itself wherever the black man dared to lift up his hand against the white man, which led to murders and nameless outrages in every northern Indian bazaar, and which threw open the gates of every jail in the actual scenes of the disturbances. It has been well said that the general feeling of dissatisfaction was so intense that it even overcame the kindly feeling which notoriously existed between the officers and men of the Honourable East India Company's army. Now, if there be any truth in this remark—and we believe that there is a deep philosophic truth in it, a truth which goes to the roots of the loyalty of all mercenary troops—it means that if anything could have held back our native army from joining in the general rebellion against English power it would have been the kindly feeling that subsisted between the English officers and their men; that the discipline of the old army was defective to the extent to which it failed to create a kindly feeling which was sufficiently powerful to prevent the men from turning against their officers and the Government whom they represented; and that our hopes for the future lay in the discovery of a system which would atone for the deficiencies of the old army by supplementing the policy which had united officers and men, but had not united them by a sufficiently strong bond, with some policy which would in future bind the officers and men together by an indissoluble bond. If this was the condition which it remained for army reform in India to fulfil, we need expend no labour in demonstrating that it not only remains unfulfilled at the present day, but, moreover, that every step actually taken has been taken in precisely the opposite direction. In the army of the East India Company the ensign came out to a sort of family club, in which he generally lived and died, sharing all its glories and its reverses, and regarded both by his superior officers and the men below him as a person who belonged to them, and whose history was identified with their own. Was the friendly feeling, such as it was, that existed between officers and men in the old Army, an evil which required to be suppressed, or an element of good which required to be fully developed? On the honest solution of this question depends the justification or condemnation of the amalgamation. The fact, which is most undoubted, is that the amalgamation and its attendant train of compromises have not only dissipated what intimate kindly relations there once existed between officers and men, but rendered any revival of these relations impracticable by any means which fall short of a complete resurrection of a local army.

RIOTOUS PROCESSIONS.

The *Bombay Gazette* shrinks from advocating a policy which is thus expressed by M. Vambéry in a letter to the *Times*:—"Not disregard

or offence but undue tolerance and impartiality are the chief motives of the disorder and the ferocious crimes committed lately by the Mahometans, and which may grow still worse if vigilance and proper measures do not arrest them." We have been so weak and gentle that what Mr. Grant Duff is fond of calling in his boastful way the *Pax Britannica* has come to mean toleration for disorders which in any European State would be sternly repressed. Take, for instance, the scenes that have been witnessed in Bombay this week during the days of the Mohurrum. All business has been suspended; the peaceable majority of the population has been kept in a constant state of alarm; the whole police force and several companies of soldiers have been obliged to remain on duty night and day without intermission, because the Government does not choose to prohibit so-called religious processions in which no respectable Mussulmans take part, and which serve as the excuse for the wildest excesses of drunkenness and riot amongst the riff-raff of the Mahometan population. It is quite evident to any one who has seen the *taboots* carried down to the sea that the whole ceremony is ludicrously inconsistent with the principles of the Mahometan religion. No strict Mussulman will have a picture or statue of the human figure in his house; and Mr. Shaw, in his recently published book on Eastern Turkistan, mentions that even on a valuable cup presented to him by Yakoob Beg's Vizier the Chinese carving had been defaced because it represented the human countenance. But in Bombay the Sunis who during the Mohurrum triumph over and ridicule in their processions the Shias or Moguls—for the term "Mogul" is on this side of India used curiously enough to denote the Persians, as opposed to the Turkish or Suni Mahometans—are so thoroughly Hindooised that they adorn the *taboots* which are supposed to commemorate the murder of Hassan and Hoosein with images of men, women, children, birds, and beasts, till it is hard to make out whether they are Mussulmans or idolaters. But, without interfering with the religion of the Sunis, the British Government has a right, and is bound, in justice to the rest of the community, to insist that their religious ceremonies shall be conducted decently and in order at their own mosques, and not in the open streets by means of frenzied dances of half-naked, evil-looking ruffians, whose insulting cries are intended to excite the other section of the Mahometan population, the Shias, to riot and bloodshed. No religious processions likely to provoke a breach of the peace are permitted in Ireland; why, then, should they be tolerated in India? All such displays have a tendency to encourage the growth of fanaticisms; and we believe there is still time for the English Government in this country to save the well-disposed Mussulmans from being carried away by the impulse that a few fanatics, when unchecked, may give to a whole society. The Government must give more active help to the friends of order, or it will force them into the opposite ranks; and there is nothing that would rejoice the hearts of men who have everything to lose by political changes, more than such manifestations of strength on the part of the State as would compel even the most eager malcontents to walk warily, and to refrain from active agitation. At present, "say and do what you will," seems to be the motto of the Government in its dealings with its Indian subjects.

Now they have peace and pastime, and the licence

To revel and to rail—

till some dire catastrophe occurs, when the authorities will be surprised beyond measure at the consequences of their own policy of credulity.

THE MORTGAGE LAW.

The *Punjab Times* regards this law as only another instance of that fatal mischievous activity in legislation that is fast wearing the whole country from our rule. We could not conceive a more dangerous tampering with the peace of the country than any legislation which should have for its sole object the more easy transfer of landed property from the landholder to the money lender. We have seen within a few years a contented people becoming irritated year by year by obnoxious imposts, new and strange taxes, new and incomprehensible laws, overturning their old ideas of right and wrong. We have seen the once independent Zemindar become a querulous litigant in our petty courts, or what is worse, a cringing supplicant for mercy from the usurer. It only requires that the proprietors should now be informed that we are trying to help these usurers in dispossessing them of the homes of their fathers to turn a people still loyal away from us for ever. Let our rulers pause in time. Give us breathing space in this lawyer's scramble. Prorogue the Legislative Council for at least a year, and our new Viceroy will have every assurance that his advent will coincide with a return of confidence both in the children of the soil and their foreign conquerors.

A NEW REVELATION.—An up-country young Brahmin has come from the North-Western Provinces to Howrah, and taken up his residence under ground in Seebpore. He has dug a hole for himself of six square feet, with an opening for entrance and exit of one square foot. There he remains all day engaged in prayers. He has brought twelve disciples with him, and they meet him at night. If asked as to his mission, he replies that he has been commissioned by Bramah to act in this manner, and Bramah will soon make his appearance for the purpose of dispensing reward to the good and punishment to the wicked.—*Englishman*.

Bengal.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The British Indian Association in Calcutta has had its twentieth annual field day, under the presidency of Baboo Romanath Tagore. There was, as usual on such occasions, a good deal of "speechifying," which was led off by Baboo Kissory Chund Mittra. He represented in eloquent language the various *raison d'être* of the Association in England, chief of which was that it acts the part of her Majesty's Opposition, "checking the improper operation" of Government, "while it fosters and stimulates their healthy action." The Association is credited with having done something during the past year to check "galloping" legislation, and to preserve the "old and high civilisation of the country, though that civilisation is admitted to be neither progressive nor diffusive." Parliament was petitioned regarding the Road Cess and the Indian Finance Committee—which seems to have been about all the Association did during the year. We presume they wanted the Road Cess disallowed, and we know they wanted a deputation from the Finance Committee to be sent to India to make enquiries on the spot, when Baboo Shama Churn Dey and others who know too much could not well be kept out of the way. This eloquent Baboo (Kissory, not Shama) got himself into hot water for confessing that he had voted for the suppression of obscene nude figures in the temple of Juggernath at Pooree—upon which subject Government had solicited the advice of the Association. He said:—"Believing as I do that we represent not the bigotry or superstition, but the advancement and enlightenment of the country, I voted for the suppression. But the antiquarian and archaeological predilections of my honourable friend, Baboo Rajendro Lalla Mittra, overruled the proceedings." His friend Baboo Rajendro Lalla Mittra was on his legs in a minute, and punished him severely. "The feeling of those who objected to the figures was (he said) akin to that of the lady who was shocked at Martin Chuzzlewit, alluding to 'naked eyes,' and he could not for a moment sympathise with them. The question was one of grave importance, and it did not concern a few ornamental figures, but the whole system of Hindu religion. At least one-third of the Hindu population of India worshipped the Lingam, and the law recommended by Mr. Beames, the Collector of Balasore, who mooted the question, would lead to the suppression of every temple of Mahadeb in the country; such wholesale suppression of every trace of public worship might or might not be a gain to morality, but it would by no means be fair or just to the people. He had no sympathy whatever with the worshippers of the phallus, but he never could support the use of force for the suppression of his neighbour's religion, however false or mistaken it may be. Good sense, fair play, liberal policy, and the right of freedom of thought would all rebel against such a use of force—even Kalapahar of infamous memory would be ashamed of it." That speech must have been prepared beforehand. The publication of the financial statement of the year, before Budget day, was strongly advocated; as likewise the maintenance of a chair of Hindu law in the Sanscrit College. Representations were made as to the exceeding sinfulness of robbing a poor Hindu of his holidays, and Mahomedan feast days were suggested for curtailment instead. On the whole, the annual meeting of the British Association is not likely to be productive of much harm.—*Times of India*.

STATION TALK.

N. W. PROVINCES, March 16.—From Bareilly, the learned capital of Rohilkund, to the city of Budaon, great reaches of wheat land extend along the valley of the Ram-Gunga-jee. In some parts, you may say, without greatly straining a figure, that you are out of sight of land in an ocean of wheat—wheat at its full height, like great rolling billows, stretching to the horizon on every side. You begin to wonder how gaunt famine can ever visit a land bearing such glorious harvests. Villages and palm-trees here and there, like islands and islets, alone interrupt the uniformity of the wheat sea. Imagine several of the weaker sex in a movable camp, and with a sporting party, armed (that is, the sportsmen) with double-barrelled guns and rifles, and bent on the destruction of deer, pea-fowl, geese, ducks, teal, mallard, shieldrakes, pigeons, quail, and all sorts of edible game, found literally in thousands! I cannot get over the feeling that the sport is cruel, but this you will think nonsense. Well, no doubt, many men, and even some women, seem to be hunters by nature; and I admit that the creatures intended for food must be killed in some way, and that the poor people's crops are benefited by the sacrifice of black bucks and feathered fowls. At all events, the open-air life is healthful and invigorating; and one picks up new ideas, and passes through new experiences. But complexions! Alas! they become brown as heathen, and encourage doubts as to our descent. All the world hereabout is nearly mad on the subject of "badminton," the new-fashioned game of shuttlecock across a rope. Anything for a change after years of interminable croquet! There was very heavy rain with thunder and lightning yesterday in some parts of the country, but only a few drops fell where we happened to be. The day, however, was cool

and cloudy. There is a deal of hot and almost furious discussion among the gentlemen on the expediency or otherwise of blowing the wretched Kukas from guns. Some declare that the promptness and severity of the punishment prevented a widespread rebellion; but others maintain that the circumstances did not justify such haste, and that whatever was necessary should have been done deliberately and with all the forms of law. Sometimes I agree with the one side, and then, after hearing a persuasive argument, I am inclined to go over to the other. The question is not without difficulty. Of course we are all in favour of humane measures where they are safe. But the question of safety is not so easily settled in the midst of such a confusion of earnest tongues as I have been listening to. But my tent is going to be struck; so I must send you this shabby scrap or none. If you only saw our gamebags!—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

PORT BLAIR.—A contemporary informs us that the soldier of H.M.'s 2-10th Regiment who was wounded by Shere Ali while on sentry over him at Port Blair is still in hospital from the effects of the blow.

THE WEATHER.—It is stated that the weather is at present hotter than it has been in March within human recollection. The change, too, was unusually rapid; in a day or two we passed from December to June.—*Friend of India*.

A TALE FOR THE MARINES.—It is stated in an up-country journal that somewhere near Akbarpore, in the district of Fyzabad, a boy was found in the den of a wolf, and has been brought to the dispensary. The boy cannot speak, is very lean and emaciated, likes to live in retired places, and devours raw meat!

ENGLISH LADIES LEARN BENGALÉE.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—"The ties between England and India are being daily brought so close that even English ladies in London have learnt to correspond in Bengalee with their sisters in India. We have seen several remarkable specimens of this correspondence, at least so far as the caligraphy is concerned. Great credit is due to the English ladies for the rapidity with which they have learnt to write Bengalee."

AN OVERSIGHT.—The *Indian Observer* accuses, and apparently with reason, some of the district officers in Bengal of not knowing that trees grow after being planted. It seems that when orders were lately received for the planting of avenues along the public roads, these gentlemen, taking advantage of the straight lines ready to their hand in the telegraph posts, planted their young trees under the wires. The wires are now in the middle of the trees, and the Telegraph Department is desperately out of temper.

RHEA GRASS PREPARED IN THE DHOON.—The Agra paper informs us that "the Rhea grass prepared by machinery in the Dhoon has been thoroughly tested by spinners at home, and highly approved of by them. They report it actually better for their process and purposes than the best hand-prepared grass of the description from Hankow. It gives sixty per cent. of tops suitable for mixing with silk for dress-pieces, the remainder being admirably adapted for combining with wools or merinos. It takes dye better even than the China produce."

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ALLAHABAD.—The vexed question of a bridge over the East Indian Railway at Allahabad has come to a deadlock. The work was estimated to cost £15,000, and as the Railway Company refused to contribute anything towards a work "the necessity of which to the company was not apparent," and the income of the Allahabad Municipality is quite inadequate to defray the charge, the Imperial Government was applied to for a loan. This, however, the Government has refused to grant, and the matter is left for disposal as a proposed local or provincial work under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.—*Englishman*.

STATE RAILWAY TO INDORE.—We see from the supplement to the last *Gazette of India* that the Government have finally determined on carrying the railway from Khandwa to Indore via the Choralghat as originally recommended to Mr. Campbell. The railway is to be made throughout capable of being worked by locomotive power. The entire length of eighty-six miles of metre gauge is estimated to cost £751,000, including £200,000 for a bridge of about half a mile in length across the Narbadda. Including rolling stock, stations, and machinery, and engineering establishments, the line is expected to cost £900,000.

AN INGENIOUS CHART.—We have had before us for some time a most ingenious chart constructed by Captain W. L. Yonge, R.A., by which, the latitude being known, the hour of sunrise or of sunset at any place in the northern or southern hemisphere can be ascertained by simply joining two points on the diagram, and producing the straight line thus obtained. Conversely, the hour of sunrise or sunset being ascertained by observation, the latitude may be discovered from the chart; and by converting into local mean time the apparent time ascertained from the chart, and comparing the result with a chronometer, the longitude can be found. This chart should be a great boon to masters of ships, whom it will enable in many cases to dispense with the nautical almanac.—*Englishman*.

LUCKNOW VOLUNTEERS.—Sixty Bengalis, residents of Lucknow, have offered to enrol themselves as members of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.—*Englishman*, March 18.

SMALL-POX.—Small-pox appears to be spreading in the Central Provinces, though in the Saugor district what was reported a fortnight ago as small-pox turns out to be chicken-pox.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. COURT.—Mr. Major Henry Court, C.S.I., formerly so long and so popular here (Allahabad) as Commissioner of the Division, was entertained at a large farewell dinner at the club on Friday, the 22nd March. Mr. Court carries with him to England all that should accompany a high public servant on his retirement—universal respect for his official character, and the warm regard of “troops of friends.”—*Pioneer*.

MR. CLARK'S FAREWELL DINNER.—Mr. Clark, chief engineer to the Municipality, gave a farewell dinner to all his European subordinates on Saturday evening, previous to his departure for England on sick leave. The entertainment was given in one of the municipal engine-sheds measuring sixty feet of a span in an arch by ten inches in depth of brick, the first of the size that has been built in India. The room was decorated with evergreens and flowers and various flags. About forty guests sat down to dinner, and rose about nine o'clock. The utmost hilarity and good-feeling prevailed during the whole of the entertainment.—*Englishman*, March 25.

THE STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE FOR CALCUTTA.—The design for the bronze statue of Lord Lawrence, which is to grace this city of palaces, has been approved of by the Sub-Committee in London, and the eminent artist, Mr. Woolner, A.R.A., will shortly commence upon his big work. He has just completed a statue in white marble of Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Foley, it is said, has on hand more orders than he could execute in a longer life-time than any which generally falls to the lot of man. Mr. Woolner is likely, therefore, to obtain some of the late orders for statues which have been voted in different parts of India.—*Englishman*.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—The recent reductions and weedings of the East India Railway Officials and employes have had the most beneficial effect. On all sides we hear a larger attention, more civility, less drunkenness, great order, and therefore more comfort to the public along the line. We trust this excellent plan may become a permanent one on all our Indian lines.—Weeding every five years means justice, not only to the bad, but also the good servant. Promotion on the one hand, and removal on the other, are the levers by which the character of all large bodies of men may be raised.—*Indian Daily News*.

A DIVORCE CASE.—A suit for dissolution of marriage has been instituted in the High Court of the North-Western Provinces by Captain Wetherall, of the 1st Royals. The co-respondent is Lieutenant Thorp, of the same regiment. The petitioner also prayed that the Court would order the custody of his infant son to be made over to him pending the suit. The Court directed that Mrs. Wetherall should produce the child in court, and show cause why it should not be made over to the husband. Mr. Jardine, the Government Advocate, appears for the petitioner. The occurrences which gave rise to the case are said to have taken place at Shahjehanpore.—*Pioneer*.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.—The leading members of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta have submitted a memorial to the Legislature, in which they express their “fullest concurrence” in the objections advanced against the Marriage Bill by Mr. Inglis, and they quote from the hon. member's speech the now famous argument about “designing parties entrapping young lads of family position infatuated with some dancing girl.” The memorialists contend that apostates from Mahomedanism getting married under the Act should, on reverting to Mahomedanism, be allowed to divorce their wives and marry again according to the rites of Islam.—*Indian Mirror*.

FAMINE.—A correspondent writing to the *Delhi Gazette* from the Hills North of Deyra says:—“The accounts of famine from the interior are truly heartrending; the puharees in some districts have taken to eating roots and digging up those of the kujoor (date palm), which when dried can be converted by grinding into an eatable flour! In more than one place between Teres and this, individuals have perished from hunger by the way-side unable to reach this; thousands of maunds of wheat are being expected daily from this, which has already sensibly affected the prices of flour here. Purtaub Shai, the legal heir to the Gurwal kingdom, is most generously distributing money amongst his ryots to buy grain.”

PROHIBITORY TELEGRAPH RATES.—To the Editor of the *Englishman*.—“Sir,—In the *Home News* of 23rd of February last, under the heading of “Money Market,” I notice that from and after the 1st March instant, the China Submarine Telegraph Company have reduced their charge for messages from London to Hong Kong from £7 to £4. 6s.; from London to Shanghai, from £8. 5s. to £4. 5s.; from London to Japan, from £9. 5s. to £5. 6s. Will not the Indian papers, who ought to be backed by the Chamber of Commerce of the three presidencies, led by that of the “Bengal,” agitate for the reduction of the prohibitory charges existing between London and India? If they fail in India, they ought to carry it on through the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who do take care to make themselves heard by the Secretary of State for India. I need not assure you that you will deserve the thanks and gratitude of all India.—A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.—Calcutta, March 18.”

THE LOSHAI FORCE.—The following is the latest news of the Loshai Force:—The steamer *Undaunted*, with the *Guide* in tow, arrived from Chittagong on the 26th instant, having on board about four hundred coolies under Captain Nash, 2nd Gurkhas. The *Himalaya*, with the Head Quarters of the 2nd Gurkhas, arrived yesterday. We hear there are very few sick amongst the coolies, although it is easy to see that they have had no light work of it. The 27th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry are expected to arrive on the 5th April. The 22nd Regiment Native Infantry passed through Calcutta en route to Jhilmam on the 26th instant.—*Englishman*, March 29th.

THE NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—There has this week been a good deal of criticism of the appointment of Mr. Cunningham as Advocate General. Men of more experience and prior claims are hinted at. As in the case of Mr. Campbell's appointment of Mr. Bernard, we hold that the office of Advocate General had to be filled on the responsibility of those on whom the appointment rested. If Mr. Cunningham had been a weak or inefficient man then there would have been ground for the complaints. But nobody has rested the complaints on these grounds, or, as far as we can see, on any grounds that invalidate the appointment. With respect to Mr. Cunningham's ability and fitness for the office an article in the *Pioneer* of last Saturday is to our view conclusive in his favour; and it is not by any means a partisan article. Of course there are opinions as to the best man for such a position, but there must be some choice left to those on whom an appointment devolves.—*Friend of India*.

POLICE.—With one fell swoop of his pen the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sealed the fate of all the Assistant District Superintendents of Police. His Honour declares that District Superintendents should have no assistants unless in exceptionally heavy or difficult districts, and that their most practical assistants are the inspectors. As at present advised, then, the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to appoint any more new Assistant Superintendents, but to absorb those who are fit for it in the Subordinate Executive Service of the regulation and non-regulation provinces. If in any district, under exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to employ an officer as Assistant to the District Superintendent, an officer of the Subordinate Executive Service may be specially so employed, and for the appointment of District Superintendent either officers of the Subordinate Executive Service or junior Civilians will be eligible.—*Indian Mirror*.

PAY OFFICE.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—“Colonel Harrison, 1st Pay Examiner, left on Sunday night for Bombay to enjoy his well-earned furlough, after nearly ten years continuous hard work in Calcutta. He is succeeded by Colonel Williams, who after winding up the accounts of the Umballa Pay Office, now abolished, took over charge of the Examiner's Office on Tuesday, March 26. Colonel Osborn, second Pay Examiner, is now about to proceed to Simla on special duty with Mr. Kellner, and he will be succeeded by Colonel Cockburn from Allahabad; the place of the latter there as Circle Paymaster being filled by Colonel Anderson, who formerly belonged to the Pay Department. Colonel Allan is acting as Deputy Paymaster in the Presidency Circle, and proceeds next week to Bhaugulpore and Dinapore, to pay the native pensioners within those districts. Captain Cowper has officiated as Examiner of the Ordnance and Marine Accounts since the lamented death of Major Leonard, and will be probably confirmed in that appointment. But until the anticipated grading of the whole Pay Department in India is published, with all its details, it is impossible to say what the ultimate arrangements may be.”

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—An officer on whose opinion we have the utmost reason to rely writes:—“I was sorry to see in the *Friend* the disparaging view taken by such an authority as your correspondent ‘M.’ of the Loshai Expedition, and its probable results. Depend upon it had the Expedition not been undertaken, the tea cultivation of Cachar would have been paralysed, for men would no longer have invested capital in buildings liable at any moment to be burned down, or imported coolies to be carried into captivity by the Loshai. The expense of maintaining a frontier force, and keeping it supplied in remote positions (herein was the real difficulty) would have been interminable, and would soon have amounted to the cost of the present expedition. And the results could never have been as permanent as those which, in my opinion, have now been accomplished.” We thoroughly agree with this opinion, and think our correspondent's view, for once, altogether incorrect. The expedition was an absolute necessity. It has been admirably carried out, and with most important results—notice, for instance, that General Nuttall alone, with a native contingent disheartened by being so long unemployed, has himself freed 2,000 captives—a star of honour for the gallant General as long as he lives. We hope for him, however, among others, another recognition equally dear to a soldier.—*Friend of India*.

LORD MAYO'S MURDER.—From the letter of a correspondent who has had considerable experience in responsible Staff appointments we extract the following remarks on the precautions adopted at the Andamans on the memorable 8th of February, and on the plot theory:—“From all the remarks I have seen about the steps taken to protect Lord Mayo, I must say I don't think proper precautions were taken. Of course I am speaking as one at a distance, but I think the proper precautions would have been not so much to have guards round his

person, but to have had guards over every convict, not allowing a man to leave his lines or barracks, and to have a roll call every half-hour. Of course, then, a very small guard with the Viceroy would have sufficed, for if every man had been kept to his barracks, there would have been little to guard against; that is my humble opinion. Do you recollect its being mentioned that two men were going up to the Viceroy on his return from Mount Harriet when they were stopped? I am not at all sure that Shere Ali was not one of those men, and that the petition was a mere pretext to get near him then to stab him. If Shere Ali was not one of those two men, then I believe they were up to mischief, whoever they were, and that there was a plot in the affair somehow. Has this idea ever struck you, that it would be well to know who those two men were, and what their castes? I wish you could find out, for I look upon this fact as very important; what say you? If Shere Ali was not one of those two men, but the two men were Shere Ali's caste, no doubt he had accomplices, and that it was a plot, and not the fanaticism of one man. Shere Ali ought to have his hands chopped off and his tongue cut, and be turned out into the world like Cain, with a mark on him as a warning to his brethren. It would be a far greater punishment than hanging."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulinec.—24. Str. Bonelidi, Buchanan, Liverpool; str. Khehive, Steward, S.A.; str. M. t. clorn, Cartes, Rio Janeiro; Compta, Hart, Liverpool.—25. Str. Arcot, Day, Madras; Durham, Saxon, London.—26. Omur, Pasha, Findlay, Bombay; Moorecroft, Cowley, Liverpool.—27. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Chittagong; Lady Palmerston, Burie, Liverpool.—28. Beann Uamba, McCann, Liverpool; Ville de Marseille, Let, Marseilles; Dorset, Fish, R. do Janeiro.

DEPARTURES.

March 22. Waterloo, Malleny.—24. Str. Himalaya: Kenyon.—24. Jeanie Douglas.—25. Str. Scotia; Saint Maur, British Empire, Sagof.—26. Bushoor.—27. Surrey, Birmingham.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bushoor.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. F. H. Dobson, Mrs. Dobson, Miss Dobson, and six children, Mr. J. Goldenberg, Mr. W. Darwood, Lieut. col. Hope, R.A.

Per str. Himalaya.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. A. Griffin.

Per str. Australia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Taylor, C.S., Mr. David Wood, and Mr. Rocheforth. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Macwhirter, and Mrs. Biddoe. For MELBOURNE.—Madame and Miss Bosio, Miss Ribaldi, Signor Serafini, Mr. Charles Low, Mr. J. D. Monteith, Mr. H. Roberts, and Mr. Birmingham. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Thurburn, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Tapper and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Cartwright. For SUZ.—Mr. S. E. Miculachi, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and infant. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. F. Ramsay, Mr. Charles A. Cuve, Mr. John Bennett, Lieut. col. A. D. Dickens, Signor Vecchi, Mr. J. F. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Milius and child, and Mr. S. J. Militus. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. H. Beverly, child, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Rochfort, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Day, Mrs. A. R. Thornhill and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dalton and infant, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. James and child, Gen. Irving, Mrs. H. Atkinson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mrs. G. E. F. Ever and child, Miss E. Burnell, Miss C. Crofton and Master Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Out's child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tomkins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. G. Betts, three children, and two infants, Mrs. Rita and infant, Mr. J. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Herold, Mr. and Mrs. Thetard, Capt. J. T. Lewis, R.E.R., Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. S. O. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. Hallet and two children, Mrs. G. L. Kemp and infant, Mr. Clifford, Mr. A. Blair, and Mrs. J. Morrison.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 29, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 0 to 110 4
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	101 14 to 102 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	395 to 400
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1425 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	125 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	515 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	30 to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	99 to 100
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	162 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	252 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	65 to 68*
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	160 to 162
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	350 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	625 to 630
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	90 to 91
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	78 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	345 to 350
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	85 to —
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	540 to 550
Tirunelveli Indigo ...	200 ...	87 to 88
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	20 to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 8 9 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 5 0 Nominal.
Sugar ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 Nominal.
Rice ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 Nominal.
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 29.—A better demand is being experienced for Grey Goods and Yarns, and prices have rather a hardening tendency. Bleached Goods are also in fair inquiry, particularly Mulls and Jaconets, but there is no improvement to note in values. Grey Twist: The market closes fairly active. Coloured Twist: The demand for Turkey Red shows symptoms of reviving.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 29.—Jute is dull, and has been principally shipped on owners' accounts. Saltpetre has been quiet, without change. Rice, for Europe, no demand. Linseed: Supplies small, but prices unchanged. Silk: Sellers stand out for too high rates, but Commercials are coming to the market, and a fall is expected.

Madras.

WYNAAD.—Foot and mouth disease is raging at present among the cattle in the Wynaad. The disease appears to have been introduced by Brijarjee's cattle passing from Mysore to the coast.

ROBBERS IN UNIFORM.—A correspondent in the *Madras Mail* informs our contemporary that when walking the other evening down the Broadway three soldiers of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers accosted him and insisted on his giving them some liquor. Not caring to have a row, he informed them that he had very little money with him, upon which one of the soldiers thrust his hands into his waistcoat pocket and extracted what there was!

RAILWAYS.—The local Government have submitted, for the sanction of the Government of India, an estimate of Rs. 12,87,381, received from the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, for substituting iron bowl for wooden sleepers on the 4th Division of the South-West Line, between Muddikerry and Beypore, exclusive of the seven miles of the Coimbatore ghaut and the sidings at the Muddikerry station, the sleepers to be similar to those now in use on our North and South-West lines. Of the total amount of the estimate now submitted, namely, Rs. 12,87,381, Rs. 3,18,577 is chargeable to Capital, and Rs. 9,68,804 to Revenue.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The list of successful candidates for the different degrees has appeared. Out of one hundred and thirty candidates who appeared for the degree of B.A., sixty-five passed, thirty-three in the second class, and thirty-two in the third. Nine presented themselves for the degree of B.L., six of whom were successful. Three are placed in the second class, and three in the third. There was only one candidate for the degree of M.A., and he sailed from Bombay. He passed the examination. The Presidency College takes the lead with twenty-three successful candidates, and Combarum Provincial College comes next with fourteen. Doveton College sent two candidates, and both were successful. The list is a very fair one upon the whole.—*Madras Mail*.

THE AGITATOR AT TRICHINOPOLY.—The following is from the local *Guardian*:—We learn that a Mussulman named Syed Hamed arrived at Trichinopoly about three months ago, having previously made a tour through Arcot, Vellore, Arnes, Gingee, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Chellumbrum, Nagore and other places where Wahabees are known to reside. He appeared here in the guise of a native doctor or hakeem, and gave out that he was thoroughly versed in the art of alchemy and could teach people how to make gold. He occupied a large upstairs house in the Fort, belonging to a resident at Nagore, and very soon began to hold secret meetings of the townspeople, and he also busily ingratiated himself with some of the Mussulman native officers and sepoy of the 38th Regiment, who were incautious enough to allow themselves to become on friendly terms with him, and also to attend feasts given by Syed Hamed in his house on more than one occasion. The District Magistrate, Mr. Whiteside, and the Superintendent of Police, Captain Hodges, hearing of this man's conduct, observed his actions narrowly and quietly for some little time, and gradually obtained information of such a character as to show that decided steps were called for; they accordingly, about midday on Monday, the 4th instant, without previous notice, drove together to Syed Hamed's house and suddenly entered and searched it. A desk containing manuscript papers of considerable importance was there discovered in Syed Hamed's room, and Syed Hamed did not deny that they had been written under his instructions. The contents of these papers allowed no doubt as to the daring and mischievous intentions of Syed Hamed, who was at once arrested, and has since been deported from the district to a secure place of confinement under the special law providing for the disposal of such cases. This prompt action of the magistrate and the police authorities is very satisfactory indeed, inasmuch as there is good reason to believe that, had it not been for the summary arrest of Syed Hamed, opportunity would have been taken by the more turbulent portion of this town to get up a disturbance of some kind during the closing days of the Mohurram feast now in progress. As matters, however, stand now, we are happy to believe that no breach of the peace need be expected, every precaution having been taken by the authorities to ensure the maintenance of order.

THE MOHURRUM AT MYSORE. — Our Mysore correspondent informs us that the Mohurrum passed off very quietly in that city. The Head Inspector of Police, Mr. Vardan, and his deputy, Gholain Dustagheer Sahib, patrolled the different Mohalahs at all hours of the day and night, and were unceasingly on the watch, to keep disturbances from breaking out. On the night of March 9, however, a collision between the Mussulmans and Hindus was anticipated, and Colonel Renton, the town magistrate, accordingly took the precaution of securing the assistance of a squadron of the Mysore Silladars, fifty strong, who were directed to act with the police in the preservation of order. Everything went off smoothly. Our correspondent says that Colonel Renton wisely prohibited Hindus from disguising themselves as tigers, and even Mohamedans were not allowed to do so, without previously obtaining passes from the police. This wonderfully simplified matters, and made it comparatively easy to prevent disturbances."—*Bangalore Herald*.

ARRIVALS.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Col. C. Elliot, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. E. Arathoon, two Misses Arathoon. To PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Norfor, Mrs. E. Guyot and two children, Mr. P. O Sullivan, Mr. Glien.

Madras, March 30, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2	04
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2	09-16 to 2 04
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1	104 to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1	104
" " at sight	...	...	...	1	114

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 30 to 31 per cent. pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

8½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	...	8½ to 9 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-67	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	1870	...	5 to 5½
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	1½ to 2 dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-3

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.
Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

AFFAIRS IN SINDH.—We understand that the Commissioner in Sindh has summoned the Las Belya chiefs, Noor Deen and Ali Khan, to the Jacobabad meeting. The first is brother-in-law of the imprisoned Jam, the latter having married a sister of the former and Ali Khan is the head of the Jamote tribe. We believe Sir W. Merewether's intention is to adopt such conciliatory measures as will tend to ensure the future peace of the country. The interview, if it takes place, will, we hope, lead to the release of the unfortunate Jam, but there are many who say that the two chiefs will refuse to obey the Commissioner's summons, on the ground that the Jam himself has been imprisoned whilst a guest of the British. This idea is very prevalent, and is not confined to the Jam's subjects. It is a great pity that such mystery has been observed in the Jam's affair. If he was detected intriguing whilst under our protection, a voluntary act on his part, the circumstances which led to his imprisonment should have at once been made public by proclamation. It has not been done, and there appears to be some truth in the general opinion that we have broken faith with a man who gave himself up, certainly not under the idea that he would be confined and sent to a distant fortress. We cannot but somewhat believe in the Jam's guilt, but what is it, and why this mystery?—*Our Paper.*

ARRIVALS.

March 25. Str. Cashmere, Avorn, Bussard; Viscount Sandon, Nacoda, Chittagong; Princess Somawuttu, Ietham, Sunderland.—26. Str. Baroda, Remondson, Sydney; str. India, Andred, Goa; str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong; John Peacock, Finlay, Rangoon; Prince Oscar, Powles, Liverpool; Hindostan, Bews, Calcutta; Andaman, Collin, Liverpool; Orissa, Masterton, Greenock.—27. Str. Kangaroo, Barlow, Tellicherry.—28. Str. Stowell, Johnson, Cardiff; str. Patna, Beyts, Calcutta; Culdev, Peterson, Sunderland; Kingdon of Fife, Irvine, London; Hannah Law, Dawson, Liverpool.—29. Str. Thomas Wilson, Cousins, Calcutta; str. Mirzapore, Parish, Suez; str. Aurora, Forti, Trieste.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor and infant, Col. Barrow, Miss Burrows and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Wyndowe and infant, Capt. Miller, Mr. C. Stephenson, Sub-Lieut. A. Smith, Surg. major Smyth, Mr. J. Hodges, Sub-Lieut. Bayley, Mr. H. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Simpson and child, Major Prior, Sub-Lieuts. Fitzgerald, Dunsmore, and Lowden, Capt. Vibart, Sub-Conductors Brown and McDonald, Miss Gavin, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Guest and infant, Miss Settipas, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Sandys, Capt. O. Chalmers, Mrs. Dennis, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mrs. Drewett and two infants, and Mr. C. H. Weston. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Murray, Col. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and infant, Col. Walker, Commander Napier, R.N., Mr. J. P. Green, Mr. Bulmer and Mr. McLean. From SUZ.—Mr. O. Fielder. From ALEX.—Mr. and Mrs. Kopke, Mr. H. Ardaseer.

DEPARTURES.

March 25. Str. Virago, Mills, Liverpool.—26. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Hewitt, Kurrachee; str. Eliza Hunting, Gaze, Raungoon; str. Scanderia, Carroll, Calcutta; str. St. George, Harwood, Calcutta; str. China, Ferrus, China, &c.—27. Str. Royal Standard, Kirby, Liverpool; str. Said, Laws, Calcutta.—28. Inverness, Donkin, Madras; Mæleline, Pateau, Bordeaux, via Malabar Coast; Tethys, Evans, Calcutta.—29. Str. Erato, Watson, Liverpool; Ekona, Reid, Mauritius; Rialto, B hot, Akyab.—30. Str. Cashmere, Averis, Persians Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Clari de,

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PRINCE, Mr. H., exec. engr. 1st grade, British Burmah, is, on return from furl., transfd. to the N.W.P., buildings and roads branch.

ROE, C. A., settlement officer, Hushiarpoore, is invested with the powers of a depy. comr. on the revenue side, in the Kangra district, for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries of forest lands. March 14.

BUDDOCK, E. H., B.A., to offic. as joint mag. and depy. coll. of the 2nd grade. March 18.

RYLAND, W. H., depy. mag. and depy. coll., on leave, to have charge of the sub division of Serampore. March 18.

SKRINE, F. H. B., asst. mag. and coll. Rajshahye, is vested with the power of subord. mag. of the 1st class. March 18.

SOUTTAR, W. M., M.A., to offic. as coll. of stamps in Calcutta and superint. of Abkarry revenue in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly, as far as the Sulkeah Thannah during the absence on leave of Mr. James Mackenzie. Mr. Souttar is vested with the powers of a coll. of land revenue for the purposes of the Act in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly; and also with the powers of a coll. in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs. This app. will have effect from March 16.

SOUTTAR.—The servs. of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M.A., of the Bengal C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, from 16th inst.

SWETENHAM, Capt. E., staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, Central India, is posted to British Burmah. March 23.

TOMBS, Major gen. Sir H., K.C.B., V.C., is transfd. from the Allahabad to the Oude div., with effect from April 1 next, v. Lieut. gen. B. Taylor.

TUTE, A. C., C.S., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna division. March 15.

VANRENNEN, Col. D. C., supt. of revenue surveys, is allowed priv. leave of abs. from April 11 next.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The following appointments in the Geological Survey of India will take effect from June 13 last, the date on which Mr. H. B. Medlicott, deputy superint. for Bengal, availed himself of the leave of absence granted in notification of the home dept. No. 2,334, dated May 12 last :—

Mr. W. King, asst. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, asst. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. of the 2nd grade.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The following officiating appts. have been made in the forest dep. :—

Mr. O. Greig, sub asst. conservator of forests in the N.W.P., to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. W. Brereton, offic. as dep. conservator. Mr. Greig will continue to be employed in the N.W.P.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. C. F. Elliott, on leave. Mr. Mackay will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

Mr. J. McKee, sub asst. conservator of forests in the Central Provs., to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. W. O. Midwinter, whose services have been transferred to the civil dept. Mr. McKee will, however, be attached to the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Richardson, supernum. sub asst. conservator of forests in Oudh, to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Cox, on leave. Mr. Richardson is posted to the Central Provinces.

These appts. will have effect from the date of the present orders.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

March 22.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Lordship's personal staff, with effect from March 5 :—

Capt. F. H. Gregory, extra A.D.C., to be A.D.C., v. Capt. H. B. Lockwood, who ceased to be borne on H.E.'s staff from that date.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure on furlough for two years of Capt. D. Macdonald, dep. supt. of the 3rd, offic. in the 2nd grade, of the Revenue Survey Dept., the following promotions are made, with effect from Jan. 18 last :—

Capt. F. Coddington, dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. in 2nd grade.

Capt. W. H. Wilkins, asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

March 28.—The undermentioned R.E. officers are app. to the P.W.D. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted as follows :—

Lieut. D. A. Johnstone to the N.W.P., Irrigation Branch; Lieut. H. A. Yorke to the Indus Valley (State) Railway; Lieut. F. N. Spratt to the Punjab, Buildings, and Roads Branch; Lieut. J. Garwood to the N.W.P., Buildings, and Roads Branch; and Lieut. A. Porcelli to Hyderabad.

Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1-21st fusiliers, is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W.P. in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

MILITARY.

BARNETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 2, app. Capt. C. St. J. B. Barnett, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 1st Goorkhas, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Capt. Mercer on court-martial duty.

BOILEAU, Capt. F. W., S.C., brig. major at Lucknow, is, at his own request, transfd. to Umballa, v. Capt. R. S. Robertson, proceeding on sick leave.

BURNE.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Burne, of the Bengal S.C., 2nd wing sub., 2nd Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab for employment on his Honour's personal staff as aide-de-camp, with effect from Feb. 1.

CUBITT, Capt. W. G., v.c., brig. major, Mooltan, to be wing officer 16th N.I., v. Inglefield.

COURT.—With reference to the notific. in the Foreign Dept., No. 2,198g, dated Dec. 18, 1870, Capt. H. M. Court was relieved of his duties as asst. agent to the Gov. gen., in the Rajpootana agency, on Dec. 31, 1870.

DRUMMOND.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to reapp. Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, on leave in Europe, to be 1st wing sub. 7th N.I.

ELDERTON.—The servs. of Lieut. col. A. Elderton, Bengal S.C., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. March 12.

EVANS.—Station staff order confd., dated Feb. 4, app. Capt. H. M. Evans, adjt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. F. S. S. Brind, proc. on insp. duty with the officer comdg. the Eastern Frontier Dist.

GAISFORD.—5th Punjab Infantry.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5, making the following temp. arrangement, with effect from Jan. 1 :—Lieut. G. Gaisford, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, until further orders.

GARRETT.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd., directing Lieut. A. J. Garrett, wing subalt. 3rd inf., to proc. and join the 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, and offic. as adjt. to that regt. during the period Capt. Shaw may offic. as 2nd in comd.

GORDON, Major T. E., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Jhelum, for gen. duty. March 11.

GRAHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 26, app. Capt. E. G. Graham to perform the duties of paymaster 3rd foot (1st batt.) from March 1 until further orders, v. Capt. J. J. Bailey, proc. to England on med. certificate. [preter to the 1-17th foot.]

HAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 12, app. Ens. H. Hay to be interpreter, 2-60th foot, v. Lieut. F. W. Robins.

HOPE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, app. Ens. C. Hope to be interpreter, 2-60th foot, v. Lieut. F. W. Robins.

MACKENZIE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Feb. 19, app. Brev. col. J. R. Mackenzie, 105th foot, to command at Meerut, during the abs. on leave of Col. C. Douglas, or until further orders.

PEARSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 10, app. Lieut. E. Pearson to act as interpreter to the 70th foot.

PEART.—With reference to Foreign dept. notific. No. 118c, dated Jan. 18, the assumption by Capt. G. R. Peart, of the office of 2nd in comd., Bhopal batt., was in add. to his own duties as adjt.

PLUNKETT, Lieut. R. H. W., R.A., to be subaltern, No 2 horse light field bat., Punjab frontier force.

RIORDAN, Conductor P., 1st class barrack master at Lucknow, is prom. to the rank of dep. asst. comy. March 12.

ROBERTS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15, app. Lieut. C. Roberts to be interpreter to the 72nd regt., v. Lieut. and adjt. T. A. A. Barstow.

ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15, app. Capt. D. H. Robertson, gen. list, inf., to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., 7th Bengal cav., v. Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, offic. 1st squad. sub.

SEAGRIM.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Capt. (brev. major) A. Seagram, March 12.

STEWART, Capt. R. C., asst. adjt. gen., Mysore div., is apptd. to be mil. asst. to the chief comr. of Mysore. Capt. Stewart will, however, continue to act as private sec. to the Govt. of Madras.

STEWART.—17th N.I. regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 29, apptg. Capt. D. J. Stewart, gen. list, infantry, attached to the regt., to offic. as wing officer, pending the arrival of Capt. H. I. Wholer, and v. Capt. E. J. McNair, transfd. to the 21th N.I.

SYM.—Abbottabad station order confd., dated Feb. 2, app. Capt. J. M. Sym, 5th Ghoorkha regt., to offic. as station officer during the abs. of Capt. Coddington on leave.

TAYLOR—RYAN—TREGAR.—41st N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5, making the following temp. arrangements consequent on the departure on furl. of Lieut. col. H. S. Obbard, comdt. :—Major T. Taylor, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major W. C. B. Ryan, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. Capt. V. W. Tregar, offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

WINGATE.—The servs. of Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 21st foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

WYLIE, Capt. H., gen. list, inf., recently returned from furl., is att. to the 2nd Bengal cav. for duty.

YOUNG.—1st batt. 14th foot regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 24, apptg. Ens. H. H. Young to be intrpr. to the regt., v. Lieut. R. W. Richardson.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES—RICE—ABBOTT.—Supernum. surgs. T. E. Charles, M.D., W. R. Rice, M.D., and R. T. Abbott, M.D., of the med. dept., are brought on the establishment of surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

COLLES.—The services of Surg. J. A. P. Colles, M.D., in medical charge of the 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

EVERS.—Goruckpore station order confd., dated Feb. 23, re-appt. Asst. surg. B. Evers, 18th N.I., to the med. charge of the detachment 4th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 25, 1871.

GARDNER.—Jhelum station order confd., dated Feb. 22, directing Asst. surg. E. B. Gardner, in med. charge 29th Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the 5th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Feb. 21.

MARTIN, Staff Asst. surg. W. T., is admitted on the establishment from March 7, the date of his arrival at Madras, and is app. Secretary and Statistical Officer to insp. gen., British Medical Service, from that date.

POOLE.—Meeran Meer brig. order confd., dated Feb. 27, directing Surg. G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, to assume charge, as a temp. measure, of all medical stores and furniture for deposit in the new med. depot.

RATIGAN.—Oude div. order confd., dated Feb. 16, directing Asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan to rejoin his regt., the 26th foot, at Fyzabad.

STEPHEN, A-st. surg. A., offic. civil surg. of Shahpur, is appt. superint. of the jail at that station. March 14.

THOMSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Feb. 27, directing Surg. maj. W. A. Thomson, M.B., to assume charge of the current duties of the office of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British forces, March 10, as a temp. measure.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. NEW CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Calcutta, March 14.—In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the civil department, the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the Civil Leave Code.

As regards covenanted civil servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have "ordinary" furlough if he have rendered less than three years' service; a restriction which, in the Rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards uncovenanted servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of Feb. 17 last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules:—

Change.

IV. The qualification is three years' service, and not three years' "active" service.

VIII. (b.) The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.

IX. Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.

An officer is entitled to allowances during his second special leave for any period by which his first may have fallen short of six months.

XXI. The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.

XXII. Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, e.g., 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted, and a proviso has been added in section 6 (b).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd Jan., 1871, being the day on which the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th Dec., 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd Jan., 1871, may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on "average salary," instead of on pay.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Calcutta, March 14.—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the result of the competition in shooting for 1871-72 in connection with his Excellency's prizes.

There were in all 3,100 competitors. Of these, 238 belonged to the cavalry and royal horse artillery, and 2,862 to the royal artillery and British infantry.

Lord Napier of Magdala is highly satisfied with the result, as evincing by the larger number of competitors and better shooting, increasing interest amongst the British troops in rifle shooting.

His Excellency has also been gratified to perceive that the shooting of the Army up to the month of January shows an improvement over last year of 14 points.

His Excellency congratulates the 105th Madras L.I. on having won the Commander-in-Chief's Prize Cup; Lance Corporal Kidd, 109th regiment, on being the best shot of all who competed, and winning the first money prize of Rs. 200; Private Devison, 11th Prince Albert's own hussars, on being the best shot on horseback and on foot, of the royal horse artillery and cavalry, and the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's prize sword; and Lance Corporal McMath, who made the highest score of the twenty selected men of the 105th L.I., on being the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's gold watch.

GENERAL BOURCHIER'S FAREWELL TO HIS FORCE.

The following Field Force Order has been issued by Brigadier general Bouchier, C.B., commanding Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, dated Cachar, March 11, 1872:—

1. On the breaking up of the Cachar Column Loshai Expeditionary Force, the brigadier general commanding feels much pride in the reflection that he has received the congratulations of the late Viceroy, of the Governments of India and Bengal, and of H.E. the C. in C., on its services.

2. The brigadier general does not presume to offer an opinion as to whether the success of the column has equalled the expectation of Government; but he has unfeigned pleasure in recording his belief that its discipline, energy, and devotion to the service could not have been surpassed.

3. From the beginning of November, when the troops were first put in motion, to the present time, every man has been employed on hard work, cheerfully performed often under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost, always bivouacking on the mountain-side in rude huts of grass or leaves, officers and men sharing the same accommodation, marching day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to 6,600 feet, having made a road fit for elephants from Lakkipore to Chipowee, a distance of 103 miles. The spirit of the troops never flagged, and when they met the enemy, they drove them from their stockades and strongholds, until they were glad to sue for mercy.

4. The history of the expedition has been from first to last sheer hard work.

5. On the advanced wings of the 22nd regiment P.N.I. under Col. Stafford, of the 42nd regiment A.L.I. under Col. Battray, C.S.I., and of the 44th regiment N.I. under Lieut. col. Nathall, the hardest work has fallen. Each has shared in the actual fighting, the 44th more than either of the other corps; but to the officers in the rear most important duties were assigned in protecting a line of communication extending over 110 miles from Tipai Mukh to Vonole's stronghold of Champoi, and watching through spies the attitude of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, conveying provisions and the post, and keeping the road constantly patrolled. The frontier police did equally good service with the troops in this way. Each field officer in the rear had assigned to him a certain number of posts, for which he was responsible; and to their vigilance may be attributed the fact that our communications have not for a day been interrupted.

6. Young officers may especially feel glad at having had such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain warfare.

7. Before taking leave of the column, the Brigadier-general would tender his heartfelt thanks to the officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who for so many weeks have co-operated with him, and to whom, he feels, he is entirely indebted for any success which may have attended the operations. He will have much pleasure in bringing their conduct and that of the officers of the several departments, civil and military, with the column, to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. for submission to the Government of India.

By order, H. THOMPSON, Captain, Brigade-major.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on March 4:—Corp. J. Morrison, 20th hussars; Lieut. A. T. Fisher, 21st hussars; Serg. H. S. Jacques, 21st hussars; 2nd Capt. E. H. Dyke, R.A.; Lieut. C. James, R.E.; Major F. Morley, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Asst. surg. J. Ferguson, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Lance corp. W. J. Hosford, 1st batt. 11th foot; Private W. Sullivan, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Private P. Gillaly, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Capt. H. H. Taylor, 1st batt. 5th foot; Private J. Pigott, 1st batt. 17th foot; Hosp. apprentice W. H. Robinson, 62nd foot; Private P. Lawrie, 72nd foot; Capt. H. R. Wintle, 18th N.I.; Sergt. S. G. Cole, barrack dept. Lieut. G. B. Kingscote, R.H.A., has passed the prescribed examination for the appointment of A.D.C.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. (local capt.) J. F. Meiklejohn, E battery F brigade R.H.A., from Feb. 15 to March 14, to proceed to Bombay. Lieut. J. T. Browne, 20th hussars, for nine months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs. Capt. F. G. E. Warren, B battery 8th brigade R.A., to Katmandoo, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. S. Hore, 39th foot, to England by troopship, from date of embarkation. Major D. B. Lockhart, 107th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Major gen. D. Pott, staff corps, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Brevet col. C. J. Roberts, commandant 17th Bengal cav., from Dec. 20 last to Feb. 4, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. Andrews, doing duty at Meean Meer, to Cashmere and Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major C. Shaw, doing duty at Meean Meer, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. R. T. Hare, attached to 24th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. col. O. Wilkinson, comdt. 2nd Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, from Feb. 1 to March 2, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. This cancels the preparatory leave granted to Lieut. col. Wilkinson by G.O.C. of Oct. 28. Capt. E. B. Ward, 3rd Punjab infantry, for thirty days, from March 10, to Bombay. Capt. F. S. Carr, of the general list, infantry adjutant of Bengal cavalry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. F. H. Smith, of the Bengal S.C., commandant 18th Bengal cav., for six months, on urgent private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. G. T. Morris, of the Bengal S.C., 2nd squad. sub. 3rd Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. J. Nelson, Bengal S.C., comdt. 7th N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 10th Bengal cavalry (lancers), for two years. Major J. Graham, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, for two years. Capt. D. Darroch, of the Bengal staff corps, for one year. Captain H. M. B. Buriton, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant cantonment magistrate, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. G. Delane, of the Bengal staff corps, commandant Governor general's body guard, for six months, on urgent private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major H. L. C. Bernard, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., availed himself of the furlough granted him in G.G.O. No. 1,102, dated Dec. 15, 1871, in India, on the 6th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified (March):—Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, principal assistant to the opium agent at Benares, thirty days' preparatory leave from the date on which he may be relieved, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Bombay. The preparatory leave which was granted to Mr. E. Stewart, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, in orders of the 16th ult., is extended to the 28th inst. Mr. C. C. Quinn, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 20th inst., for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. A. P. Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, dated Dec. 28 last, will take effect from March 7. Mr. F. M. Bland, assistant to the comptroller general, availed himself on March 8 of the leave granted to

him on the 7th idem. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, inspector general of registration and superintendent of stamps, opium, and excise, Central Provinces, from April 8. Mr. F. J. Johnstone, executive engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, seventeen days' preparatory leave, in view of his proceeding to Bombay. Surg. A. P. Holmes, M.B., 1st Sikh infantry, for six months from May 15—to Murree and Kashmir. Mr. G. Knox, officiating deputy commissioner, Delhi, three months' privilege leave from March 1. Mr. J. Owens, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, privilege leave for two months under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from April 1. Mr. M. R. Trower, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 1. Mr. J. G. Pope, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from June 15. Mr. A. Cappel, officiating deputy director-general, availed himself on March 15 of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on March 7. Major A. C. Hay, superintendent of the Nagar division, Mysore commission, one month's subsidiary leave from April 1, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on the two years' furlough granted by the Madras Government in G.O. dated Jan. 30. Mr. W. Righy, assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, to England, for eighteen months, and one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. H. Wilson, under secretary to the Government of Bengal, for three months, from any date in the first week of April on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. J. Whitmore, assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengal by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next. Mr. R. L. Martin, inspector of schools, South-West Division, for one month, from March 1. Surg. W. E. Allen, F.R.C.S., officiating civil surgeon of Chittagong, for one month. Mr. E. B. Baker, officiating deputy inspector general of police, for three months, from April 15 next. Dr. R. McLeod, medical officer of Chupra, for one month. Mr. A. Blair, officiating district superintendent of police, Bancoorah, for twenty months. The Hon. E. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, availed himself, on Feb. 29, of the leave granted on Jan. 25 last. Mr. J. Graham, advocate general, for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. Rivet-Carac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, privilege leave for three months, with effect from April 7, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Col. D. C. Vaurenen, superintendent of revenue surveys, privilege leave for three months, from April 11 next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Major W. H. Beynon, political agent, Jeypoor, from Feb. 9 to Feb. 13, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from leave. Capt. E. Temple, assistant political agent in Bundelkund, preparatory leave for fifteen days, from April 3, or the subsequent date in April in which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for embarkation to England. Mr. R. A. Sterndale, officiating assistant to the comptroller general, for one year, with subsidiary leave for fourteen days. Mr. J. Westland, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, availed himself on March 8 of the leave granted to him on that date. Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E. (engineer, Imperial Establishment), executive engineer D.P.W., deputy consulting engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, for two years, embarking at Bombay not before April 12 next.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BROSNAHAN, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, from March 1, in succession to Lieut. Walker, proceeded to England.
 FALCONNET, Capt. G. P. de P., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Central India, is transferred to Hyderabad.
 FENDALL, C. E., is app. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests, during absence of W. Righy on leave. March.
 GORDEN, Capt. C., superint. of police, North Arcot, to act as superint. of police in Salem. March 16.
 HARRINGTON, W. S., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr., 1st grade, from March 1, v. Payne, vacated.
 HARRIS, Capt. C. J. B., asst. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police in Salem. March 16.
 LYS, Capt. A. M., superint. of police, Ganjam, to act as superint. of police in Coimbatore. March 16.
 MALTBY, T. J., asst. to coll. and mag. of Ganjam, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of March 1.
 PALMER, E. M., is app. to offic. as an asst. to the comptroller gen., and to be an auditor of the accounts of the administrator gen. of Bengal, from March 9.
 SWINTON, R. B., acting civil and session judge of Cuddalore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses in the English language. March 19.
 WINTERBOTHAM, H. M., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, has examination leave for 1 mo.
 WELLESLEY.—The services of H. W. Wellesley, under sec. to Govt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India. March 12.
 WILTSHIRE, J. S., acting translator, to act as district munsif of Royaveram, during absence of C. Venkataratnam on leave.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

March 9.—Lieut. col. C. S. Elliot, deputy sec. to Govt., Fort St. George, and offic. examiner, pay dept., is app. permanently to the military ac-

count department, to be in charge of the accounts branch of the office of the controller of Military accounts at that presidency, but to continue to offic. as pay examiner during absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, or until further orders.

Capt. H. G. Pritchard to be in temp. charge of the accounts branch of the office of the controller of military accounts, in addition to his own duties as offic. examiner of ordnance accounts, until further orders.

MILITARY.

BLUNT, 2nd Capt. G., R.E., on sick leave in England, having been perm. to return to imperial duty from Feb. 1, is removed from the strength of the Madras estab. from that date. March 16.
 CLERK, Lieut. col. H., from staff corps to gen. duty at Trichinopoly. March 14.
 FAUNCE, Capt. E., staff corps, to be a brigade major on the estab., from March 22. March 16.
 HAYWARD.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 45th foot, app. Capt. H. P. Hayward, interpreter to the regt., with effect from Feb. 1, v. Lieut. Thrupp, relieved.
 McMASTER, Col. A. C., staff corps, to be an asst. adj. gen. on the estab., from April 13.
 PEARSE, Lieut. A. N., R.A., to offic. as subaltern No. 2 horse light field batty. Hyderabad contingent, during the period Lieut. H. C. Seton may offic. as comdt. of No. 1 horse light field batty., or until further orders.
 RIDEOUT, Capt. F. G., cadre 43rd N.I., attached 7th regt. N.I., having been found fit to return to his duty by a medical board at Bangalore on Feb. 18, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to the above officer in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 6 last, is cancelled from the date on which he rejoins his regt.
 SHAW, Major D., from offic. wing officer 33rd N.I., to gen. duty, Dorunda, on relief by Lieut. col. J. T. Clarke.
 SIMPSON.—Order confd., Feb. 1, by the officer comdg. Vizianagrum, app. Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, adj. 12th N.I., station staff officer, Vizianagrum, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. R. D. Thorpe, relieved.
 WILLIAMS.—Order confd., Feb. 18, by the officer comdg. 24th N.I., app. Capt. S. H. Williams to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as last wing subaltern, v. Major C. L. Pereira, on furlough to Europe.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. J. M., Madras inf., to be major from Nov. 15 last, in succession to Lieut. gen. J. FitzGerald, Madras inf., deceased.
 WILLOUGHBY.—TEW.—With reference to G.O.C.C. of July 25 last, and March 15, 1872, relative to Capt. Willoughby, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, and Lieut. Tew, 2nd batt. 21st foot, the above officers are ordered to proceed to Poona, and, on their arrival, report themselves to the comdt. of the depot at that station. Their services being required for duty with invalids proceeding home, via the Cape route—on duty to Poona, at the public expense.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Lieut. col. J. T. Clarke, staff corps, wing officer 33rd N.I.; arrived at Bombay March 10.

Capt. A. T. Fraser, R.E., exec. engr., Central India; arrived at Bombay March 7.

H.M.'s 48TH FOOT.

H.M.'s 48th regt. of foot is brought on the strength of the Madras estab. from Feb. 26, the date of its arrival at Bombay.

MEDICAL.

MACRACE.—Order confd., Feb. 17, by the officer comdg. centre district, app. Asst. surg. W. Macrace, M.B., acting surg., 2nd district, Madras, to assume temp. med. charge of right wing of 35th regt. N.I., during its stay at Madras.
 MARTIN, Staff Asst. surg. W. T., is admitted on the estab. from March 7, the date of his arrival at Madras, and is app. sec. and statistical officer to the inspector gen., British medical service, from that date.
 WALSH.—Order confd., March 9, by the officer comdg. centre district, app. Asst. surg. T. Walsh, 2nd batt. 21st fus., as med. officer of the garrison cells, Fort St. George, from March 1, v. Asst. surg. Condon, on detachment duty at Palaveram.

ADMISSIONS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The undermentioned officers are brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British medical service in this Presidency:—

Deputy Inspector gen. H. H. Massy, M.D. and C.B.; arrived at Bombay March 2.

Staff Surg. major H. Kendall, M.D.; arrived at Bombay Feb. 17.

CONSULAR.—The Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. L. Hernandez as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, with jurisdiction over Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. W. H. Harris, M.D., superintendent lying in Hospital, Madras, has subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Capt. E. R. C. Bradford, political agent in Baghelkum, is granted one month's leave of absence from March 10, to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough. Rev. C. Rhenius, sixty days, in extension. Mr. J. Sturrock, head assistant to collector of South Canara, one month's leave from April 15. Mr. R. E. Acklom, assistant district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence. Mr. F. H. C. Cox, assistant conservator of forests, Central Provinces, is granted twenty months' leave, with effect from Oct. 28 last.

Mr. W. Righy, assistant conservator of forests, Punjab, is granted eighteen months' leave of absence. Mr. R. Smith, executive engineer, P.W.D., three months' leave. Lieut. M. Greer, assistant engineer, P.W.D., three months' leave. 2nd Capt. S. C. Clarke, royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer, Mysore, for two years.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The period passed in India by Lieut. col. J. H. L. Kerr, staff corps, in excess of three months, from Aug. 10 last, is to be considered part of the furlough granted him in 1871. Capt. A. J. Howes, 25th regiment N.I., for six months. Col. R. Woolley, commandant 7th regiment N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. C. Elliot, c.b., superintendent Ashtagram division, Mysore, for two years. Surg. W. Farquhar, m.d., Civil Hospital, Bangalore, for two years. Lieut. A. Newman, 6th brig. R.A., to Wellington, for four months, from March 9. Major gen. G. De Sausmarez, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for sixty days from March 20. Capt. F. E. West, qrmr. 24th N.I., from March 1, or date of departure, to Aug. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries. Capt. J. L. Stewart, 18th hussars, in continuation for one month, to Madras. Lieut. W. S. G. Denny, 23rd brig. R.A., to Madras. Lieut. D. J. S. McLeod, cav., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Nagpore Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 10. Capt. S. H. Williams, 1st wing subaltern 24th N.I., from March 25, or date of departure, to Sept. 25, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on private affairs. Col. T. Greenaway, comdt. 23rd regt. L.I., for thirty days, from April 10 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Lieut. J. N. Tew, 2-21st foot, to England, via the Cape route, on private affairs, for fifteen months, embarking in the troopship *Euphrates*, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. R. Younghusband, 2-24th foot, instructor of musketry, from March 10, or date of departure, to June 10, to Wellington, on private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BYTHELL, J. K., is app. a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, v. W. G. Hall, resigned. March 19.
FAHEY, C. S., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be acting exec. engr., Kurrachee collectorate, Canal div., and offic. superint. of works, Western Indus. March 11.
HART, H. V., barrister-at-law, has been app. to act as professor of English literature in Elphinstone College, during absence of Bellairs on leave. March 13.
JOLLEY, D., 2nd asst. master attendant and harbour master, performed the duties of master attendant and 1st asst. master attendant from Jan. 19 to Feb. 4, during absence of W. G. Corke on privilege leave. March 15.
LEACH, T. H., having reported his arrival at the Presidency on March 13, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him for 6 mo., on urgent private affairs from Sept. 19 last, is cancelled. March 15.
MACARTNEY, Capt. M. J., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Surat and Broach, from H. N. C. Cloete, on the forenoon of Feb. 19.
MATHEW, C. J., barrister-at-law, to act as remembrancer of legal affairs during absence of Hon. Mr. Scoble on leave.
PATTON, W., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. Feb. 28.
STEELE, C. E., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.
WALKER, J. W., LL.B., acting extra asst. judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on March 15.
WATT, A. C., acting judge and session judge of Khandeish, delivered over charge of his office to Raho Bahadur Dajee Govind, 1st class subordinate judge of Dhoolia, on March 9, at 4 p.m., and proceeded on 3 mo. privilege leave granted to him in Government notification, dated Jan. 24. March 15.
WILTSHIRE, C. P. B., C.S., having returned to the Presidency on Feb. 19, the unexpired portion of the 1 year's leave granted to him under G.O. dated Feb. 20 is cancelled. March 19.
WILSON, G. H. D., acted as jun. coll. and mag. of Broach from Nov. 17, 1871, to Jan. 24, 1872.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, March 19.—Capt. J. H. Lloyd, special asst. political agent, in charge Gondul and Rajkote, has been granted 2 mo.'s furl. on m.c., under the Govt. of India Order No. 613, dated July 14 last:—During Capt. Lloyd's absence the following acting appointments will have effect:—

Major J. W. Watson, 3rd asst. political agent, to act for Capt. Lloyd in charge of Gondul.

Capt. H. L. Nutt to act as 3rd political asst., and
Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., to act as 4th political asst.

MILITARY.

BATHER, Conductor and 2nd Class Barrackmaster, having returned from furl. to England, is posted to Ahmednuggur circle.
BURGESS.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Capt. H. M. Burgess has been app. gunnery instructor to the 64th brig. R.A.
CONSTANT.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 795, Dec. 6 last, Vet. surg. Constant was directed to travel to Neemuch on duty at the public expense.
COTTON—SELBY.—Lieuts. A. E. O. Cotton and H. O. Selby, R.E., to be doing duty officers sappers and miners.

DRAPER.—With the sanction of Govt., Conductor T. Draper, ordnance dept., is perm. to retire on the pension of his rank in Europe—viz., £75 a year. [Capt. T. Van Straubenzee.

EWART, Capt. H. T., 2nd life guards, to be A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov., v. Hawkins, Major C. A. C., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Asseerghur, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

LYNCH, Brigdr. gen. E. P., K.L.S., is allowed, at his own request, and in anticipation of early prom. to major gen., to resign his app. on brigade staff from March 18, and to return to Europe under the regulations. March 15.

MALCOLMSON, Major J. H. P., staff corps, offic. 2nd squadron officer, Poona horse, to offic. as comdt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, during absence of Capt. Forbes, or until further orders.

LUCAS, Lieut. H. C. E., 107th foot, 2nd wing subaltern on probation, 7th N.I., is attached to the 8th regt. N.I. as a tempy. measure.

SANDEMAN—BURGESS.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that an exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd Capt. J. T. Sandeman, 6th brig., and 2nd Capt. H. M. Burgess, 4th brig. R.A.

VAN STRAUBENZEE.—The services of Capt. T. Van Straubenzee, R.A., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., at his own request, from March 20.

WALKER, 2nd Capt. T., 8th brig. R.A., is provisionally appointed A.D.C. to Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., comdg. Mhow div., with effect from Feb. 1.

WOOLCOMBE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 203, March 13, Brigdr. gen. Woolcombe, c.b., is posted to the Nusseerabad brigade.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. M. Cantem, first class, third grade, subordinate judge of Sircy, in the Canara district, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Rev. A. L. Onslow, B.A., chaplain of Deolalce, from April 1, 1872, to Sept. 4, 1873.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test:—Gunner T. Moss, D brigade, R.H.A.; Lance corporal J. T. Reardon, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Private J. C. Hanna, 1st battalion 2nd foot. Lieut. C. F. Baugh, acting assistant district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in the Gujarathi language, according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of Aug. 12, 1863, on March 9.

MUSKETRY.—From a return published in the *Bombay Gazette*, we ascertain the figure of merit obtained up to Jan. 31, 1872, by regiments practising in the annual course of musketry for 1871 and 1872:—Best shots in 1st period, 150 to 300 yards, Lance corp. E. Gaynor, 108th regiment, 70 points; 2nd period, 400 to 600 yards, Sergeant G. Osman, 56th foot, 60 points; 3rd period, 650 to 800 yards, Private J. Gaunt, 83rd foot, 50 points; presidency, 400 to 800 yards, Private J. Gaunt, 83rd foot, 100 points; officers, 400 to 800, Capt. Wood, 56th foot, 73 points.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in March) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. D. Gaye, supernumerary lat. E brigade R.A., from date of departure, per troopship. Lieut. col. J. Spurway, 9th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Qrmr. M. Robinson, 18th brigade R.A., from March 14 to April 12, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. W. R. Knox, 56th foot, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Capt. J. F. Forbes, commandant 2nd Sind horse, for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. The leave granted to Qrmr. S. Cordue, 59th foot, in G.O. No. 756, Nov. 22 last, is cancelled at that officer's request. Qrmr. M. Carey, 4th hussars, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, 15th hussars, from March 12 to March 20, preparatory to proceeding on leave. Qrmr. G. Masters, 20th hussars, per troopship, from date of departure. Surg. J. P. Cunningham, m.d., per troopship, from date of departure; fit for duty with troops. Capt. C. Collingwood, H battery 9th brigade R.A., from March 8 to April 6, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. A. Innes, 3rd foot 1st battalion, per troopship; fit for duty with troops. Major G. T. Osborn, 11th foot 1st battalion, per troopship, from date of departure. Paymr. D. Simpson, per troopship, from date of departure. Col. C. K. Bushe, 59th foot, from March 6 to April 4, preparatory to proceeding on leave. Lieut. G. Christie, 107th foot, per troopship from date of departure. Lieut. col. J. Fairbrother, 2nd in command and wing officer 25th N.I., from March 10 to April 8, proceeding on furlough. Capt. A. R. Heyland, 1st L.C., to the Hills, from March 8 to April 6.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—At Calcutta, March 20, wife of J. H. Alexander, assist. Home Office, daughter. [son.
ASHBURNER—At Supt Sring, Nassick, March 26, wife of C. E. Ashburner, son.
AUSTIN—At Calicut, March 21, wife of W. Austin, m.c.s., son.
BARTLEMAN—At Dum-Dum, March 26, wife of Capt. W. F. Bartleman, 10th N.I., son.
BISHOP—At Secunderabad, March 23, wife of Major F. J. J. Bishop, son.
BLAIR—At Meerut, March 25, wife of Lieut.-col. R. Blig. 1st regt., N.I., daughter.
BRANSCOMBE—March 22, wife of W. P. A. Branscombe, c. Gobindpore, son.
CAHILL—At Cannanore, March 22, wife of assist. ap. 1. f. Cahill, 89th P.V. regt., daughter.
CHISLETT—At Girgaum, March 29, wife of Thomas Chislett, Inspector of Police, daughter.

FALKNER—At Mozufferpore, March 16, wife of George Falkner, son.
FALLS—At Moorshedabad, March 17, wife of J. B. Falls, son.
FEARN—At Manora, March 18, wife of asst. Apothecary W. Fearn, Bombay subordinate medical dept., son.
FITZJAMES—At Bhaugulpore, March 22, wife of Frank FitzJames, executive engineer, P.W.D., daughter. [39th regt. N.I., daughter.
FORBES—At Jhausia, March 19, wife of Capt. E. M. Forbes, Adjutant
GREGORY—At Calcutta, March 21, wife of J. Gregory, of the commissariat examiner's office, son.
HAWKES—At Secunderabad, March 21, wife of Major H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps, daughter.
HEARD—At Bangalore, March 21, wife of S. T. Heard, M.D., 39th N.I.
HILL—At Ootacamund, March 24, wife of Capt. W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, daughter.
LOCH—At Khundwa, March 18, wife of brevet Major J. L. Loch, daughter.
MACFARLAN—At Khandalla, March 27, wife of J. MacFarlan, C.S., daughter.
MISQUITA—At Matharpakady, March 12, wife of A. J. M. Misquitta, daughter.
MORGAN—At Vizagapatam, March 21, wife of W. Morgan, son.
MURRAY—At Ootacamund, March 21, wife of J. T. Murray, Madras Carrying Company, of twins, son and daughter.
NAPIER—At Simla, March 19, Lady Napier of Magdala, son.
PETERS—At Coconada, March 22, wife of W. B. Peters, son.
SMALLEY—At Masulipatam, March 24, wife of Captain R. Smalley, R.E., daughter. [L.I., daughter.
SMYTHE—At Jullundur, March 21, wife of I. W. Smythe, 85th (King's)
TER VEEN—At Calcutta, March 26, wife of W. Ter Veen, son.
WILLUGHBY—At Marine Lines, Esplanade, Bombay, March 30, wife of Major M. W. Willoughby, Bombay S.C., daughter.
WINTER—At Arcunum, March 22, wife of G. K. Winter, telegraph engr., Madras Railway, son.
WRIGHT—At Cawnpore, March 25, wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., daughter.
XAVIER—At Madras, March 26, wife of A. Xavier, son.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—BATHIE—At St. Andrew's Church, March 23, Henry J. Day, to Mary, daughter of A. Bathie.
FITCH—MAHEW—At Delhi, March 21, T. W. Fitch, of Meerut, to Maria A., daughter of A. Mahew, of Meerut.
GOULD—MUSGRAVE—At Calcutta, March 24, T. H. Gould, to Adelaide, daughter of William Musgrave.
HARVEY—BAYLIS—At Neyoor, March 20, Robert Harvey, M.A., of Trevandrum, to Jessie E., daughter of the Rev. Frederick Baylis, of Neyoor.
NASH—SAUNDERS—March 21, John Nash, to Mary E., daughter of the late George Saunders, Branch Pilot, Calcutta.
PETERKIN—BUDGEN—At St. Andrew's Church Bombay, March 25, George N. Peterkin, G.I.P. Railway, to Louisa Budgen.
ROBERTS—KING—At Ranigani, March 12, L. B. Roberts, to Frances A., daughter of Robert King.

DEATHS.

BATESON—At Umballa, March 17, Catherine A., wife of Surg. R. Bateson, Bengal army.
BRERETON—At Secunderabad, March 24, Ada M., daughter of Capt. W. T. Brereton, aged 6 months. [sioner, aged 42.
BRITTEN—At Bimlipatam, March 25, Sarah A., wife of W. Britten, pen-
BROWN—At Silchar, March 17, C. J. Brown, of Narainpore Garden, Cachar. [dept., aged 43.
BROWN—At Calcutta, March 27, Paulina M., wife of H. A. Brown, postal
CHUCKERBUTTY—At Calcutta, March 26, J. K. W. G., son of Surg. S. G. Chuckerbutty, aged three months.
FOX—At Beheea, March 23, Mary E., daughter of Michael Fox.
GUICHET—At Bareilly, March 4, Eliza C., daughter of William Guichet, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.
McHUGH—At Monghyr, March 22, Mrs. L. McHugh, aged 67.

Official Papers.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

March 18.—In making recent appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service of officers who have passed the tests now prescribed, the Lieut. governor has warned them that he will expect them to maintain active habits, and to keep up the habit of riding, so as to be capable of moving about rapidly in the execution of their duty.

2. The Lieut. governor now directs that after communication with the district magistrates, each divisional Commissioner shall submit to Government a roll of the officers of the Uncovenanted Subordinate Executive Service at present employed in his division, showing which of them are of active habits, can ride or walk long distances about the country, and are fit for active executive work; and which can only travel by palkee, or are otherwise unfit for active work. It should be impressed upon all officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, especially the younger officers, that their promotion, and their employment in important posts, will much depend on their qualifications for active duty. Officers now acting as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or as Extra Assistant Commissioners, must be given to understand that they will not be confirmed in their appointments unless they are found to possess the qualifications prescribed for those now entering the service. These officers, as well as all others of the Subordinate Executive Service who are capable of learning, should be encouraged to learn to ride and to survey, and to pass an examination in those subjects.

Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, and Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information of all concerned.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

March 19.—The Lieut. governor has been pleased to pass the following orders connected with the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c. :—

1. Natives of Hindustan serving in Behar and Hazareebaugh shall not be required to pass in Bengali, but it will be optional with them to do so, and those who do pass will be eligible for service and promotion in Bengal as well as in Behar.

2. Officers other than natives of Hindustan will not be required to pass in Hindustani, but may do so, and will then be eligible for service and promotion in Behar and Hazareebaugh (except Palamow), as well as in Bengal.

3. These exemptions are not applicable to officers in the police, who must pass in both Bengali and Hindustani as now, unless specially exempted.

4. As to Covenanted Civil Servants the present rule remains in force, that is, that they must pass in both the languages, and, unless they so pass, will have no claims to the full powers of a magistrate, and to the full pay of Rs. 500, although the higher powers may be conferred on them if the public service requires it.

5. These relaxations of the existing rules are experimentally introduced, and it may be found necessary to revert to the present requirements that all officers should qualify in both the vernacular languages.

6. It should be understood that officers of all departments who have hitherto been required to pass the examinations are still required to pass them as modified by these rules.

7. The next examination will be held about the end of May, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

The following rules, which have been laid down for the next examination, are published for general information :—

LANGUAGE EXAMINATION.

(1.) For Covenanted and other officers alike one paper shall be prepared in each of the test languages, the first half of which shall be in an easier style than the rest. Of the total number of marks assigned to the whole paper, 50 shall be allotted to the first portion, and 50 to the second. To pass for the Lower Standard, 25 marks at least in the first part must be obtained, and to pass for the Higher Standard, 50 on the whole, of which 25 must be obtained in the second part.

(2.) Covenanted Civil Servants will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in languages only.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(3.) All other officers will be required to pass for the Lower Standard—

I. In a paper confined to Criminal Codes, which shall be prepared specially for this standard, and for which the use of books will be allowed;

II. In part of the general paper of Local Laws, &c., as described below, which is to be answered without books.

(4.) All examinees will be required to pass for the Higher Standard in two papers containing questions on Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules (Revenue and Criminal).

One of these papers, which is to be answered without the use of books, will be so arranged as to serve as a test for officers by both standards; it will contain a certain number of questions, to the first half of which 100 marks will be assigned, and to the last half 120; 50 marks obtained in the first half of the questions will pass officers for the Lower Standard, and a total of 120 will pass for the Higher Standard, provided that at least 60 of those 120 be obtained in the latter half of the questions.

The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will be confined to the examination for the Higher Standard.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the Examination will be without the Aid of Books.

Regulations I., VIII., and XLVIII. of 1793, and XII. of 1817.

Regulations I. and II. of 1819.

Regulation VIII. of 1819.

Regulations VII. of 1822, IX. and XI. of 1825, and IX. of 1833.

Acts IX. of 1847, XXXI. of 1858, and IV. (B.C.) of 1868.

Act XI. of 1859.

Acts VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and VIII. (B.C.) of 1869.

Acts XXI. of 1856,* and XXIII. of 1860.*

Act V. of 1861.

Act VIII. of 1871.*

Bengal Council Act X. of 1871.*

The Municipal Act in force for Lower Bengal.†

In which the Examination will be with the Aid of Books.

All the Acts of Parliament‡ relating to India, Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of Bengal Government, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue, of the Inspectors general of Police, Jails, and Registration.

* As to the laws which are marked thus (*) a knowledge of the principles and general scheme of the law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details and other particulars will not be required.

† As the existing Municipal Acts are about to be reconsidered, no questions will be set on Municipal Acts at the next examination.

‡ As it is doubtful whether the Acts of Parliament are now readily accessible to officers in the Mofussil, no questions will be set on them before the second examination of 1872, by which time officers can provide themselves with a collection of those Acts.

Home.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE!

Here is a riddle,
Guess it if you can;
The truth, I suppose,
Is plain as the nose
On the face of any man.

If in old times they marched and fought
For England, home, and beauty,
Why, ENGLAND now
EXPECTS a man
To do only GENERAL DUTY!

Hey diddle diddle!
You've heard the riddle,
The answer does run so;
The Staff Corps plan
Is an empty sham,
And men have no work to do.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the chair was occupied by Mr. Andrew Cassels. The report of the directors was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he heartily wished that on this, the first occasion of his having the honour to address them as chairman, it had been his good fortune to be able to lay before them a more satisfactory statement of the result of the bank's working to the 31st December last. It must be confessed that, during the past half-year, business had gone crossly with the bank. The sudden rise in exchanges and discount that took place in the autumn told unfavourably upon the bank's interests; for, in consequence of it, all the forward purchases of bills which the agents in India had made (and unfortunately they were upon a somewhat larger scale than usual) resulted in loss. He did not wish to be understood as throwing anything like blame upon the managers in India in saying that, for the disturbance in the money market was not foreseen in this country any more than it was in the East, and did not arise out of business complications, but through the action of a military Government after the conclusion of the recent war on the Continent. Again, the action of the Bank of England in maintaining the Bank rate at 5 per cent. for six weeks told unfavourably; for during those six weeks the directors had to hold, at the call of the acceptors, a large amount of bills secured upon shipping documents, which were taken up at a much higher rate than was anticipated. Accordingly, the year closed with a deficit of £28,775.7s. 9d.; but if the result of the year working was somewhat unsatisfactory, he ventured to remind the shareholders that one of the difficulties which the bank had had to contend with a year ago, and which was now greatly removed, was the low price of the shares on the Stock Exchange, which, of course, tended to some extent to impair the credit of the bank, so that it had had to compete on somewhat unequal terms with other similar institutions. The directors had received by telegram the approximate result of the working of the different branches up to the 31st of March, and he was happy to say that the profits for the first three months of the present year amounted to a sum which, deducted from the £28,775, left only a little more than £5,000 unprovided for. He had also the satisfaction of stating that the directors expected, in the course of the coming month, to be paid a sum of £5,000 which had been written off a year ago as a bad debt. (Cheers.) It was, therefore, scarcely saying too much to state that the actual deficiency of £59,000 which stared them in the face when they last met had been virtually recovered, or nearly so. (Cheers.) He might also state that there was no impending loss, and no open account which caused the directors any anxiety whatever, and there was no reason whatever why the bank should not prosper. The credit of the bank was everywhere improving, and the business satisfactorily increasing. He then referred to the deep regret which the board had experienced at the death of Mr. James Frazer, who had always given the closest attention to the affairs of the bank.

The resolution for the adoption of the report, &c., was seconded by Mr. John Jones; and carried unanimously.

The election of Mr. Ludwig Wiese to a seat at the board was confirmed.

Mr. Thomas Lancaster, one of the retiring directors, was also re-elected.

The resolution for the election of Mr. Morrison was lost, and a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Morrison, which will take place next Thursday, at the London Tavern.

STATE FUNERAL OF LORD MAYO.

DUBLIN, April 18.—The intention of the Government to honour the remains of Lord Mayo with a public funeral is now publicly an-

nounced, and arrangements are in progress for giving it effect. No pains will be spared to invest the funeral pageant with imposing splendour and national significance. The *Enchantress*, conveying the remains of the distinguished Viceroy from India, is expected to arrive at the North Wall, Dublin, about the 24th inst. It is the first point in the United Kingdom at which she will touch, and there is a desire, springing from the highest motives, that the event should be regarded not merely as the return of a deceased nobleman to his native country in which he was personally esteemed, but as the return of a distinguished representative of the Crown to the nation which sent him forth, and in whose service, zealously fulfilling his duty, he met a calamitous fate. Taking this more elevated view of the circumstances, Lord Spencer and the Government deem it due to the memory of a faithful and honourable Minister, to whom his Sovereign had committed the highest trust at her disposal, that the utmost respect should be paid to his remains, and that the first opportunity which offered should be taken to express in a solemn form the sympathy of the nation. Hence the ceremonial will be magnificent and unique. The Lord Lieutenant will appear as chief mourner in the funeral procession, although the son of the deceased, the young Earl of Mayo, and other relatives, will be present. This will be a generous and expressive tribute on the part of Lord Spencer. It may, perhaps, appear strange in the eyes of the multitude, but it is strictly in accordance with the public character of the ceremonial. It is the Empire which mourns, and the Lord Lieutenant is the impersonation of its grief. In the procession the symbols of national power and dignity will be displayed. All the troops in the garrison will be assembled to give effect to the solemn pageant. The body will be borne on a gun-carriage covered with the Union Jack. Heraldic ensigns united with the elements of military pomp will give it greater brilliancy. Among the banners which will be borne in the *cortege* the most conspicuous and expressive will be those of the Orders of the Star of India and of St. Patrick. Lord Mayo was Grand Master of the former by virtue of his office, and was a Knight of the latter. These will be accompanied by Knights of the respective Orders. The streets will be lined with troops along the whole line of procession through the city, from the North Wall, across Carlisle-bridge, through Westmoreland-street, Parliament-street, along the quays to the King's-bridge. The cavalry regiments will march in the *cortege* with all the bands in garrison massed, the King's Dragoon Guards heading it and the Carabineers bringing up the rear. All the military arrangements will be on a most extensive scale, under the special directions of the General Commanding-in-Chief, who will appear in the procession with all his staff. Minute guns will be fired from the Wellington Monument in the Phoenix Park, to the number of fifty, the exact age of the deceased, and the flags of the vessels in the harbour will be hoisted half-mast high. The cavalry will carry their sabres sloped, and the infantry their arms reversed. The Lord Mayor, in his state carriage, will head the line of carriages of the noblemen, officers of state, and citizens which will form the *cortege*. It is intended that these vehicles shall be drawn up in Sackville-street and be ready to fall into their places when the military cross Carlisle-bridge. The procession will accompany the remains to the King's-bridge, whence they will be conveyed under an escort of cavalry and a body of tenantry by road to Palmerstown, the late earl's seat in the county Kildare, whence they will be deposited in their final resting place in the family vault.—*Times* Correspondent.

DUBLIN, April 20.—The preparations for the funeral of the late Earl of Mayo are rapidly approaching completion, and are made upon an elaborate scale. The following, it is officially notified, is to be the order of proceeding:—

His Excellency Richard Southwell, sixth Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo, and Lord Baron of Nais, in the county of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; born February 21, 1822; departed this mortal life the 8th of February, 1872. His remains, brought over from India to Dublin, will be received on the 24th of April by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in State, and be conducted with funeral honours in the form hereafter mentioned on their way to the Nais-road, whence they will be conveyed with an escort of cavalry to Palmerstown, the Earl's seat in the county of Kildare.

The procession will move from the place of reception in the following order:—

Tenantry (150) of the late Earl of Mayo.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Nugent.
Cavalry bands, massed.
King's Dragoon Guards.

Officers and Seamen of her Majesty's ship the *Enchantress*.
Three companies of Sailors and Marines from her Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, under the command of Captain Spain, R.N.

The Pennon.
Infantry bands, massed.
Guard of Honour (100 men), Corkstream Guards.
The Banner of the Order of the Star of India, in charge of Knights of St. Patrick on Horseback.

Cork Herald, Molyneux C. J. Betham, Esq.
The General Commanding the Forces and General Staff.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's carriages.

Sir T. Erskine Perry, Vice-President of the Council for India.
Sir John Kaye, K.C.S.I., Secretary to Political Department for India.
M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India.

The Earl's Banner.

The Earl's Coronet, on a Black Cushion.
Three Aides-de-Camp THE BODY, Three Aides-de-Camp
on Bannerol. borne on a Gun- Bannerol. on
Horseback. carriage. Horseback.

Ulster King of Arms—Sir Bernard Burke, C.B.

Officers' Guard of Honour of Cavalry.

Chief Mourner:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, K.G., on Horseback.

Aides-de-Camp in Waiting, on Horseback.

Mourners:—

The present Earl of Mayo.	Hon. Maurice Bourke.
Hon. Algernon Bourke.	Hon. John Bourke.
Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P.	Hon. Terence Bourke.
Hon. Charles Bourke.	Hon. and Rev. Geo. Bourke.
Lord Leonfield.	Hon. Henry Bourke.
Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P.	Colonel William Mure.

Alfred Montgomery, Esq.

Captain Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp to the late Viceroy of India.

Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten.

Carabineers.

The Lord Mayor.

Such of the Nobility, Privy Councillors, Judges, State Officers, members of Parliament, Civil Service, and general public who wish to attend will assemble in Sackville-street, and fall into the Procession after the State Carriages of the Lord Mayor.

The streets will be lined and the flags half-mast high. The line of route will be from North Wall, over Carlisle-bridge, by Westmoreland-street, College-green, Dame-street, Parliament-street, Essex-bridge, the Quays, to Park-gate.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will arrive in state from Dublin Castle at the North Wall, and will there take his place as chief mourner. The procession, having been marshalled, will begin to move at 12 o'clock, and the firing of minute guns from the Wellington Testimonial in the park will also commence. The funeral march will be played by the massed bands with solemn effect as the cortege proceeds along the route.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, Mr. R. H. Elliot, Indian coffee planter, author of a work entitled "The Coffee Planter in Mysore," was examined on the state of agriculture in that province, the capabilities of the soil, the condition of public works, and the means of irrigation and cultivation of the soil. The information elicited was to the effect that the soil of Mysore is too poor to grow any sort of cereals except those it is accustomed to, such as the indigenous grains. Irrigation works are too costly for so poor a land to support; although Mysore, as a semi-regulation province, must ultimately improve as a producing country with the introduction of European modes of agriculture. Mysore would derive great advantage from the assistance of the Forestry Department, who might extend its operations to the planting of trees, the cultivation of the tea plant; also in the production of fuel and artificial manure. The witness's political panacea for developing the resources of India was to establish regular communication between the native people and the Government of India by means of those "Consultative Councils" which had been before recommended. Mr. Elliot held before the committee extreme opinions regarding our modern Indian policy much resembling those of a previous witness (Mr. Geddes), but to the interrogations of Sir Stafford Northcote (who occupied the chair during Mr. Ayrton's absence), the witness said he would not be bound by any opinions he had published or expressed. His opinions were now bearing the test of a studious investigation of the Indian Financial system. His views would be explained in a new edition of his book, and in an essay he was preparing for *Fraser's Magazine*. He sustained the honesty of his convictions that our British policy was wrong in India by mentioning that he had sold out Indian stock of which he was the trustee, on the ground that he did not consider the security lastingly safe.

The witness had observed in India that the natives had been gradually losing faith and confidence in British rule, and were withdrawing from money obligations with us, as they anticipated one day that a "smash" would come, and therefore they would rather hoard than confide their means to the India funds. He considered that the large revenue from the opium trade solely saved our Exchequer from a bankruptcy. As regarded the material condition of Mysore as a province, Mr. Elliot stated that he had not succeeded in cultivating with a profit anything there except coffee. The great deficiency in the supply of water, and the cost of its application to the soil, also the scarcity of proper sorts of manure, natural and artificial, greatly interfered with profitable cultivation. The Public Works Department had endeavoured to improve matters by erecting water works, which had, however, been allowed to fall into ruin. There were some ancient tanks, &c., which remained also in ruins. In Mysore the cultivators preferred their primitive modes of cultivation. It was premature to adopt agricultural improvements in Mysore at present. Ploughing and drilling in the Euro-

pean fashion the natives could not comprehend, and ludicrous applications of the drill and plough had been made in their dark ignorance by the natives. The witness was next questioned on his experience of the succession of famines in India, but he did not speak from personal observation so much as literary inquiry in respect to the famines and their depopulating and decimating effects.

Mr. Elliot suggested that the very fact of having opened up communication by railways, &c., with certain agricultural parts of Bengal had perhaps assisted in producing the calamity of famines. The peasantry were induced to grow new crops for European merchandise, while they neglected their indigenous and largely-producing grains, such as rice, &c. Hence, when they returned to their usual cultivation the crops failed from want of time to restore the strength of the soil. While waiting for the hoped-for crop climatic influences were against them, and famines were the consequence. He had a plan of forming extensive Government granaries against famine, but in answer to numerous questions the witness admitted that the knowledge that such stores were ready to be supplied in alleviation of distress might lead to trading speculations in connection with the stores, and probably the peasantry also, knowing there was help at hand in the case of failure of crops, would cease to cultivate with that attention which necessity compelled. There was, moreover, the difficulty to get over of the enormous expense of supplying granaries from the European markets, and then sending the grain up the country. In answer to other questions relating to the Public Works Department, his (Mr. Elliot's) plan was to abandon centralisation, and allow all necessary works to be executed on the recommendation of local municipalities, or on the representations of native and other collectors and the European civil engineers who had surveyed the country. He approved of the "consultative councils" principle of Sir Donald Macleod and Sir Bartle Frere. It was, probably, capable of leading to the development of the agricultural, as well as social, resources of India. There was another reform he would practically carry out, in view to the more economical collection of the revenue of the Madras Presidency for instance, viz., to abolish the Board of Revenue at Madras, and let the duties devolve on one manager, with a staff of collectors. This would save some large salaries paid to the members of the present Board of Revenue.

On Tuesday the committee examined Mr. E. F. Harrison, Controller-general of Accounts, Calcutta, and his head assistant, Mr. Gay, on the expenditure on the collection of the revenues of Bengal. The numerous items of expenditure that made up the sum of about three millions sterling, and the annual expense of collecting the revenue were gone over *seriatim* with the witnesses, the latter constantly referring to accounts, Blue-books, &c., as an assistance to their answers. The inquiry into the whole question was elaborately gone into; but the intricate character of details prevents anything more than a mere summary of the evidence. It was elicited that the rights of the hereditary native collectors of land revenue to be paid a percentage on collection had been commuted for salaries, which salaries, however, had been on a very low scale as compared with the pay of the European covenanted revenue collectors. Mr. Fawcett obtained the admission from the witnesses that the native collectors had been dealt with unjustly by the Government in respect to their present mode of remuneration. There was another apparent abuse connected with the European Civil Service; and that was the employment of so many military officers on civil duties connected with the revenue, who obtained extra pay in this manner without performing the official work that the regular civil servants did. Explanations were given as to the relative status of military and civil servants in connection with the revenue duties. The military officers were taken on in the Civil Service, although already there existed a plethora of junior civil servants ready to do the work at a much cheaper rate than the military officials were paid. A system so redolent of abuses had the effect of rendering the expense of collecting the revenue much more costly than it needed to be. A numerous signed petition to Parliament had emanated from the Civil Service of India, objecting to the military incubus pressing on the Civil Service. In some parts of India the European civil servants were too numerous, in others not numerous enough; but at any rate it was an injustice to prevent the junior civilians from getting promotion through military men irregularly stopping the way. The witness stated that the instituting of native scholarships in England and also in India had not much improved the status of natives as civilians, but there had been some additions of native civil servants through the success of native gentlemen in obtaining the scholarships. It was elicited that military officers in acting civil employments in Oudh were actively employed, and deserved the civil pay they received in lieu of military pay. It had been the case that Oudh had been, at the time of the annexation, denuded of civilians for the service, because in the regulation of the province economy was necessary, and few could be found to accept the low salaries offered for the collection of the revenue. In Oudh there had been some unfairness in the apportionment of appointments to the covenanted servants, but the junior civil servants had been the sufferers. Witness thought that the efficiency of military officers was impaired for the army by their taking acting

employ and allowances from the Civil Service. Native collectors of revenue are paid an annual sum in commutation of their agency percentage, which was their heritage. After some inquiries into the cost of the collection of the opium revenue and the revenue derived from forest conservancy, the committee adjourned.

On Friday the examination of the witnesses, Messrs. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General of Accounts, Calcutta, and Mr. Gay, was resumed, the subjects inquired into being the charges on the collection of Customs, salt, and opium. It being ascertained that the cost of Customs collection in the Bombay Presidency was heavier than either of the other Presidencies, Sir S. Northcote inquired why this was the case in a minor Presidency, while the collection of the general taxes was not so unusually costly; and the reply, as we understood, was that the Customs-house at Bombay is a very large establishment. The gross taxation of Bombay Presidency was through Customs dues. The whole question of the administration of the salt revenue was under the consideration of the Government of India. As it stands, the salt duty might be assimilated to a sort of poll-tax all over India, as regards the consumers. The charges on collection might be much reduced. The re-establishment of the local manufacture of salt in Oudh had been recently sanctioned experimentally, and the same measure would be extended to the North-Western Provinces within the Customs line. The salt duties now range from one and a-half rupees to three and a quarter rupees per maund. The next subject inquired into was the opium monopoly, and the same ground was gone over as was taken last year. The last subject taken was the coinage of India, and it appeared that two out of the three mints established at the Presidency had been abandoned, as one was all that was necessary.

Miscellaneous.

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.—The Indian reliefs for the season 1872-73 are now definitely arranged. The outgoing regiments will be the 10th Hussars, and 43rd, 40th, 67th, and 51st Regiments, with a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery. The home reliefs will comprise the 28th Hussars, the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, 2nd battalion 10th, 2nd battalion 24th, 2nd battalion 21st Regiments, and a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery.

DEATH OF SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART.—The death is announced of Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, Bart. The deceased baronet was born in 1802, and was formerly in the Royal Navy. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Henry, born in 1831. He was formerly in the Rifle Brigade, and has the honour to wear the Victoria Cross for personal bravery at Lucknow, and in addition was appointed Judge-Advocate-General of the Forces during the Chinese War of 1860-61.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £392,400; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £7,600. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11½d. will receive 76 per cent.; and on Bombay at that price 50 per cent. Those above in full.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the exports to India by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the dates given:—From Southampton, per *Simla*, 11th April, 1872: To Bombay, gold, £23,510, silver £36,000; to Calcutta, silver, £30,000; to Penang, silver, £39,860; to Singapore, silver, £88,650; to Hong Kong, silver, £103,070; to Shanghai, silver, £22,175. From Southampton, per *Ceylon*, 18th April, 1872: To Bombay, gold, £20,000. Price of Silver: Bar, 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 0¾d. per oz. standard; dollars: old, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new, 5s. 0½d.; five francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

LADY MAYO.—The members of the late Government, by whom Lord Mayo was appointed Governor-General of India, have signed a note addressed to Lady Mayo, expressive of their condolence with her Ladyship and admiration of the character of her late husband. This note has been signed by every member of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet. Her Majesty the Queen has on two occasions, before and since her arrival in England, communicated to Lady Mayo expressions of sympathy under her bereavement. In Friday night's *Gazette* it is announced that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, to be Honorary Lady of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty.

OUTPOST DUTIES.—A committee, consisting of Major-Gen. D. Lysons, C.B. (president), Col. Herbert, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General Head-quarters; Col. Sir A. Alison, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Aldershot; Col. Weare, C.B., 50th Regiment; and Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, assembled at Aldershot on Thursday for the purpose of compiling a small book of instructions for infantry outposts for officers and non-commissioned officers, and suggesting any modifications in the portion of the field exercise alluding to pickets. Another committee, composed of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, C.B. (president); Colonel Marshal, 2nd Life Guards; Colonel Baker, 10th Hussars; and Colonel Herbert, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, also assembled to draw up similar instructions for cavalry.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Italian Government has been signed. It is stated that the Peninsular Navigation Company is going to establish a new harbour at Venice.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on Saturday the petition of Colonel Dyke, the holder of a deed of annuity issued by the India and London Life Assurance Company, praying for an order to wind up that Company, which had been amalgamated with the European. Mr. Glasse and Mr. Graham Hastings supported the petition, which was opposed by Mr. Jackson, who appeared for the India and London Life Assurance Company, which he said in 1860 made an arrangement with the European Assurance Society, whereby the latter company, in consideration of a payment of £14,700, undertook to indemnify the former against all its liabilities. Counsel for the petitioner, in reply, said the European undertook to indemnify the India Company only against life policies. It was not the fact that Colonel Dyke had accepted the European in lieu of the India Company as his debtor. The Vice-Chancellor decided that nothing had been done by Colonel Dyke amounting to a novation of contract, and he granted the usual order for the winding up of the India and London Life Assurance Company.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation was held on April 18, at the offices of the corporation, Threadneedle-street; the chair was occupied by Mr. James Blyth. The Chairman stated that the report set forth so fully the state of the affairs of the corporation that he need not trouble the shareholders with any lengthened remarks. He thought they would consider that the directors had presented a very satisfactory and favourable report of the proceedings of the corporation for the past year. The present dividend of 6 per cent. has now been maintained for six years, notwithstanding the difficulties which had surrounded Eastern banking during that period. This was mainly to be attributed to the vigilance and ability of the officers, both at home and abroad; and he was happy to say that the corporation held a very high position amongst Eastern banking institutions. Since the commencement of the present year the directors had continued to receive the most satisfactory reports from the East, which showed that the corporation continued to maintain its high position abroad, and there was every prospect of a continuance of that prosperity. In conclusion, the Chairman moved the reception of the report and accounts. Dr. Thom seconded the resolution, and congratulated the proprietors on the great prosperity which continued to attend the operations of the corporation. He expressed the great confidence which he felt in the management of the bank, both in this country and in the East. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, April 18.—THE GRANT TO LADY MAYO.—MR. GLADSTONE: I wish to make a short statement, which I think may be for the convenience of the House, with respect to the motion which stands for to-morrow evening in the name of the hon. member for Waterford, who has given notice of his intention to bring under the consideration of the House the subject of the further provision for the widow of the lamented Lord Mayo. I am not sure whether my hon. friend will be able to bring it on, but the House will feel it is a subject with regard to which suspense is to be deprecated. (Hear, hear.) When her Majesty's Government first had the sad occasion put before them which led to the consideration of this question, they of course thought it their duty to look back to the precedents which appeared to be most nearly analogous to the case of Lord Mayo, with reference to determining both the amount and the source of a proper provision for the widow of that distinguished and excellent person. Upon examination of these precedents we of course found, as might be expected, that none of them precisely corresponded with the case before us. Those which we principally took into consideration were the cases of the widows of Mr. Perceval, Lord Elgin, and Lord Raglan, all of which were in some respects analogous, though none of them presented a complete analogy. We could not arrive at the conclusion for ourselves that it would be consistent with the rules such a series of precedents might be said to constitute that we should make a proposal beyond that which was granted by the Indian Council, and that we should move the Secretary of State for India to urge his Council to make any further grant. The course taken by my hon. friend the member for Waterford in placing his motion upon the paper has given us ample opportunity of ascertaining what is the state of feeling in the House, and there is no question that there is a very general desire in the House, by no means prevailing in any one quarter of it more than another, that some further provision should be made. (Cheers.) I should not be doing full justice to the case if I did not add there is a corresponding feeling out of doors. We thought it our duty to form our conclusions according to what appeared to be the rules applicable to the case; we do not at all contend that the same limitation applies to Parliament, nor do we think it our duty to carry our own opinions, so formed, to

the point of resistance to the general desire. On the contrary, we think any such resistance in a matter of this kind would be a public evil far more serious than any deviation, if there be any deviation, from the strict rule in the consideration of the further provision for Lady Mayo. It is, therefore, our intention to take the matter into consideration—I am not prepared to state at this moment in what precise form, but I am prepared to state, as far as regards the substance of the motion of my hon. friend, that we are prepared to concur in the opinion that it is well, under the circumstances, that an addition should be made to the provision already made. I will only say in conclusion that it is far more agreeable to me to make that announcement and to concur in that course than it would have been to adopt any other line of action, for we are very deeply sensible that every claim that can apply to a case of this kind does exist in the case of the distinguished person the loss of whom we all so much deplore. While making this intimation we, of course, leave it open to my hon. friend to pursue the course he may think best.—**MR. OSBORNE:** After the satisfactory statement just made by the Prime Minister, I think I should be wanting in respect to him and to the House generally if I did not say I am sure that statement will be received by the majority of the House and by the people of the country as a most generous exposition of the sentiments of the Government. Under these circumstances I cannot hesitate to at once withdraw the motion which stands in my name for to-morrow night. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, April 19.—ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—In reply to Major ARBUTHNOT, Mr. GRANT DUFF said it was not the practice for officers to take their horses with them either going or returning from India. The Secretary of State did not intend to make any compensation on account of the sudden withdrawal of the Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Mr. Grove, from Colonel Ross, late Madras Staff Corps, in favour of bonus claims; by Major Morgan, from Major E. M. Norie, her Majesty's Staff Corps, praying for redress of grievance on the principle admitted in Clause 4 of Army Regulation Bill of 1871, also from Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Williams, Bombay Staff Corps, with similar prayer.

India Office.

April 20, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. H. Pawsey, A. R. Thompson, P. Whalley, W. Irvine, A. P. Howell, C. J. O. Mayne (Uncov.), W. C. Wood (Uncov.), C. W. Hope (Uncov.), T. Allen (Uncov.), R. E. Acklowe (Uncov.), F. M. Bland (Uncov.), W. Rigby (Uncov.), and A. K. Blackall (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. F. Winter (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. A. Acworth.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. S. Obbard, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. B. Elliott, Staff Corps; Major F. H. Inglefield, Staff Corps; Capt. H. B. Lockwood, Cav.; Capt. C. J. Durand, Staff Corps; Capt. N. J. Jones, Staff Corps; Major F. B. Foote, Staff Corps; Conductor R. H. Tear; Capt. T. F. Bruce, Staff Corps; Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, Staff Corps; Capt. A. McC. Bruce, Staff Corps; Capt. J. R. Marett, Staff Corps; Major J. Graham, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major W. O. Swanston, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. C. Galoway, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. L. Cabusac, Staff Corps; Conductor E. F. Fox.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. Hurley, 6 mo.; Mr. G. W. V. Yule (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. H. Tyler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. Hatchell, 6 mo.; Capt. W. Barwell, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major J. Miller, M.D., 6 mo.; Deputy Asst. comy. J. Haddock, 3 mo.; Capt. H. Tulloch, R.E., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. E. H. R. Langley, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. J. R. Walker.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. F. Pritchard, R.E.; Capt. W. Hay, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. E. Francis.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. E. Master.

STAFF CORPS.—Government has ruled that officers who are probationers for the Staff Corps are not entitled to transport for a horse, when proceeding by rail or sea from one station to another, to pass the examination for admission to the Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHASE—The wife of Harvey Chase, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, April 16.
FRANKLAND—The wife of Capt. C. Frankland, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a daughter, at the Isle of Wight, April 11.
HARRISON—The wife of Edward Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Norwood, April 11.
MAGAN—The wife of Capt. Tilson S. Magan, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—SHEEPSHANKS.—Francis Day, Surgeon major, Madras Army, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, at Coventry, April 13.
ELLIS—CHAPMAN.—J. Ellis, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Rose, daughter of Samuel Chapman, at Piccadilly, April 16.

DEATHS.

BELLASIS—A. F. Bellasis, Bombay Civil Service, on board the steamship *Urano*, on his passage home, March 23.
BLAKE—W. William Blake, Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, at Burlington-gardens, April 13, aged 46.
DREW—Edward Drew, formerly of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, aged 38, April 12.
JACKSON—Mary R., widow of Colville C. C. Jackson, Bengal Civil Service, at Jersey, April 7.
LUMSDEN—Walter Lumsden, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Rome, April 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 11. City of Foochow, Kurrachee; St. Leonardi, Calcutta.—12. Khersonese, Calcutta; str. Red Gauntlet, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Excelsior, Bombay.—13. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botelebhoe, Calcutta; David G. Fleming, Calcutta; Warwick Castle, Calcutta; H.M.S. Dryad, East Indies; str. Taurus, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—14. H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay; Persian Empire, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—15. Proteus, Bassem; Aphrodite, Calcutta.—16. Rajmahal, Calcutta; str. J. C. Stephenson, Calcutta, &c.; Oxford, Rangoon; str. Derby, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—17. Star of Greece, Calcutta.—18. str. Aida, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Vicksburg, Calcutta.—20. Str. Redewater, Bombay; British Queen, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer *Sirius*, April 10, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Molloy and two children, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Miss Cave, Miss Cooper, Miss Woodford, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Biss, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mrs. Perren and three children, Mrs. F. P. Goodridge and child, Mrs. and Miss Archer, Mrs. H. A. Smith and two children, Mrs. Oghourne and three children, Mr. Scrimgeour and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Garnett and two children, Mr. Smith, Capt. L. Smith, Lieut. Money-Kyrle, Major Lockhart, Mr. Stockley, Capt. Durand, Capt. N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arncliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. McBean, Mrs. McBryde, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Cummings, Mr. McKilligan, two Messrs. Cooper, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Heelis.

DEPARTURES.

April 10. Peveril of the Peak, Galles; str. Lord Clyde, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Broughty Castle, Calcutta; Callixene, Bombay.—11. City of Athens, Calcutta; Sea Queen, Calcutta; Montrose, Galles.—12. Bertram Rigby, Bombay; str. Orchis, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Stewart Lane, Bombay; str. Yorkshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Lena, Madras.—13. Hurkarru, Madras; Wiltshire, Calcutta; str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Emily, Madras; Peri, Penang; str. Albatross, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—14. British Army, Calcutta.—17. Seafield, Colombo.—18. Str. Good Hope, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, April 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. F. L. Phillips. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Walkden, Mr. Air.
Per str. Nyanza, April 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Richie, Capt. C. R. Raynardson, Capt. A. Stewart. For MADRAS.—Lord Hobart, Lady Hobart. For CEYLON.—Rev. J. Patterson.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Coimbatore, Calcutta to Liverpool, Feb. 17, 35 S., 21 E.
Summer Cloud, Shields to Calcutta, April 10, 43 N., 11 W.
Victoria Cross, Calcutta to Dundee, March 12, off St. Helena.
Mogul, Sunderland to Rangoon, Jan. 14, 40 S., 3 W.
Ann Hidston, Liverpool to Bombay, 59 days out.
Ganges, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 15, 25 S., 25 W.
Dorette, Newcastle to Maulmain, March 15, 1 N., 27 W.
Persia, Liverpool to Rangoon, Feb. 10, 27 S., 27 W.
Pegasus, Liverpool to Rangoon, April 8, 43 N., 14 W.
Clara, for Bombay, March 20, 10 N., 26 W.
David G. Fleming, Calcutta to Dundee, March 6, 22 N., 38 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A new woodlock has been fitted to the rudder of the China, Mossman, from Shields to Bombay, which vessel put into Lisbon, on April 7, without lightening the vessel, and she is to proceed on April 11.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, the Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Hobart, and Lieut. J. S. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Condy, and Mrs. Haig.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Highmoor, and Mr. and Mrs. Knox.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Jamieson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. R. Maxwell, and Mr. A. Wright.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Miss West, and Mr. Munro.

MAY 9.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woolcott.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Lockhart.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. K. Comber, and Dr. Dundas.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Capt. Bayley.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Berens, and Lieut. J. Petley.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Kalb.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. C. H. Langdon.

MAY 16.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. F. R. Francis.

MAY 23.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Arathoon.
 BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.

FROM the Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations at Ootacamund for 1870-71, we learn that the growth of the plants has been very satisfactory. The older plants of the various medicinal kinds have grown from shrubs into trees 22 or 23 feet high, and 18 to 21 inches in girth. Of the Cinchona Succirubra the finest samples reach a height of 30 feet with a girth of 3. Three thousand five hundred plants of the *Calisaya* kind have been permanently planted out on two acres of new land. With this exception the work of the year has been confined to filling up failures, and planting along the roadside. Among the new species of plants lately introduced is the Pitayo bark, which appears to be hardy and well-suited to the climate. A lanceolate variety of *Calisaya* introduced from Java makes but slow growth at Ootacamund. During the year 51,353 lbs. of fresh bark were supplied to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. From 1,000 eight-year-old plants of *C. Succirubra*, as much as 2,560 lbs. have been or will be extracted during this year. This average of more than 2½ lbs. to each tree will yield at the present rates of 2s. 8d. to 3s. a pound a clear profit of at least a rupee a pound. After the tenth year an increasing profit may be yearly expected, with a steady improvement in the quality of the bark. In the cheaper kinds of bark it is unlikely that India will ever compete successfully in the home market with America, where the plant grows wild, and its culture which is yearly spreading costs nothing. In the finer kinds of bark, however, a successful competition is far from unlikely, if the mopping process be steadily applied. Under this process each successive renewal of bark will become more valuable than the last, until red bark yields from 10 to 12 per cent. of crystallisable alkaloids containing from 6 to 8 per cent. of pure quinine, while 8 or 10 per cent. of the latter may be expected from the crown barks. In that case India would defy competition, for no such bark, it appears, could be obtained from America.

MUSKETRY.—NATIVE REGIMENTS.—With reference to the instructions contained in Part III. of the Native Musketry Regulations, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the wing officers only of regiments of native infantry armed with Enfield rifles are to be struck off all regimental and garrison duties during the time the companies of their respective wings are engaged in executing the annual course of musketry drill and practice; but it is to be distinctly understood that the wing subalterns and other attached European officers are, when not actually employed on other duties, to assist the wing officers in superintending the musketry drills and practices of their men. Whenever the rifle range is situated so distant from the regimental lines as to necessitate the encampment of the company at musketry, a wing subaltern, or other attached European subaltern officer, should, when practicable, be sent to reside in camp, to assist the wing officer. After the annual course of practice has been completed by all the companies of a regiment, a European subaltern officer will be struck off all duty to superintend the drill and practice of the casuals and non-exercised men, whenever there may be a sufficient number of those classes available to form a squad of five or more individuals.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
 Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 25.
 Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 3.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.
 each additional 4 oz., 7d.
 Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.
 each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	1,000 sa
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	96½ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	equivalent to
4½ per Cent. of 1858-57	£100.
4½ per Cent. of 1872	101 ½
5 per Cent. of 1858-57	100 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	108 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 3/4d.	1s. 11½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 3/4d.	1s. 11½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 3/4d.	1s. 11½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 9½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 9/16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	...	...	205 to 207
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	110½ to 110¾
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	102½ to 103
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	96½ to 97½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	108½ to 109½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	108½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	102½ to 102½
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	104½ to 105
Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	...	104½ to 105
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888 ...	...	...	103½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100½ to 101
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	21s. to 26s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	104½ to 105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	2 to 2½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	100 to 110
Stock	E. Indian ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilkhand, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	104½ to 105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	4	4 to 4½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15½ to 16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	45½ to 46½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	45½ to 46½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	175 to 180
10	British Australian ...	all	9½ to 9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11½ to 12
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 10½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	9½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9½ to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	...	1 to 1½ pm
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	6½ to 6½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.70	7 to 5 dis.
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 106
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	½ dis. to 55
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	63 to 55
10	Ditto New, 1887 ...	10	2 dis. to par
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	10

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 8; Agra and Madras, April 6; Calcutta, April 5.

THE Bombay papers contain brief summaries of Sir R. Temple's Budget Statement, but these have in a great measure been forestalled by the telegram sent home some weeks ago. It appears however that some of the figures were not quite correctly given. The real surplus for last year was £2,700,000, of which £1,850,000 were due to Opium, and £224,600 to Income-tax. The actual surplus of £1,482,990 referred to the year 1870, not to last year. Owing to the balance in hand from previous loans no loan will be taken this year either in India or England for public works extraordinary. The opium estimate for the same year is reckoned at Rs. 1,200 a chest. Half a million sterling is set down to loss by exchange. The cash balances of twenty-one and a-half millions include one and a-half million overdue to 5 per cent. creditors. The receipts for this year are estimated at £48,771,000, leaving a surplus over outlay estimated at £237,000.

IF the *Times of India* is correctly informed, some forty Bengal officers have received orders to apply for leave to retire from the Service. In this number are included both local and Staff Corps officers. Should they fail within a "reasonable period" of three months to comply with this highly reasonable order, their names, it is hinted, will be transferred to the half-pay list. We would hope for the sake of the officers and the credit of the Indian Government in this country, that there is some mistake in this announcement. It is hardly in keeping with the statement lately made in Parliament by Mr. Grant Duff that some scheme for promoting the retirement of surplus field-officers was under consideration; and the attempt previously made to force a number of Bombay officers out of the service in the face of Parliamentary guarantees had provoked so fierce an outcry and so determined a show of resistance, that any new movement in that direction could only bring the Government into worse discredit than ever.

THE remainder of General Brownlow's Column of the Loshai Field Force landed in Calcutta from Chittagong on Tuesday,

April 2, and Thursday the 4th, General Brownlow and his Staff bringing up the last detachments. In Cachar, General Bourchier's head-quarters, the 4th N.I. were the only troops remaining, after the departure of the General and his Staff on the 19th March. Six or seven hundred coolies still remained in Sylhet. The 22nd P.N.I. left Chattak on the 19th and 22nd. Most of the officers of the Force are said to be suffering more or less from the poor diet and constant exposure to which they had been subjected, and the *Englishman* repeats a rumour that Lord Napier has requested the medical officers to report on the quality of the provisions issued to the Europeans in the Force.

MR. A. D. SASSOON gave the Governor of Bombay a splendid entertainment in honour of his approaching departure. Eight hundred guests were present at the ball, including one Parsee lady, the wife of a Mr. D. Kama, the first lady of her race who has ever joined in public in a square or a round dance. "Her picturesque costume of soft white silk (says the *Bombay Gazette* reporter) looked particularly graceful as its wearer glided through a quadrille or went through the figures of the Lancers." A number of native gentlemen were looking on, with what feelings we are not told; but the writer credits them with being "pleased at the new opportunity for exercising gracefulness of action" which quadrilles opened out to their wives and daughters. The Governor himself led off the ball with Mrs. Sassoon, who ought, we imagine, to be a Parsee also. In that case she must claim priority even over the courageous Mrs. Kama.

AJMERE, as the centre of "Rajasthan," is to have a memorial of Lord Mayo, to which all the chiefs of the surrounding Rajpoot States are to subscribe their several shares. The Maharajah of Jaipore further proposes, with Lady Mayo's leave, to raise a bronze statue of her husband in the gardens now being laid out between the Ajmere and Sanganeer gates of Jaipore city.

ILL health appears to have hastened Mr. Rivett-Carnac's return to Europe. Mr. Halsey is deemed likely to act as Cotton Commissioner in his absence. Mr. Paul is to officiate as Advocate-General of Bengal.

MAJOR SLADEN has taken up his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst District in British Burmah. It is said that, before leaving India, the King of Siam wrote a letter to the Supreme Government, thanking them for allowing Major Sladen to accompany him during his Indian trip, and acknowledging, in very flattering terms, the good services rendered him by that officer.

WE are not surprised to see it stated in some of the Indian papers that Mr. Cowan intends to sue the editor of the *Friend of India* for his repeated and violent attacks upon him in the matter of the Kuka executions. Whether the report be true or not, the journal in question has gone to what we cannot but think a very unseemly length in its abuse of an officer whose character stands deservedly high in the Punjab, and whose conduct in this particular instance was undergoing inquiry when the attacks were made. It would have been more becoming at least to wait for the upshot of that inquiry before dealing out cruel censures on the strength of altogether imperfect evidence. Certain it is that the Government and the press of the Punjab are of one mind in this matter, and their opinion, we need

hardly say, differs as widely as possible from that of the *Calcutta Journal*, which does not even reflect the general opinion of Calcutta itself. The nearer we travel indeed to the scene of the late commotion, the stronger appears to grow the sympathy with Mr. Cowan and the belief in the wisdom of his mercifully stern proceedings. On this point the *Pioneer* of Allahabad is at one with the journals published in Lahore. What the Sikhs of Amritsar think of the Kuka rising, was clearly shown in their address to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. "We are happy"—they say—"that the Government has adopted most appropriate and excellent measures for controlling this wicked and misguided sect; especially as the measures in question are calculated to deter ill-disposed people from committing mischief in future." Nor did Mr. Davies's reply conceal his frank opinion of the "miscreants," who for years together had abused the forbearance of the Government towards men of all sects, and, "under pretence of religious meetings, had continued to hatch murder, rapine, and treason." The well-informed writer of a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* declares with evident truth, that the Patiala authorities are all on Mr. Cowan's side, and believe that "the blowing away from guns alone met the emergency." In their view, to have acted otherwise would have led to the dethronement of the present Rajah in favour of his uncle. It is worth noting on the same writer's authority, that whereas on the day before the executions hundreds of Kukas were flaunting their peculiar head-dresses in the immediate neighbourhood, on the day after not one of them was to be seen wearing his turban in other than the general fashion. It is again asserted, too, by informants on the spot that the sudden departure of the 14th Sikhs from Jalandhur to Rawal Pindi sprang from a discreet desire to remove them from a neighbourhood haunted by plotters of the dangerous sect. If it be true that they have been relieved by a Hindustani regiment, there may be good grounds for this view of the matter.

ALL this, of course, hardly amounts to sufficient proof that Mr. Cowan was justified in acting as he did. But it tends strongly to convict of rash unfairness those who have hastened to condemn him without a hearing. So far as it goes, it all speaks loudly in Mr. Cowan's favour, and we have little doubt that what else was needed to clear him altogether has been duly laid before his judges. Meanwhile, there is some significance in the opinion which the head of the Loodiana police appears to have expressed touching Mr. Cowan's suspension. He does not stand alone in thinking that "the utility of the executions has been annulled or considerably qualified" by a proceeding which the Punjab Government is known to have deprecated on similar grounds.

ONE of the Madras papers gives a delightful extract from a leading-article headed "Les Koukas," which appeared in a French journal, name not given. It appears that the first success of "Les Koukas" has "caused an immense sensation throughout India." We are next informed that "their insurrection is connected with that of the Loshais." The theatre of the war is said to be "between the sources of the Indus and those of the Brahmaputra, which lie at the foot of the Himalayas at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal." Our readers will be amused to hear that "England has done all she can to cut off the revolution from China," for which purpose she has despatched some regiments into the north of Burmah, and these "ask for nothing better than to join the movement." To crown all, "the Emperor of Burmah has refused to receive the English envoy whom he had reason to suspect; and on his side General Bouchier, who commands the English expedition, suspects the whole country, and has added a force of 279 policemen to his corps." Our first thought on reading this wonderful tissue of true-seeming fictions and plausible absurdities was to smile at the clever funning of the Madras editor; but then it occurred to us that only a Celtic brain could have spun so exquisite a tangle out of a few disconnected facts. The writer must have begun by confounding the Kookas with the Kookies, and then proceeded to display his genius for putting two and two together with the sublime contempt of his countrymen for historical and geographical accuracy.

THE latest telegrams announce Lord Northbrook's arrival at Bombay on Friday last. He was to leave that city on the 30th for Calcutta, resting one night at Allahabad, and arriving at Calcutta on Friday, the 3rd May. Lord Napier, the acting Viceroy, starts for England on the 7th, *via* Galle.

It appears from a *Times* telegram of yesterday's date that a Panthay Embassy from Yunnan has left Calcutta for England with sealed letters for the Queen, imploring her, it is supposed, to help the Panthays in their protracted struggle against the Chinese. We fear that they are only coming on a bootless errand, whatever might be said for them in the interests of inland trade between India and China.

THE first steamer that has ever gone through the Paumben Channel appears to be the *Harefield*, whose commander, Captain Farrar, took her through the other day in twenty minutes, without any mishap. The channel in question, which divides Ceylon from the Madras coast, narrows in one place to a Pass about 150 feet wide and 150 yards long, cut out of the solid rock. The *Harefield* was lightened until it drew only ten and a-half feet of water, but the Pass itself has a minimum depth of fourteen feet, which might for a moderate outlay be increased to a depth sufficient for large steamers fully laden. Such is the opinion of Captain Farrar, whose experience bears out the statements of competent judges in this country. The question of improving and deepening a channel, the passage through which would save from thirty-six to forty-eight hours on the road from Suez to Calcutta, becomes more and more pressing in view of the steadily increasing traffic through the Suez Canal. Time in these days counts for much, and shipowners would gladly pay a moderate charge for the use of a short cut which on the double voyage would save them three or four days' expenses at the least.

A MORE imposing state-funeral was never perhaps witnessed in Dublin than that which took place last Thursday in honour of India's late Viceroy. "No element," says the *Times* reporter, "was wanting to make the ceremonial worthy of the occasion and of the country." As a mark of imperial homage paid to a distinguished and lamented servant of the State, it seems to have been peculiarly impressive, surpassing in this respect even the funeral of the popular Duke of Rutland in 1787. The Viceroy of Ireland as chief mourner headed a procession in which many leading statesmen of both parties and nations bore their part. The India Office was worthily represented by Mr. Grant Duff, Sir John Kaye, and Sir Erskine Perry; the Marquis of Lorne standing for his father, the Duke of Argyll, who was too ill to be present himself. The son of General Barrow, Commissioner of Oudh, was also among the mourners. The whole ceremony was in keeping with the splendour which had marked Lord Mayo's viceregal progresses; while the simpler habits of his private life were illustrated in the more homely ceremony with which his body was afterwards borne to its last resting-place in his native county of Kildare.

AN important meeting was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh, to consider the question of a memorial to the late Earl of Mayo. A goodly gathering of noblemen and gentry betokened the deep interest taken in the subject which had brought them together. The best speeches on the occasion seem to have been those of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby. In reference to Lord Mayo's Indian career the former especially dwelt on the wide personal influence wielded by the late Viceroy over all classes and races in India:—

Sometimes a great man had gained the devotion of the army, but he was viewed with suspicion by the Civil Service. Sometimes it was the reverse. Sometimes a Governor general, from his personal qualities, could count upon the enthusiastic devotion of the European community; but he had found that by some means, which he could not penetrate, he had alienated from himself the feelings of the native princes. But in the case of Lord Mayo, whether it was the Army or the Civil Service, the European community or the native Princes, all were alike devoted to him—(cheers)—and at this moment in India all these classes and all these individuals are mourning his loss with not less sincerity than those who are assembled in this room.

The secret of this he ascribed to Lord Mayo's "noble presence, his cordial manner, the magnificence of his life, his active accomplishments, his extraordinary power of physical endurance combined with an intuitive knowledge of mankind and an inexorable love of justice, which was only tempered by the abounding generosity of his heart." Lord Mayo in short "was a man who was really beloved."

LORD DERBY pointed to the combination in Lord Mayo of great qualities seldom to be found together. "I have known"—he said—

Other men, though not very many, who were, perhaps, his equals in industry, in clear-sightedness, and in the assemblage of qualities which, united, form what we call a good man of business; and I have known men, though but few, who possessed, perhaps, to an equal extent that generosity of disposition in private and public life, that unfeigned good humour and good temper, which were among the most marked characteristics of our lamented friend; but I do not know if I ever met anyone in whom those two sets of qualities were so equally and so happily united. No discussion could be so dry but Lord Mayo would enliven it with that unforced humour which was one of his greatest social charms. No question could be so difficult or so complicated but that his simple, straightforward way of looking at it was quite sure of suggesting something of which you had not thought before.

The late Viceroy's kindly bearing towards all was "not a matter of calculation, but the result of nature." He did and said kind and generous things neither from political motives nor even from a sense of duty, but "because it was his nature and he could not help it." The only speaker who seems to have known him in India was Lord Sandhurst, his sometime colleague, who bore witness to his quick yet thorough comprehension of all business details, and to the immense labour he bestowed on "one of the most difficult negotiations"—the treaty with the Ameer of Kabul—"on which a Governor-General had ever been engaged." In dealing too with a great financial crisis, he "did not shrink from those measures which we are accustomed to think would cover a ruler with unpopularity." It was not the least, we may add, of Lord Mayo's achievements, that his personal popularity endured so little damage from one of the most unpopular measures which a Governor-General ever had to carry out.

A SUGGESTION lately thrown out in the *Times* by Captain Dicey goes near, we think, to solving a difficult problem connected with the passage of the British Channel. There is no need to dwell on the miseries endured by those who have to cross the Straits of Dover in the wretched little steamers now plying between the ports on either side. *Quis talia fundo Temperet a lacrymis?*—one might almost say. To avert the horrors of that Middle Passage all kinds of schemes have repeatedly been broached, including a tunnel under the Straits and a line of very large steamers across them. All such schemes however were more or less open to objection on account of their cost or their impracticable nature. If the large steamers for instance had a proportional draught, none of the existing harbours could take them in. If they were built for light draught, they would be almost certain to founder in very bad weather. Captain Dicey however, who seems to have roughed it for many years in the old East Indian Marine, appears to have hit upon a safe, easy, and cheap method of dealing with the difficulties that beset the question. The chief of these are "the rolling and pitching of the vessel and the deficiency of accommodation on deck for passengers;" and his aim is to get rid of these without increasing the vessel's draught on the one hand, or making it crank and unseaworthy on the other, and without diminishing the present rates of speed. All this he proposes to accomplish by applying the lessons taught him in his voyages through Eastern Seas. Some of our readers must have seen the "outriggers" that ply in the harbour of Point de Galle—long cranky boats hollowed out of tree-trunks, and steadied in the water by a log of timber fixed to the end of two wooden outriggers which project some way from the vessel's side. Some of these vessels, carrying between one hundred and two hundred tons burden, will ride steadily in a heavy swell that causes a large steamer to roll its ports under water. Improving on the hint thus offered him, Captain Dicey proposes to build a double steamer of large size; each hull to be 400 feet long, twenty feet beam, and twenty feet depth of hold, but drawing only six feet of water; while the two would be connected by strong arched iron girders thirty-five feet long. The inner side of each hull would be straight as a wall, and paddlewheels should be affixed to that side alone. The deck might be carried over the connecting girders. The hulls would be very sharp at each end, and all need for turning the vessel round would be removed by placing rudders fore and aft. Each hull acting as outrigger to the other, with a proper length of girder between them, the rolling of the vessel would be reduced to a minimum; there would be ample room for passengers and cargo; and so long as the girders held, the vessel would be absolutely safe from turning over, in spite of its tall sides and very light draught. Here surely we may see our way to abolishing the drawbacks of the Channel passage without the great cost of deepening harbours, or the fearful risk of building large steamers to draw

very little water. It is possible indeed that no girders might stand the enormous strain involved in the working of such a vessel; but if that one difficulty could be met by our naval engineers, no other objection of any real moment seems to hinder an early trial of Captain Dicey's scheme.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—M. N. Coombs, Esq., late of the 35th Bengal L.I., April 13.
MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. William Barclay, officiating wing officer 20th Regt. N.I., at Cannanore, March 27.
BOMBAY.—Frank Gardiner, commander in the late Indian Navy, at Devon, aged 40, April 22. Captain D. Macdonald, late Indian (Bombay) Navy, at Bristol, April 13.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Mooltan, April 26.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Milbank, Miss Newsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. Ryley, Mr. Nelson, Mr. H. Bayley, Mr. Rendall, Mr. Northcote, Miss Browne, Miss Green, Lieut. Lydeard, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hindu, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Macaulay, Capt. Forbes.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mooltan, April 26.—From BRINDISI.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Co. Neel, Dr. and Mrs. Mantell and child, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell, Mr. J. Chastola, Col. Lawrence, Mr. Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. Whitta and infant, Major Stewart, Col. Alexander, Major Prendergast, Mrs. Mail and two children, Col. F. A. B. de Larpent, Mr. Neill, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Carruth, Hon. R. Taber, Col. Boscawen, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and infant, Mr. Connor, Lieut. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Ashy, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and infant. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. G. Hardinge, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. P. B. Beyer, Mr. Barak. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. P. Ramsey, Mr. C. Cave, Mr. J. Waring, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Melitus, Mr. O. J. Melitus, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moway, Col. Dickson, Mrs. Kemp and infant, Capt. O'Dowd.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 29, 1872.

INCOME-TAX EXPERIENCES.

THE *Pioneer*, a paper by no means prone to take anti-official views of things Indian, quotes three significant instances of the way in which the income-tax screw is applied in the Upper Provinces. Scene the first is laid in the court of an English magistrate. A Parsee tried for robbing the house of a *Banya* or grain-dealer, loudly protests his innocence, while the *banya* as loudly bemoans his loss. Some words he lets drop about the "Tikkus," or Income-tax, rouse the Magistrate's suspicions. It appears that the *banya* had prayed for remission of the tax on the ground of the alleged robbery. A visit to his house threw further light on the case. "The hole in the wall turned out to have been made from the inside." In short the *banya* and his friends had clearly trumped up a false charge in order to save the former from paying a hateful impost to which he was not fairly liable.

Scene two represents a *nautch* given by an Oudh Rajah to an English guest. The dancing so pleased the sahib that he offered the dancing-girl whatever reward she pleased. "Protector of the poor"—was her ready answer—"Excuse me from paying the *Tikkus*!" It seemed that she had been assessed to the tax, that next year her assessment was doubled, that her petitions only resulted in still increasing charges, and that she, who only danced in Rajahs' houses, had been twice compelled to perform in those of Government underlings, under the pain of having her assessment again doubled. It would not be so bad, she said, if the charge was always the same, or if the payment of "one big nuzzar" might serve for a lifetime.

Scene three shifts to a ferryboat on a river dividing two districts in Oudh. One or two peasants with their families and flocks are crossing the river. In answer to the questions of an English officer who chanced to be in the same boat, one of the peasants spoke to the following effect:—

Yes, Sahib, I am a shepherd, and also I had twenty bigahs of land; I am running away from that country (pointing backward) on account of the *tikkus*. Two years ago I and my brother were made to pay Rs. 5, and then Rs. 10; I don't know why. I petitioned against it, but the big Sahib would not listen. Then I had to pay Rs. 15. When I petitioned against this a *munshi* came to investigate matters. I had to give him food while he was with me, and he became angry because the *ghos* I gave him was made of sheep's milk; I had no other *ghos*, so he reported that I and my brother could each pay Rs. 15. We were obliged to pay Rs. 30. Yes, we are both living together as one family. We spent altogether nearly Rs. 10 more in stamped paper and costs of attendance at Court. So, after cutting our barley crop this spring, we resolved to leave the country, and we are now doing so. Yes, Sahib, we were very sorry to go; we had built two wells, and had begun to plant a grove. What

can we do? We are coming over the river, because our sister's son, who lives on this side, told us the big *Sahib* here had greatly reduced the tax. No, we did not know that the tax had been reduced everywhere. No, we won't go back now; our land has been given to others, and eight of our sheep have died on the road. We shall settle here in our nephew's village, where we shall not pay any *ticcus*.

Here then we may note three different forms of evil arising from the same cause. In the first case an unfair and heavy assessment led to the making of a false charge against an innocent man. In the second a series of petty oppressions and unfair charges had to be borne with a good grace; and in the third the same kind of unfair and oppressive action drives an ignorant peasant away from his native village and his little farm. The *Pioneer* is not far wrong in arguing that "the only course left to the Government is to improve the tax off the face of the earth."

THE HARBOURS OF THE MADRAS COAST.

MR. GEORGE ROBERTSON, the Civil Engineer sent out some time ago by the India Office to examine the harbours along the Madras coast, has at length sent in the Report which he came home to draw up at his leisure. With regard to the particular question of a close harbour or a breakwater for Madras itself, he avows a certain leaning towards the breakwater, guarded indeed by an admission of ignorance on the cardinal points involved in the very questions he had been expected to decide. "Before any works can be safely commenced," he says, "more must be known regarding the most important points in connection either with a close harbour or a breakwater,—viz., the currents close in shore and the amount of sand in motion at the coast line. The whole success of any scheme depends on this knowledge." We suppose that it formed no part of Mr. Robertson's mission to try and ascertain these points for himself before leaving India. He contents himself at any rate with complaining that trustworthy evidence on these points seems altogether wanting, and proceeds to dissect the conflicting statements contained in the Report of the Committee of 1868; an amount of work which hardly needed the despatch of a special commissioner all the way from England.

If there is so much sand in motion on the shore at Madras, as to defy the controlling power of groynes, and threaten the formation of a fresh beach to the very end of a long pier, then Mr. Robertson would have small faith even in a breakwater. It would certainly still the surf which helps to keep the sand moving, and it would most likely fail, he thinks, in strengthening the inshore currents. In that case the sand would be heaped up behind the breakwater, and the greater the success of the breakwater in creating calm water behind it, "the more certain would be the destruction of the scheme from silting." Pending further information however as to the strength of the inshore currents, Mr. Robertson gives his vote with the committee for a breakwater in preference to an enclosed harbour. His reasons indeed are not theirs, because the shoaling which they fear from the building of solid piers he is inclined to dread from the breakwater also. The latter however would give, he thinks, much more deep water shelter than the harbour, at no greater cost. It would "create a considerable length of sufficiently smooth water at the coast line to enable boats to land or to come to jetties; and vessels can enter and quit more easily from behind a breakwater than through the one entrance of a harbour." Moreover a harbour like that designed by Mr. De Closet, in connection with docks on the island, "would admit so great a swell that vessels would be dashed to pieces in attempting to enter the docks."

For economical reasons Mr. Robertson adopts the Committee's suggestion that the breakwater should have a length of two thousand yards, and be placed in seven fathoms water. To place it further out would give more deep water shelter, at a cost perhaps too great for the financial position. The rest of this Report is taken up with calculations of cost, on which point Mr. Robertson makes important deductions from the Committee's estimates, and with suggestions as to the best way of building the breakwater within a reasonable time. Altogether

it does not seem very clear why a civil engineer was despatched from this country in order to pronounce a "decided opinion" that the rival claims of breakwater and harbour for Madras cannot be fairly settled one way or the other, until somebody else shall have ascertained the exact strength of the currents and the amount of sand in motion in the Madras Roads. The Report in truth reads in many places like a more elaborate version of the oracular sayings ascribed by Dickens to our old friend Bunsby.

In his Report on Coconada Mr. Robertson suggests some easy and desirable improvements in the approaches to the Coringa River. The channel ought to be buoyed out the whole way to the river's mouth from Coconada. There is so little surf in Coringa Bay, that, with the further help of a dredger, a constant depth of six or seven feet at low water of springs might be kept up on the bar and in the channel leading to the river. If the head of the river were to be closed at Yenam, Coringa would be destroyed as a port. But for the expense, it would be well to "anticipate the action of nature" by embanking the channel on both sides all the way to Coconada, "thus shutting out the mud which comes down the neighbouring small mouths of the Godavery." In the channel at Coconada a good deal of silting has taken place, its breadth being too great for the unaided action of the tidal scour. A wall or bank on the south side, from the bridge downwards, would remedy this defect. A beacon is wanted at the head of the north groyne. Coconada or Coringa Bay, at the mouth of the Godavery, must in time become part of a delta formed by that river. Various schemes for delaying or averting such an issue have been put forth; but none of them finds any favour in Mr. Robertson's eyes. He would test the exact set of the currents however by means of floats; and if these showed no manifest tendency to enter Coconada Bay, or to remain in an eddy at its entrance, "something might safely be done towards the preservation of the anchorage." By throwing out a long groyne near the entrance to the Wanka-Nulle, the set of the stream might be trained more directly into the eastern channel, so that more water could be discharged to the south of Hope Island. The lighthouse on that island has been thrown many miles inland by the growth of the surrounding delta, and, owing to the swampy jungle, the light is seldom visible more than ten miles off. Mr. Robertson therefore "strongly advises" the placing of another light some seven or eight miles N.E. by N. of Hope Island Lighthouse. It ought, he adds, to be a floating light, so that it may be shifted at need as the delta increases, and not, like a light on screw piles at the mouth of a river in flood, be liable to undermining.

Correspondence.

SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is some reason for fearing that the English public may lose sight of the point on which the controversy regarding the salt-tax in India should be centred; and that the Cheshire manufacturers may be deluded by the arguments of those who delight in realising a large revenue by taxing *excessively* a necessary of life in a tropical country hundreds of miles distant from salt-water air.

I invite your attention to the experiment now being made of permitting salt to be manufactured in the Jounpore district, subject to the payment of the usual tax.

The experiment of levying an excise instead of a customs' duty has been repeatedly tried, and has invariably failed. The honest manufacturers have not been able to compete with the Cheshire, Sambhor Lake, and Punjab merchants, while the dishonest manufacturers have succeeded in cheating Government to an enormous extent.

The question is, not between an excise and a customs' duty, but between an excessively high and a moderate duty. Are we to tax salt until we make it a luxury, or are we to content ourselves with a salt revenue which, while it yields millions sterling

annually into the British Treasury, will not diminish the consumption of salt by our poor and helpless subjects?

The tax on salt in Upper India is at present about £9 (nine pounds sterling) a ton. I argue that if the rate be reduced to £3 a ton, the consumption will be doubled, smuggling and illicit manufacture discouraged, and health restored to millions of souls and to millions of cattle.

According to the increase in the consumption so will be the increase in the exports of salt from Liverpool.

An excessive tax is a wicked one because it causes poor natives to give less salt to their families and cattle than is good for their health; the effect of an excessive salt tax is therefore more mischievous in a sanitary point of view than a Poll tax.

That the tax is excessive can be proved by comparing the consumption of salt under our regulations with its consumption in native states where the tax is lighter. *Men and beasts do not eat more salt than is good for them.* If on an average more salt is consumed in the Bhurtpoor kingdom than in the Mynpoorie District, we may fairly infer that the consumption in the latter is insufficient to preserve health in man and beast.

A grand and impenetrable hedge now stretches from the Punjab west of the Jumna southward into the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories. This hedge has been carefully grown by Government in order to prevent the smuggling of salt from the west eastward. If we compare the health of men and cattle east of this hedge with the health of those west of it, we shall soon be convinced that an excessive duty on salt is a tax dishonourable to a civilised nation.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The *Madras Mail* holds that with qualified men on the spot to fill vacancies which may occur in the public service, the Indian Government cannot stop work till a nominee arrives from England. That the local Government, for instance, shall not appoint its own Advocate-General, or Solicitor, or Legal-Remembrancer, is a rule too absurd to receive a moment's attention except in a despatch; and it is no less absurd that the choice of the Government should be restricted to members of the Covenanted Civil Service or natives of India. Such appointments will, therefore, continue to be filled, as now, by the local Governments, without reference to the Secretary of State; and that officer himself will, we hope, be glad enough to forget his rash order. Against the general principles enunciated by the Duke of Argyll, that the only distinction in the Civil Service of India should be between natives and Europeans, and that all the Europeans should be appointed in the same way and under the same conditions, we have nothing to say except that general principles have never ruled the conduct of any Government since the world began, and by the nature of the case never can; for Governments must be flexible engines, whereas general principles are incorrigibly stiff. There are many objections to the present distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted Civilians; but how far that distinction should be modified is a question much too large for discussion in a single article, or even in a single despatch. All that can be said with certainty is that the Covenanted Civil Service, as at present constituted, cannot possibly supply men for all the posts in the Administration which must be filled by Europeans, to whatever extent the "indents for Civilians" may be increased; and that for filling those which cannot be supplied from that source no better system has yet been suggested than that which is at present in force, viz., the system of taking the best man who can be found at hand.

REDUCTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

If the *Madras Athenæum* could be surprised at anything, it would certainly be "surprised to learn" that a number of officers are to be induced to retire by the offer of the special annuities. Subalterns who are up on the list may be glad to hear of the reduction as the retirement of senior officers will, it may fairly be presumed, give them a number of steps. But we think that the reduction in the arms of the service is a mistake. With all the Artillery of the three local armies, aided for the first time in the history of India by batteries of Royal Artillery, we were obliged during the mutiny to turn infantry into gunners, and to recruit the regular batteries largely from foot regiments. Since then the Golundauze batteries have been abolished, and now we are going to reduce the army again by as many field officers and captains as there are at present on the strength of the *Madras* establishment. This we consider is "one pace to the rear" if not more. It takes a comparatively short time to equip and drill native Infantry Regiments, but a long time to create efficient artillery men. The object cannot be simply army reduction after all, because since the mutiny broke out the Royal Artillery proper has been in-

creased, if we remember rightly, twice. It must be intended simply to destroy as fast as possible all traces of the old Adam of India. There have been instances of dissatisfaction at the treatment the old local officers get at the hands of the Horse Guards. Some of them have been put on half pay, which is a new mode of dealing with Indian Officers, and one which the officers are not likely to fancy. They will, as a matter of course, if they have not done so, complain at this violation of their original terms of service. And we presume that the present reduction is intended as a warning that, unless the officers are satisfied with what they get from the concurring Dukes, the batteries will be reduced until the old leaven of India has been eliminated. This is a necessary consequence of handing the Indian army over to the Horse Guards, where it was never held in very high esteem after the Sepoy general ceased to take an interest in it. There the perfection of all armies and all military discipline and regulations is only to be met with in the Royal Army proper. Everything that an Indian officer may claim beyond what a line officer is entitled to is regarded as theoretically preposterous and subversive of discipline. To obtain symmetry and uniformity individual interest may be disregarded to the utmost extent which the Henley clause will permit. It is in this light that we are disposed to view and consequently condemn the proposed reduction. We also condemn it on the other grounds which we have named.

OFFICERS' RETIRING PENSIONS.

The *Madras Mail* argues that the sole remedy for the very serious state of things which is shown to exist is a revision of the pension regulations. The object to be kept in view is to encourage the efficiency of the commissioned ranks by holding out inducements to all officers above twenty-five years' service to leave the army, and not, as at present, to remain in it until they are entitled to the largest possible retiring allowance. On paper, no doubt, the present pensions look well, and appear to be liberal enough. But the truth of the matter is that modern ideas have quite changed the conditions under which an officer serves now-a-days in India. The prevalent feeling is that not less than two years out of ten should be spent in England, and by this means the tour of an officer's service is so spun out that it is not worth his while to retire before he is entitled to his colonel's allowances. This change in feeling generally, which has been caused by the development of steam and locomotion, of itself demands that a scale of leave of absence and of pensions which might be adapted to past times should undergo some modification to adapt them to the requirements of the age. Under present conditions, an officer takes his first furlough of two years, say, at the end of ten years' service; he then has to put in eight years after his return. At the end of that term, being young and perfectly healthy, he is disinclined to retire on £191 per annum, but probably takes a further two years, to rub himself up in European matters, military, social, and general. On his return he has to serve four years more to qualify for £292 per annum, and if he does not retire then, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he hangs on for colonel's allowances. It is only just at this juncture that the pay he commences to draw is likely to compensate him for not leaving the service. The case above taken is that of an officer, who has never had occasion to take sick leave, and is, therefore, one presenting the most favourable view of the propriety of the existing scale of pensions. But the great majority of officers are compelled, on account of the absence passed on sick certificate, to remain on and recoup their service; and by this means it becomes impossible for them but to wait until they are entitled to off- reckonings, or Colonel's allowances. To meet the circumstances of the case, it seems desirable that after a term of 25 years' service, including 2½ years' furlough, the retiring pension should not be less than £400 per annum. After 28 years' service, including three years' furlough, the retiring pension should not be less than £500 per annum; after 32 years' service £600 per annum; after 35 years' service £700 per annum. Such pensions are no doubt liberal, though it must be remarked that now-a-days officers can scarcely afford to retire on less sums. Nor would the Government be losers by such a scale of pensions, for there can be no doubt greater efficiency than at present exists would be ensured; and it must also be remembered that, the smallest pay drawn by an officer of the 26 years' service,—doing absolutely nothing—except perhaps causing discontent,—is £993 per annum!

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that Sir Richard Temple's good luck this year almost rivals Mr. Lowe's. It has not fallen to the lot of any former Finance Minister, or of Sir R. Temple himself in any previous year of his Ministry, to lay before the public a statement showing the financial condition of India to be so thoroughly sound and prosperous as it appears from the Budget for 1872-73 to be at the present moment. The surplus for the financial year 1871-72, ending on the 31st ult., amounts to no less a sum than two millions and three-quarters (£2,700,000), and it is a comfort to know that this is a real surplus. The ordinary condition of Indian finance used to be that an imaginary surplus was declared one year for the sole purpose, seemingly, of creating an actual deficit the next. Thus, in 1865-66

the nominal surplus was £2,766,068, and in the year following the deficit came to £2,517,491. We have at least got a better system now, thanks to the courageous action of Lord Mayo in exposing the financial fictions with which the country had been beguiled; and the public, both here and at home, may rest perfectly convinced that there has been no juggling of any kind to produce the surplus of the year just closed. There is, however, in the figures before us, one of those annoying variations in the way of stating the accounts in which Indian financiers delight, and which make it impossible for any one, with only a telegraphic summary to go by, to compare the "Regular Estimate for 1871-72" with the "Budget Estimate" for the same year framed by Sir R. Temple in March, 1871. The reader should bear in mind that the accounts for each year in India pass through three stages, appearing in the form of a Budget Estimate one year, and a Regular Estimate the next, and finally giving the actual results when all the operations of the year have been brought to an end. Last year, of course, the accounts for 1871-72 were only in the first stage; and, as the Budget Estimate of Receipts during the year was £49,098,900, and the Regular Estimate now is £49,976,500, it would seem that the surplus of income is only about £900,000. The bulk of the surplus would appear from a like comparison of the Budget and Regular Estimates (the former being £49,005,500, and the latter only £47,276,500) to be due to reduction of ordinary expenditure. It is certain, however, that the surplus is mainly owing to an increase of receipts. We learn from our special telegram that opium has yielded a net sum of £1,850,000 in excess of what the Government expected, while the Income-tax has brought in about a quarter of a million more than was calculated upon; so that we have here more than two millions out of the two and three-quarters of the surplus accounted for. The balance may probably be ascribed rather to an increase under other heads of revenue than to lessened expenditure; and the discrepancies in the figures of the two years can only be explained by the supposition that some accounts which it has been usual to state in gross are this year stated in net, with the effect of cancelling certain amounts on both the receipt and the expenditure side. But the reality of the surplus may be easily proved. Adding the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure together, so as to show to a rupee all that was spent in 1871-72, we find that the total amount was only £49,013,300, while the income was £49,976,500. There is, therefore, a surplus of nearly a million left, even if the account be stated in this way; but, as the Secretary of State last year raised a loan which was more than sufficient to cover all the extraordinary expenditure, it is obvious that Sir R. Temple had to provide for ordinary expenditure alone, and that his surplus is therefore as large as he declares it to be.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—It has been determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council that, in the examination for admission into this college intended to be held in July, 1874, and in all future examinations, no candidate will be allowed to compete who shall, on the first of the month, have attained the age of twenty. For the examinations in 1872 and 1873 the maximum limit of age will remain, as at present, at twenty-one.—*India-office*, April 23, 1872.

ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited), to be presented at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 30th inst., states that the directors have agreed with the boards of the Falmouth Company, the Marseilles Company, and the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company to the following terms of amalgamation:—To issue to the stock and shareholders of the four companies fully paid shares of £10 each in a new company, in exchange for each £100 nominal amount in the Anglo-Mediterranean Company, £200; Falmouth Company, £120; Marseilles Company, £100; British Indian Submarine Company, £120; these relative proportions being based upon a computation of the present receipts and an estimate of the prospects of the several companies. The share capital of the new company required for the proposed distribution will be £3,307,000, but it is intended to fix the nominal capital of the company at £3,800,000, as further sums may hereafter be required for extensions. It is also proposed that the reserve funds, amounting together to about £70,000, shall form the basis of the reserve fund of the amalgamated company.

SANITARY.—The proposition made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to amalgamate the Vaccine and Sanitary establishments, has not been approved by the Government of the Punjab, his Honour considering that vaccination is too important to be made subordinate to general sanitary work. His Honour has also expressed himself opposed to the suggestion to make vaccination compulsory, as he is of opinion that in time the people will acknowledge its efficacy as a prophylactic, and will take to it voluntarily. That the popular prejudice against vaccination is already giving way, is evident from the last Report on Vaccine operations in the Punjab. One case of opposition has, however, attracted the attention of the local Government, that of the Rajah of Keonthal, and he has been addressed on the subject. The proximity of the Keonthal State to Simla renders it very advisable that the population should be protected from small-pox.—*Pioneer*.

Bengal.

CIVIL.—Mr. George Ricketts, C.B., will officiate as Commissioner of Allahabad during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Mr. O. F. Mayne, C.B. It is not yet known who will officiate for Mr. Ricketts as Judge, but Mr. Pollock is next on the list.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, hitherto only officiating as Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, succeeded from the 1st inst. to the substantive appointment. The *Pioneer* congratulates Mr. Elliott, and no less the Government which has obtained his permanent services.

SERAMPORE.—At the time we are going to press a thunder and hail storm is passing over Serampore. The hail in all manner of shapes is extraordinarily large—we picked up one of an irregular oval shape fully two inches in length, and an inch and a-half in diameter, and this was not at all out of the ordinary run. The hail fell at first perfectly round, and about the size of an ordinary marble, but very soon their came lumps of ice as large as pigeon's eggs. These huge lumps are now falling almost as thickly as ordinary hail.—*Friend of India*, April 5.

MILITARY.—The head-quarters of the 2-25th King's Own Borders marched into Jubbulpore on the morning of Tuesday, the 26th of March, from Saugor, which station they had left on the 17th. Notwithstanding the great heat in the day-time, they had no sickness on the road. It is said the reason for this sudden and expensive move was the want of sufficient barrack-accommodation at Saugor. Although the men will be comfortable enough in this respect at Jubbulpore, the officers will be very much the reverse, as we are told there are absolutely no vacant bungalows, and the regiment cannot even secure a suitable mess-house.

CHOLERA IN THE 22ND N.I.—The *Pioneer* says that the 22nd N.I. has suffered from cholera on its way from Calcutta to Jhelum. There had been several cases of cholera among the men soon after leaving Tapai Mookh, and several more, four of which were fatal, on the way to Calcutta. On departing up-country the disease again broke out in the train. One man died on the platform at Mirzapore. The train was met at Allahabad by the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. Rose, the Brigade Major and the officiating Quartermaster General, and it was decided not to allow the men to go further. The gallant regiment was taken into the cholera camp twelve miles north of Allahabad. Three fresh cases have since been reported.

THE CONVICT SHEPHERD.—The young man Shepherd, whose conviction and sentence for dacoity occasioned so much comment some three years ago, and whose youth and intrepidity excited no little sympathy among those who most gravely appreciated the character of his offence, has helped to suppress a rising in the Alipore Jail, of which he is an inmate, and thereby assisted the authorities in quelling what might have been an emeute attended with much bloodshed. We trust his friends will make use of this circumstance in a further attempt to obtain mitigation of his sentence. Shepherd can yet be little more than twenty-three years of age, and the authorities might be glad of the plea to exercise the prerogative of mercy on his behalf.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

TIGERS IN TOWNS.—Tigers in these days seem to have conceived an alarming predilection for crowded cities. We heard the other day of the performances of one of these beasts at Benares. Then again at Ghogha a correspondent of ours has been scared out of his wits by the lawless conduct of a pair of them. And we have the misfortune to hear that another of these obtrusive visitors turned things perfectly topsy-turvy at Krishnaghur. "Yesterday," says a correspondent, "in broad daylight, a man, who happened to pass by a culvert on the south-west corner of Peter's Tank, near the Collector's, was dangerously wounded by a tigress that was lying concealed under it. Prompt information was sent to Mr. Oldham, the Joint Magistrate, who was then in his office. He immediately proceeded to the place, followed by all his cutchery men, and a few other European gentlemen. Mr. Bodham shot through the leg of the animal, when it came very furiously out of the culvert, and attacked and wounded a boy. At this critical moment Mr. Bodham again fired at the animal, and it fell flat upon the ground, and was soon killed. The tigress had four cubs in her womb."—*Indian Mirror*.

MR. M. H. COURT.—The native gentry of Allahabad met yesterday in the Khoosroo Bagh to bid farewell to M. H. Court, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, who is held in great esteem by them. The natives at first wished to present him with a testimonial acknowledging the kindness and consideration they invariably met at his hands. This, however, was refused by Mr. Court as being against Government orders; they therefore invited him to give them the satisfaction of seeing him once more to their heart's content, to which he agreed, and met them by appointment in the place, and spent nearly an hour in holding familiar conversations with all his old acquaintances and friends present. All felt more than they could express in offering their good wishes to him, and he was overpowered by his feelings in the attempt to return his acknowledgments to them. Mr. Rust, the photographer, took advantage of this opportunity, and obtained permission to photograph the scene. No doubt it will command a large sale amongst the natives.—*Pioneer*, April 3.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—A sad event occurred the other day at Lahore. Gunner Morris Brown, of the 4-13th Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Govindgurh, Umritsur, proceeded on leave, accompanied by his wife, for the purpose of visiting Lahore. He and his wife remained in the fort of Lahore during the night of the 28th inst. On Friday morning, the 29th, they, accompanied by another married woman of the same battery, left the fort in good health and spirits on their way to the railway station, for the purpose of returning to the battery at Umritsur. They had hardly been more than three or four minutes on the road when Mrs. Brown asked for a draught of water and to be allowed to sit down. Her husband placed her on the ground and called for water, when she immediately expired. The event naturally excited the most painful sympathy, and the funeral was attended by a large number of the troops stationed in the fort.—*Pioneer*, April 4.

TRADE OF INDIA.—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for January 1871-72 show that during the month the total value of duty free and dutiable imports to Bengal was Rs. 11,336,336, as compared with Rs. 14,781,129 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and Rs. 11,935,364 in the same period of 1869-70. The imports to Bombay were valued at Rs. 11,949,895; to Sind, at Rs. 568,291; to Madras at Rs. 4,171,899, and to British Burmah at Rs. 1,157,688, making a gross total of Rs. 29,084,109, against Rs. 29,421,381, in the same month of 1870-71, and Rs. 31,347,498 in 1869-70. The total value of exports from the five provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Sind, Madras and British Burmah during January last was Rs. 72,859,282, a large increase over the value for the same months of the two preceding years. During the ten months ending 31st January last no fewer than 2,931 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,433,294, entered the several ports of British India. As compared with the number that entered the same ports during the corresponding months of 1869-70, these figures show a slight falling off.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—An experiment of some interest has been prosecuted to success at Oraie. In 1866 the Jaloun Dispensary Committee suggested the establishment of a kind of Druggist's Hall for the sale of genuine and approved medicines in supersession of the often deleterious and generally inappropriate drugs administered by native quacks. A shop was opened at Oraie rent-free, and Rs. 300 was advanced for the purchase of a stock of English medicines, and a native dispenser of adequate qualifications was employed at Rs. 8 per mensem. The medicines, *i.e.*, the English ones, were purchased from English chemists in this country, and were retailed at a somewhat advanced price; nevertheless the demand for them from native patients was such that the advance of Rs. 300 was repaid within six months. Branch shops have been opened at Calpee, Koonch, and Madhogurh; and on the 1st January, 1872, there was a cash balance in hand of Rs. 100, and a stock of medicines, &c., valued at Rs. 652. The articles most in demand are quinine, chlorodyne, peppermint, soda, tea, and arrowroot.—*Pioneer*.

IRRIGATION.—From the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department of the Punjab for 1869-70 we learn that the financial results of the year 1869-70 on the permanent canals were not so favourable as those of the previous year, but owing to the larger supply brought down the several rivers, the returns from the inundation canals were above the average. The fall of rain, though double that of 1868-69, was still below the average. As in the North-Western Provinces, so in the Punjab, a deficiency of rain in the early part of the khureef season led to a large increased area being irrigated at that time, and to a diminution in the rubbee crop. The net result was a profit from direct income of Rs. 10,72,690 on the aggregate transactions of the year, or Rs. 19,15,133, if the indirect returns are taken into calculation, giving a percentage of Rs. 7 and 12-52, respectively, on the outlay. The aggregate profits amounted to 48-91 per cent. of the gross direct income, to 87-33 per cent. of the total income, direct and indirect. The areas irrigated by the respective works amounted to 1,261,410 acres, distributed as follows:—Western Jumna Canal, 496,543 acres; Baree Doab Canal, 233,927; Delhi and Goorgaon Works, 9,746; Inundation Canals, Upper Sutlej, 148,924; ditto Lower ditto, 243,094; Indus Canals, 129,176—total, 1,261,410 acres.

THE BUDGET OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—We have before us the Budget estimate of the Government of the North-West Provinces for the year 1872-3. The receipts are put down at Rs. 1,61,69,797, and the expenses at Rs. 1,62,21,985. We do not quite see through the object of this budgeting for a deficit, but should hardly think it was a mode of proceeding contemplated by the Supreme Government in its financial scheme of last year. The excess of expenditure for the year over 1872-73 is £84,079, and the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that "this excess is entirely due to the Department of Public Works, under which head alone the excess amounts to £88,110; while the cost of the remaining departments is very nearly the same in the two years. This bears out the view taken by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the time, and expressed in the resolution quoted at the head of this order, as well as in his Honour's speech in the Legislative Council at Allahabad on April 1st, 1871, that the allotment to the other departments was sufficient, but that the grant to Public Works having been based on the short expenditure of 1870-71, the amount would be found un-

equal to the requirements of future years, and would have to be largely supplemented from local taxation." It does not appear from the Budget how the deficit is proposed to be met; but probably it is hoped that it will be met out of Sir Richard Temple's surplus.—*Englishman*.

THE NEW MONEY-ORDER RULES.—A correspondent writes:—"You have not said a word about the new postal rule. I think it is a most arbitrary one. It is most vexatious and will not add much to the coffers of the Post-office, for the public will also try to *dodge* the offices by folding the money order, &c., in such a way as to be invisible. Don't you agree with me that the order is a monstrous and niggardly affair? If you do, why not put your best strong foot on it? It is a question that will cause much discontent amongst natives as well as Europeans. I do not think the Postmaster General can compel a person to pay an extra rate on letters containing valuables whether 'apparent or known,' unless he holds the department responsible for loss in transit. I could understand the Indian Post-office proposing a rule to the effect that if persons *wished* to ensure the safety of a draft or currency note they could do so by paying a premium, of say $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with the proviso that the draft or note is shown to the Post-office clerk and the letter sealed in his presence. The Postal Department of course would take such steps as it considered necessary to secure the integrity of its servants. This system would be a prudent one, would cause no miscarriage, and I think I might predict that it would work well, and be adopted by at least one section of the public, namely, the cautious and timid. The rule however as it stood before was practically good. I have for the last twelve years done considerable business in India, and have forwarded remittances through the post by *Hoonches*, bank notes and money-orders and have only *once* lost anything. This was half of a currency note, and as I had the other half in my possession, I stopped payment, and in due time recovered the amount from the Currency Department. You will understand from this that my plan is only to enclose half notes in a letter, and some time after to send the second halves under another cover."—*Friend of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

—March 29. Tennyson, Hawkins, Birkenhead; Iron Cross, McClelland, Singapore; Brechin Castle, Smith, Mauritius; str. Penang, Waitt, Moulmein.—30. Caracaron Castle, Christie, Liverpool; City of Seringapatam, Murray, Glasgow; Annie Fleming, Prentiss, Aden.—31. Str. Strathclyde, Pearson, London.—April 1. Shapere, Lehon, Liverpool; str. Mont Cenis, Hybert, London; Governor Morton, Howland, San Francisco.—2. Str. Arcot, Day, Chittagong; str. Excelsior, Mahy, London; str. Killarney, O'Neill, Bombay; Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius.—3. Str. Scotia, Ewart, Kyonk Phyou; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; Hartell, Moddrell, London.—4. Str. Arabia, Matthews, Bombay; str. Historian, Tutton, Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

—March 29. Str. Arcot; Berkshire, Napoléon.—30. Str. Australia, Sattara.—31. Str. Azalea, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).—April 1. City of Brussels, Star of Scotia, Humber.—2. Str. Madras, Himalaya; Vernon.—4. Str. Maud.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. A. Menist, Mrs. Lungley, Mr. Robert Yule, and Mr. G. Lovegrove, 2nd class.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 5, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$...	Rs. 99 2 to 99 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 10
5 per Cent. F.W. ...	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 8 to 110 10
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 6 to 102 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
		Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	305 to 400
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1430 to 1435
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	Noninal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	30 to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	100 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	162 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	37 to 38
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	252 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	65 to 66*
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	150 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000 ...	350 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	625 to 630
National Bank of India (Limited)	£124 ...	92 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	246 to 350

Farjap Bank ...	...	100	...	85	to	—
Simla Bank ...	...	500	...	550	to	560
Timoot Indigo ...	...	200	...	88	to	88
Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	£10	...	20	to	21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 8 9 to £0 0 0	£2 5 0 Nominal.
Sugar ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 Nominal.
Rice ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 Nominal.
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 17 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 5.—The improved feeling with which our market closed last mail has continued, and during the week we have experienced a much improved demand for staples at hardening rates.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 5.—Jute: Prices of all descriptions are lower, and we now quote good to fine Serajunge 4-8 to 5-12, and good to fine Narajunge, 3-6 to 4-1. Saltpetre: Has been in good demand, and there has been a general rise in the market; Calcutta Washet, 5 per cent. refraction, rules from 8-0 to 8-2, and Crude, 10 per cent. refraction, 6-8 to 7-0. Rice: The rates for the best table sorts have advanced, and now rule from 3-6 to 3-10. Linseed: Slightly higher rates have been paid, and we quote Bold 3 per cent. admixture from 4-7 to 4-9, and small from 4-3 to 4-4. Raw Silk: The market still remains dull and unchanged. Corahs have shown a tendency to advance, and 10 rupees advance has been asked for the best qualities.

Madras.

DEATH AT AKYAB.—We learn of the sudden death of Mr. Phillips, Collector of Customs of Akyab. He was out walking one morning, when he was seized with paralysis, accompanied with apoplexy, and died two days after. He has left a large young family.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. STEWART.—Mr. Stewart, the manager of Mr. Powell's stud farm in the Nizam's dominions, who was attacked by the natives, and in self-defence shot one man dead and wounded two others, has been tried on a charge of manslaughter. He was acquitted.

MILITARY.—The Madras troops sent to the frontier of Arrakan during the late Loshai expedition are shortly expected to return to Akyab, where the local authorities hope that one wing of a regiment will be permanently stationed, as the late Viceroy is stated to have promised the Commissioner should be the case.

COFFEE PLANTERS IN TRAVANCORE.—Now that, on account of the surplus at home, Mr. Lowe is about to do away with the duty on coffee, Indian coffee planters should, the *Madras Times* advises, do their utmost to better themselves. "They labour under several very cruel and abnormal burdens. For instance, coffee planters in Travancore have to pay, over and above a land-tax, a tax of five per cent. on their coffee as export duty! This is an unjustifiably severe tax, and as such will do the Travancore Government no good."

THE MOHURRUM IN MYSORE.—During the Mohurram festival in Mysore there was a terrible row between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Hoolce festival also came on at the same time with the Mohurram, and the whole town was in a terrible state of excitement on the 24th ult. Two persons lost their lives in the disturbance, and a few others were wounded. Colonel Renton, town magistrate, succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the two parties, and it is hoped that these unseemly disputes will not take place hereafter. The Mahomedans were, a contemporary says, willing to effect a compromise, and were foremost in the matter.

COAL FIELDS IN INDIA.—The quantity of coal recently discovered in the Nizam's dominions is beyond estimation. Mr. T. M. Hardy Johnston, the secretary of his Highness's public works department, who has shown much ability in the organisation and management of this branch of the Nizam's service, has recently made a six weeks' tour of inspection to the coal-fields. The first shaft, which has been named Sir Salar Jung, after the Nizam's renowned Prime Minister, is already in working order; the seam, which is excellent steam coal, is 30ft. thick, and only 80ft. from the surface. Two more shafts are being sunk about a mile apart, in one of which the seam is of the enormous and unparalleled thickness of 50ft. It is important to observe that besides immensely increasing the wealth and resources of the Nizam's territories, these vast coal beds will ere long supply the entire eastern market, and proportionately reduce the heavy demand upon our own coal supplies.

NOISY PUNKAHs.—In reference to the system of pulling punkahs at present undergoing trial in the General Hospital, and about to be extended to the regimental side of the building, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals points out that, as the punkahs are at present hung, a squeaking noise is produced when they are in action, which is highly undesirable in sick wards. Mr. Orr, who is conducting the experiments in the hospital, suggests a plan which appears to Dr. Elliott would prevent all unpleasant noise in pulling the punkahs, and would prove cheap and efficient in every way. At present the mode of suspension is by iron joints and sockets. Were the iron rods split or top-curved, and suspended by two loops on hooks, and the loops saturated with plumbago and grease, the noise would be done away with, and the alteration need not be expensive. The Government have desired the superintending engineer to take the necessary steps to remedy the noise complained of.—*Madras Mail*.

COLONEL CHARLES ELLIOT, C.B.—We understand that Colonel Charles Elliot, of the Mysore Commission, left for England by the French mail steamer last Saturday, and thereby forfeits his appointment as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, three years not having elapsed since his return from sick leave to Europe. His late severe illness, the result of over-work, has rendered the move almost absolutely necessary, and, though a change to the hills might bring with it fresh vigour sufficient to allow of his tiding over the stipulated period necessary for the retention of his staff appointment, still he wisely resolved to avoid the risk of a longer sojourn in the East. Colonel Elliot is a younger brother of Sir Walter Elliot. He entered the Madras Artillery in 1845. After serving with his Battery in the Straits and elsewhere, he joined the Mysore Commission in 1851. This period of his service in the Commission was comparatively short, as he happened to be one of the Officers selected by Sir Mark Cubbon, at the desire of the Government of India, for employment in the Central Provinces. The Mutiny found him at Raipore, and during those trying times he rendered right good service, which was rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath. In 1862 he was re-appointed to the Mysore Commission as Superintendent of a division. The settlement on two different occasions of the late Maharajah's debts, and the unenviable duty of reducing the large Palace List, fell to his lot, and may be regarded as services of a special nature rendered to the Mysore State. The task of breaking up a large retinue of hereditary followers was indeed no easy matter; but his great tact and method, combined with an eminently persuasive manner, enabled Colonel Elliot to successfully accomplish it within a very short space of time. A better selection for this particular duty it would have been difficult to make, and it has always been a marvel to us how such valuable services should have been passed over without some tangible proof of acknowledgment. His nomination to the Guardianship of the present Maharajah would have been but a well merited reward, and the sinecure would have afforded rest and ease to a distinguished officer, who had done his duty cheerfully and well. The Mysore Commission loses in him one of its best officers. Among his European conferees his many amiable qualities will not be soon forgotten, and the natives of Mysore will miss in him one who was universally respected by them. We wish Colonel Elliot many years of health and happiness in his native land; and hope that his ripe and varied experience of this country may yet be turned to good account at home to India's benefit.—*Madras Mail*, March 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 31. Str. Meinam, —, Galle.—April 2. Huntley Castle, —, Colombo; str. Australia, —, Calcutta.—4. Str. Peshawur, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Taylor, C.B., Mr. D. Wood, Mr. Rochfort, Mr. McAlpine. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. McWister and infant, and Mrs. Reddick. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Low, Madame and Miss Bossiasio, Miss Ribaldi, Signor Serafini, Mr. J. D. Montecchi, Mr. H. Roberts. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Thorburn, R.E. For SUZ.—Mr. Meerulaebi, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and two children. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. F. Ramsay, Mr. C. Cave, Mr. J. Waring, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Melitus and two children, Mr. O. J. Melitus, Mrs. Thornhill and child, Lieut. col. A. D. Dickens, and Signor Vecchi. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Oates and two children, Miss E. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and four children, Mrs. H. Atkinson and infant, Mrs. Crofton's two children, Mrs. Rita and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Betts and five children, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Sconce and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Herrald, Mrs. James and child, Mrs. Fryer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thetard, Mr. and Mrs. O'Dowd, Mrs. Kemp and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, General Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins and two children, Mrs. Rochfort and two children, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Day, Mr. Clifford, Capt. Lewis, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton and infant, Mr. W. Hatch, Mrs. Hallett and two children, Mrs. Beverley and three children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Col. Poord, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mr. A. Beauman, Mr. R. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Baldock, Sub-Lieut. Gambier, Col. Wilson, Mrs. Nepean, Asst. surg. Clery, Sub-Lieut. Dawse, Mr. S. Thompson, Col. Goddard. From BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. Cox. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stawton and two children, Mr. W. Leslie, Sub-Lieut. Bowhill, Mrs. Heather and two children, Sub-Lieut. Bunney, Mr. McShaw, Sub-Lieuts. Mainwaring and Des Vaux. From MELBOURNE.—Miss Pearson. From GALLE.—Mr. Pelley.

DEPARTURES.

March 31. Str. Meinam, —, Suez.—April 2. Str. Australia, —, Suez.—4. Str. Peshawur, White, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From MADRAS.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Hardinge, Mr. G. M. Currie, Col. and Mrs. C. V. Wilkieson, Mr. P. Beaver. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. W. Farquhar and three children, Mrs. Boileau and Mr. Morris' child, Mrs. T. E. Franck and two children, Mrs. Arden and four children, Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Mr. C. Castor, Dr. and Mrs. Harris and two children. For ADEN and back to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. E. Franck. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. T. Leslie. For GALLE.—Major and Mrs. Gilheia, Mr. H. J. Shaw. For GALLE and back.—Mr. J. T. Mayne.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. R. C. W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and child, Lieut. Temple, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. McAlpine.

Commercial.

Madras, April 6, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	...	3 0½
Credit to 6 months ...	...	2 0-16 to 2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months ...	...	1 10½
" " at sight ...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 30 to 31 per cent. pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	8½ to 9 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	5 to 5½
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	1½ to 2 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1864-65	...	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £1.
Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

FROM BAGHDAD TO BABYLON.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 12.—A few days' stay at this fine old city has given me an opportunity of making a most interesting tour of a week in Mesopotamia, during which I have visited the sacred Shia shrines of Hossein at Kerbela, Meshed Ali at Nedjif, the ruins of Kufa, the old and now ruined Caliphate city, Ezekiel's tomb at Kifel, the Birs Nimroud, or tower of Babel of early travellers, the town of Hillah, and the ruins of old Babylon. The weather was fine and clear on the morning of Monday, February 5, when, with another English gentleman, a *Cavass*, or a Christian servant, named Elias, a capital fellow for the trip, kindly supplied by Colonel Herbert, her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, to act as guide, a servant to cook and look after the baggage, a couple of baggage animals, and a couple of sices to tend the horses, we set out shortly after daybreak. Our course was over the great plain westward, and we had to cross the lower bridge of boats leading over to the west side of the city. The bazaars had not yet opened, though men and donkeys laden with vegetables and other provisions were arriving in town from suburban village gardens. Our animals were not first-rate, for want approaching to famine, and dearthness of corn and hay, has made it difficult for many to keep their animals alive even, and not a few have died. Hence it is not to be wondered at that many are lean. They, however, cantered away over the fine open plain, passing numerous caravans of camels and mules which were just starting on their several routes to distant and perhaps desert places. We passed several large square buildings at intervals of eight or ten miles, looking very much like fortified castles, though the walls were less lofty. These were caravanserais. They consist of a series of brick or stone arched cloisters, built around a large quadrangle, in which is sometimes one or more wells. Large strong massive doors, kept by a janitor, stand open during the day, and are shut at night, admit visitors or keep out Arab plunderers or other marauders. The cloisters are divided internally into arched spaces, which will accommodate a family or party of three or four, giving them room to cook and eat their food, and to spread their mats for repose. The inner arches are sheltered and warm in the cold or wet season, and the outer arches, which are more airy and exposed, are tenanted in the dry and warm weather. Several of these caravanserais, which are built by Moslem charity, I observed with more than 160 such arches, and would consequently afford shelter for five or six hundred persons. At one of these, named Mahmodieh, about twenty-one miles from Baghdad, we halted for a brief period shortly after noon, and refreshed ourselves and horses. The place was quite a small town in its way, with its shops for the sale of bread, dates, flour, sugar, grain, and hay or straw. And here strange groups of wayfarers were to be seen, some with asses laden with skins or produce, camels with huge bales of piece goods or dubbers of oil or ghee, packmen with their varied stores, women with chatties of water or milk, and sweetmeat men with trays of dainty *halwa*; and generally a few ragged or more than half-naked beggars and other hangers-on at the doors. After giving the horses a feed and refreshing ourselves we again set out. Our route had been almost direct south from the time of our leaving Baghdad, and we had close beside our tract the wires and posts of the Ottoman Government Electric Telegraph. We now left them and passed on to the westward to Mosaib, a small town of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants, who cultivate gardens and date groves on the Banks of the Euphrates. Here we crossed to the west or right bank by a bridge of boats, and it being evening we halted for the night in a large and well built serai. Though the night was somewhat cold, yet, with the aid of a fire, a good hearty meal and warm rugs, we managed to sleep comfortably till four or five the next morning. Our course lay now for about twenty miles nearly westward along a fine canal, about five yards wide, which we crossed by an arch. This canal, which is named the Hooseinea canal, leads from the Euphrates to Kerbela, the sacred city of Shia pilgrimage. Boats laden with grain and merchandise pass to and fro along the canal, and its stream of deep sweet water (the jugular vein of Kerbela) irrigates gardens fertile with corn, vegetables, dates, oranges, and pomegranates, for several miles to the east of the city. These present a strange contrast to the desert around, which is covered with a short stunted prickly shrub, or whitened with a coat of saltpetre.

We arrived at Kerbela shortly after noon, and were very courteously received by Ahmed Ali Khan, the British India Agent here, and who is a descendant of an Oude family of high rank. To him the Nawab Ikbal Doula, formerly of Lucknow, who resides in Baghdad, as well as Colonel Herbert, had given us letters of introduction, as also to Muzur Pasha, the Governor. After refreshing the inner man, and putting the outer a little in order, we sallied forth to call on the Governor and to see the city. The Governor received us with much civility, and ordered coffee and nargillas and small cigarettes to be brought, and after a brief chat, in which he expressed a hope that the railway which had been talked of would at no distant day pass this way, he sent a couple of soldiers to show us round the city, as well as promised us a guard of four for next day to protect us from the Arabs. One was surprised to find so populous a place here on the very verge of the desert and border of the Pashalic, for the city is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls, but it is just now being greatly enlarged by the addition of new streets and bazaars of shops, laid out in a style more European than Oriental. Many of the houses, too, are lofty, but above them all rise the noble gilded dome of the tomb or mosque of the martyr Hossein, and the blue enamelled dome over the tomb of Shaik Abbas, the father of Mansur, the founder of Baghdad. Both tombs or mosques are splendid buildings, and each has two lofty and graceful minarets coated with blue, white, and yellow enamelled tiles like the minars of Kathemaime and Baghdad; such tiles I have seen on domes in Hyderabad, Sukkur, and other places in Scinde. There is a great stream of pilgrims almost constantly to this place; many come to die, and thousands after death are brought to be buried near their revered Hossein. Hence, there are not a few in deep poverty and want, and large charities have been left by the Royal families in Oude for the relief of the Moslem pilgrims, and especially Indian poor. Above Rs. 1,400 per mensem are thus administered in Kerbela and Nedjif by English agents, to whom it has been left in trust. After visiting the Governor we were invited by the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Osman Beg, to inspect the soldiers' barracks, a building in a fine open yard, the "Horse Guards" of Kerbela. He told us there were about 4,000 troops on the Euphrates from the town of Hit, a little above, to Nedjif, away to the south. He appeared to be a thorough soldier—tall and manly, and more like an Englishman than any other Turkish soldier I had met. The Colonel had, however, a feeling heart, and I noticed a timid and graceful gazelle butting playfully at him to obtain dates, while a fine Persian cat purred at his boots as he stood in the yard. After ordering coffee, pipes, and cigarettes, the Colonel chatted on the state of the country, the want of canals, a railway, and of the unsettled state of the Arabs, and after promising us that our guard should be in readiness at an early hour in the morning we took our departure. Next morning we took leave of the hospitable abode of our friend, Ahmed Ali, and started for Nedjif, about fourteen parasangs off, or a distance of more than forty miles, with only one serai or place of shelter about half way on the road. The morning, too, was far from promising; it had begun to rain, and before we had got far it rained and blew like a winter's day, and continued to do so until we nearly reached Khanal Hamed, a distance of about twenty-two miles, when we halted between one and two P.M. We had in spite of the rain and wind seen some of the Arab horsemen out on the desert, and the sowars, one of whom rode up to them, said they were robbers. They however passed on to the westward, and were soon lost in the distance. These are the men who live in their saddles and subsist by plundering travellers and other more settled Arab tribes. In passing on from Kerbela, the ruined mound of Birs Nimroud was visible for some hours on our left, rising like a conical mountain towards the east. The river Hindiyah, an overflow of the Euphrates, ran between us and the mound, and large swamps extended for miles, in which immense flocks of pelicans and geese were sporting. The Arabs dig round holes about six feet in diameter here, and about two or three feet deep, in which they hide, so as to shoot these birds or other game that may come near. The plains here, and indeed all the way across Mesopotamia from Baghdad, are entirely destitute of trees, except where the date tree is cultivated by irrigation. Almost everywhere, too, the huge whitened bones of camels, those stranded ships of the desert, are to be seen, and make one shudder at the thought of being left alone with an exhausted animal amid the solitary waste.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

IRRIGATION.—The papers relating to the Taptee Irrigation project—long huddled away on the Secretariat shelves—are, we rejoice to see, at last given out for public use.—*Times of India*.

MEDALS FOR THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN were presented to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. on Wednesday last. When the regiment went to Abyssinia the officer commanding was Colonel Muter. On Saturday last Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding the division, explained to the men of the brigade all the history of the services of the regiment in the Abyssinian campaign.—*Deccan Herald*, April 5.

DENGUE FEVER.—A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* to deny that "dengue" fever was "imported" by H.M.S. *Crocodile* via Bombay. The "dengue," he says, was rife in Howrah all last December, and is known to all Indian medical men of long standing, though it has not been active of late.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN NEAR SHOLAPORE.—There has been a heavy fall of rain between Barsee and Sholapore, so heavy as to carry away some of the telegraph posts, and keep back the trains passing along at the time. This will help to fill the tanks in that neighbourhood, and palliate the evils caused by scarcity of water. We only wish Poonah could have had a share of the blessing.—*Deccan Herald*, April 3.

MILITARY.—There are, we learn, numerous changes impending among the brigade commands of the Bombay Army, though it is not yet definitely known what those particular changes are to be. General Stock, however, succeeds Sir George Malcolm, and Colonel Schneider is appointed a brigadier, vice General Lynch, resigned. General Schneider, we believe, goes to Aden as brigadier and political resident combined, as soon as Government can provide for General Trememheere.—*Times of India*.

WEDDINGS IN KATTIAWAR.—The natives of Kattiawar appear to have a good notion of combination. There are a number of villages in those parts, where the people are of the same race. The Hindu custom is, as everybody knows, to spend plenty of money on weddings; but the people of those villages being poor cannot afford to give great feasts, hence they often resort to the expedient of performing the marriage ceremonies in hundreds, each family contributing a certain sum to make up the fund required for the festivities. Such an event lately occurred in a village near Rajkote among the shepherd community. The marrying couples were about one thousand in number. Families from thirty or forty miles' distance arrived with their brides and bridegrooms to join in the general event. The guests numbered about fifteen thousand.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 1. Str. Commodore, Morrison, Genoa; str. Cella, Jeffrey, Liverpool.—2. Str. Firenze, Guidic, Cardiff; Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—3. Str. Lord Clyde, Kincroone, Jeddah; Helen Scott, Gribble, Liverpool.—4. Str. Bivouac, Beach, Shields; str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez; Maccodon, Jones, Liverpool.—5. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Hewitt, Kurrachee; str. Coquet, Cook, Kurrachee.—6. Str. Timavo, Gurevitz, Liverpool; str. Urbano, Todd, London; str. Elgin, Hutton, Liverpool; str. Pearl, Morrison, Jeddah; Sydney Dacres, Mosey, Liverpool.—7. Str. Cingalese, Black, Rangoon; str. European, Abram, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Delhi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Elmshie, Sub Lieut. Vaughan, Sub Lieut. Cooke-Collis, Major and Mrs. Fitz Gerald, Lieut. Burnett, Mrs. S. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Drowett, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Wolson, Lieut. Whitmore, R.E., Mr. Moore, Conductor Jonlin, Dr. Currie, and Sergeant Lymington. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Purves, Mr. Thomas, Major gen. and Mrs. McDonnell, Lieut. Powell, Capt. Lemond, Capt. Markman, Major gen. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Major Elphinstone, Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Capt. Hearsey, and Mr. Carr. From SUZ.—Capt. Heavside, Mrs. Wilkinson. From ADE.—Capt. Hatchell.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. Str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa; str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suoz; str. Coma, Souley, Liverpool; Salotte, Dark, Calcutta; Simla, Salter, New York.—2. Bonnie Dundee, Connor, Coronandel Coast; str. Brazilian, Green, Rangoon.—3. Str. Deccan, Soames, China; G. A. Roche, Roche, Tuticorin.—4. Str. Wellesley, Cairnes, Port Said; Princess Somawutty, Betham, Cochín; City of London, Brown, Akyab.—5. H.M.S. Euphrates, Irvine, England; str. South Tyne, Hallett, Liverpool; str. Coquet, Cook, Rangoon; Moutzler, Nacoda, Mauritius.—6. Str. Kangaroo, Barlow, Calcutta; str. Baroda, Remond-on, Australia; str. Patna, Beys, Coast and Calcutta; Lord Ashburton, Adey, Cochín; Isabella Croom, Auld, Calcutta.—7. Atlantic, Miller, Rangoon.—8. Str. Mirzapore, Parish, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Mirzapore.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Shaw and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Cumberland and child, Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Phear and child, Dr. and Mrs. Kidd and two children, Capt. and Mrs. A. Seton and three children, Dr. J. Rose, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. and Mrs. Conder and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Treack Kirby and three children, Miss Rivett-Carnac, Mrs. Heenan and child, Mr. Duigan, Major and Mrs. Walton and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Dempster, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Heath, Mr. Kenn, Mr. Hay, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Macgregor and two children, Mr. J. H. Mackno, Mr. Lucas, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. J. H. Bedford, Mrs. Fisher and child, Col. Playter, Mrs. Rynes, Capt. Hore and infant, and Surg. N. Hopkins. For BRINDISI.—Mr. S. E. Coxhead, B.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and child, Hon. and Mrs. Cockerell, Dr. Riners Mantell, Mrs. Mantell and child, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. Whitta and child, Major P. G. Stewart, Lieut. col. F. Alexander, Major H. L. Prendergast, R.E., Mrs. Mull, Master P. and Miss F. Mull, Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, Mr. H. Connor, Mr. A. Campbell, Baron de Hochepied Larpent and three children, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Neill, Lieut. W. T. Stuart, Capt. O'Neill, Mrs. Gillespie, and Mr. Ezekiel. For SUZ.—Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. Hind, Mr. J. McIvor, Mr. J. R. Blakiston, Mr. J. H. Jones, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Cheshyre, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson. For ADE.—Deputy inspector gen. H. C. Foss.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 8, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 6d.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 4½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0-3-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) 100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) 730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up 1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 1490

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 41)	1175 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-1-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Secra Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 87½
" " Secra Rs. Loan 1832-33	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co's Rs. Loan, 1836-38	90½ to 90½
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1851-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	110½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-7-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silv. r. 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tola. 16-8-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-10-0
Ditto Pekin	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 8.—As holders of Grey Goods have been anxious sellers, a fair business has, on the whole, been done, at reduced rates. Bleached Goods have an upward tendency. Yarns are quiet, and prices unaltered. Metals are very firm, and a general advance has taken place.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 8.—Cotton: The market for new descriptions is steady, at about Rs. 2 to 3 per candy above last week's quotations. The purchases for export aggregate upwards of 9,000 candies.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, April 8.—Exchange: Rates remain steady, at last week's quotations. On Calcutta a large business in Bank Bills has been done. The rates on China for 60 days' sight drafts are quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.—H.E. the Gov. general of India in Council is pleased to notify that orderly-room clerks of hill depots shall, like regimental orderly-room clerks, receive an increase of sixpence per diem after an uninterrupted service of three years; but, as such appointments are only temporary, the incumbents will not acquire the status of regimental orderly-room clerks, as prescribed by Royal Warrant. The provisions of this order are applicable to the three Presidencies.

EXHIBITION, 1872.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1872 will take place at Poona, in the month of September next (the exact date will be given hereafter), and will be conducted under the same regulations which governed the Exhibition of 1871 (G.O.C. No. 412 of July 19, 1871). H.E. accordingly requests that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the secretary to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports must also be transmitted. The Central Committee will be appointed under the orders of the Major-general Commanding Poona Division of the Army. Detailed instructions will be hereafter published.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.—The annexed extract from a letter, No. 294, dated London, the 22nd November, 1871, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to his Excellency the Governor general in Council, is promulgated for general information and guidance, with reference to G.O. No. 471 [Military Department No. 56, dated Jan. 6, to Quartermaster general], dated 11th May, 1865 [S.O., page 71], publishing the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865:—"Your Excellency will observe that the interpretation placed upon Clause 3 at page 14 of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865 entitles the families of officers doing duty with troops in every description of vessel to free passages. I have approved of this interpretation of the warrant, and request that it may be adopted in India for the future. The messing rates laid down at page 6 of the Royal Warrant will be chargeable in this country." The following Horse Guards' G.O. No. 95 of 1871 is published for information and guidance:—"The forms of mess certificate hitherto in use on board her Majesty's troopships will in future be replaced by a statement that the officers named therein were messed for the periods mentioned. This statement will be signed by the military commanding officer only. Any complaints which individual officers may consider that they have reason to make in regard to their messing, will not be inserted in the certificate, but should be forwarded through the commanding officer, as pointed out in G.O. No. 5 of 1869, in the same manner as complaints upon other matters. In the case of a hired vessel, the mess certificates will continue to be signed by each officer, according to the form contained in Appendix 27 of Regulations for H.M.'s Transport Service."



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BIRCH, Capt. W. B., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Tipperah. April 3.
 CANTOPHER, W. E., head master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, having returned to duty on March 1, the unexpired portion of leave granted on Sept. 15 last is cancelled. March 19.
 CHARLES, J. G., to offic. as a mag. of police, Calcutta, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. W. Cornell. Mr. Charles is also app. to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta. March 21.
 COCKERELL, R. V., is app. to perform the functions of a judge for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition in Howrah. March 18.
 CORNELL, W., M.A., to offic. as addl. dist. and sess. judge of Chittagong, Dacca, and Backergunge during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. B. Simson. March 19.
 GARRETT, C. B., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Bancoorah, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.
 GOULDSBURY, C. E., is app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Darjeeling. April 5.
 GRAHAM, J., has resigned his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William. March 23.
 HOPKINS, J. A., B.L., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Midnapore, in the 1st grade during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. P. Davis. March.
 HUDSON, W. B., to be a capt. in the Chumparun troop, Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteers. April 5.
 KEMBLE, W., to be a joint mag. and depy. coll. of the 1st grade, in Purneah, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district, in the 2nd grade, during the absence on furl. of Mr. J. B. Worgan. March 26.
 LE MESURIER, C. B., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Jamalpore. March 26.
 LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, H., to be private secy. to the Lieut. gov., from the date on which Mr. H. S. Beadon may make over charge to him.
 MACAULAY, C. P. L., M.A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bancoorah, in the 4th grade, during the abs. on special duty of Capt. W. B. Birch. March 20.
 MERINGTON, C. E. C., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Chooadangah, in Nuddea. March 26.
 REILLY, E. M., to be sub registrar of assurance of the sub dist. of Mymensing, having its head-qrs. at the Sudder station of the dist. of Mymensing. [April 5.
 RYLAND, W. H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.
 SAMUELLS, Capt. E. W., asst. supt. of rev. survey, 1st grade, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the dist. of Hazareebaugh, and in Pergunnah Toree, in Loharduggah. March 26.
 WHITE, J., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Barrh, in Patna. This cancels the orders of the 19th inst., app. Babu Gopal Chandra Das to the charge of that sub div. March 26.
 WROUGHTON, Capt. W. N., is vested with powers under Sec. 20, Act XXII. of 1864, to try breaches of the rules and regulations made under Sec. 17 of the Act in the cant. of Dorundah. March 26.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, under Sect. 4, Act II. of 1869:—

Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Kumar Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Mr. H. C. Marindin, Babu Dwarkanath Biswas, Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Sahibzadah Prince Muhammed, Dr. J. Ewart, Babu Gour Das Basak, Dr. W. K. Waller, Wahiduddin, Mr. Thomas W. Brookes, Nakhadah Hasan Ibrahim Bin Jowhar, Mr. L. Broughton, Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, Babu Grish Chandra Das, Mr. G. Graham, C.S., Babu Kanai Lal De, Mr. W. T. Apar, Mr. B. Newman, Babu Dwarkanath Mallik, Mr. J. A. Parker, Mr. O. J. Wilkinson, Babu Madhab Krishna Set, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Mr. C. Shanks, Babu Hari Mohan Ray.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 5.)

The following officers are app. to offic. as joint magistrates and dep. collectors of the 1st grade, viz.:—

Messrs. C. E. C. Merington, J. Ward, A. P. MacDonald, B.A., C. H. Vowell, J. S. Armstrong, and F. H. McLaughlin, LL.M. and B.A.

The following officers are app. to offic. as joint magistrates and dep. collectors of the 2nd grade, viz.:—

Messrs. J. F. Bradbury, B. M. Waller, B.A., A. Forbes, B.A., J. Crawford, B.A., J. Whitmore, and D. W. McM. Testro, B.A.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 5.)

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., Bengal, with effect from March 1.—

To be Exec. Engr., 1st Grade.—Capt. J. M. Heywood, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

To be Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Mr. W. Whitfield, C.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade.

To be Exec. Engrs., 3rd Grade.—Mr. T. B. Stoney, C.E., exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., exec. engr., 4th grade.

To be Asst. Engrs., 1st Grade.—Mr. R. B. Buckley, C.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. C. E. Livesay, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. A. H. Apjohn, C.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. J. F. Williamson, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNT BRANCH.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the accounts branch of the P.W.D., in connection with revised arrangements for the audit of the accounts of guaranteed railways, with effect from April 1:—

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, with the rank of controller, 2nd class, 1st grade:—

Capt. L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., deputy consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore, with the rank of controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade:—

Mr. W. B. Farr, controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Govt. examiner of railway accounts, Calcutta.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Madras, with the rank of controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade:—

Capt. C. M. Moberly, Madras staff corps, controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Govt. examiner of railway accounts at Madras.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Bombay, with the rank of controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade:—

Lieut. R. A. Sargeant, R.E., controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, offic. Govt. examiner of railway accounts, Bombay.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, auditor Oudh and Rohilkund railway accounts, with local and tempy. rank of a controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, to rank as a controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade (supernumerary).

To be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the rank of deputy collector:—

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., deputy controller, Bengal.

To be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Bombay, with the rank of deputy collector:—

Mr. R. K. Williams, accountant, 1st grade, Bombay.

To be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Kurrachee, with the rank of asst. controller, 1st grade:—

Mr. F. Morrison, asst. controller, 2nd grade.

To be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Madras, with the rank of asst. controller, 2nd grade:—

Mr. S. M. Johnson, asst. controller, 2nd grade.

ORDERS OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 21.)

Capt. Hon. G. C. Napier, asst. comr., is posted to the Simla district. The following transfers of appointments are made, with effect from the date of the departure on subsidiary leave of Mr. P. H. Egerton, comr. and superint.:—

Col. O. J. McL. Farrington, comr. and superint., from the Lahore to the Rawalpindi div.

Mr. A. Brandreth, comr. and superint., Delhi div., will offic. as comr. and superint., Lahore div.

Major gen. B. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., comr. and superint., from the Am-balah to the Amritsar div.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, comr. and superint., from the Jalandhar to the Am-balah div.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, comr. and superint., from the Rawalpindi to the Jalandhar div.

Mr. G. J. Ryall, judge, Small Cause Court, is transf. from Amritsar to Simla.

Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge, Small Cause Court, is transf. from Simla to Amritsar.

Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, asst. engr., irrigation branch, is posted to the special works div., Bari Doab Canal.

ORDERS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 23.)

Mr. J. W. Chisholm is app. comr. of excise in the Central Provinces.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., is transf. from Hinganghat, in the Wardha district, to Nagpur.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 23.)

Major R. Annesley, to offic. as cantonment mag., Benares, v. Col. G. R. Cookson.

Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, offic. personal asst. to the inspector gen. of police, N.W.P., is confd. in that app., with effect from Dec. 1 last, the date on which Capt. C. A. Dodd was confirmed as superint. of the Govt. press and curator of Govt. books, N.W.P.

Major R. Annesley to offic. as asst. district superint. of police at Benares, with effect from Feb. 21.

Capt. F. E. Wiggins to be district superint. of police, Agra.

Mr. R. Boccock, offic. district superint. of police, Agra, to offic. as district superint. of police, Etah.

Mr. H. L. G. Thomas, offic. district superint. of police, Etah, to offic. as asst. district superint. of police, Allahabad.

Col. G. R. Cookson, cantonment mag., Benares, is transf. in the same capacity to Agra.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, joint mag. and deputy coll., is transf. from Muttra to Furruckabad, with effect from May 1 next.

Mr. M. Reade, asst. mag. and coll., is transf. from Furruckabad to Allahabad.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, asst. mag. and coll., is transf. from Bustee to Benares.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, asst. mag. and coll., is transf. from Benares to Bustee.

Mr. C. F. Hall, joint mag. and deputy coll., Benares, is transf. to Muttra. Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1-21 fus., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, is posted to the Meerut div. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, in the P.W.D.

Mr. J. W. Inglis, personal asst. to superintendent engr., 2nd circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., is app. to Central div., Agra Canal.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 30.)

Mr. J. H. B. Ironside, C.B., to be a district and sessions judge, with effect from March 4.

Mr. S. N. Martin, to be a district and sessions judge.

From March 4, the date on which Mr. W. S. Paterson resigned the service:—

Mr. E. B. Thornhill to be a coll. and mag.

Mr. A. Boulderson to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

From the date on which Mr. H. Vansittart resigns the service:—

Mr. H. A. Harrison to be a mag. and coll.

Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Dr. J. H. Loch, civil surg., is transf. from Bareilly to Nynsee Tal.

Dr. H. S. Smith, civil surg., is transf. from Nynsee Tal to Bareilly.

Dr. M. Thomson, professor of experimental science, Thomason College, took charge of the duties of his office from Lieut. Beauchamp, R.E.

Lieut. M. Langhorne, R.E., is posted to the 2nd Allahabad div.

Mr. H. Prince, exec. engr., is posted to the Roorkee workshops.

Lieut. col. E. Davidson, R.E., app. to offic. as a superint. engr., N.W.P., is posted to the 3rd circle, buildings and road branch, v. Lieut. col. F. Alexander, granted 2 years furlough to Europe.

The following appointments are made, with effect from April 1:—

Major G. A. Craster, R.E., offic. superint. engr., 1st circle, provincial, and Lieut. col. E. Davidson, R.E., offic. superint. engr., 2nd circle, provincial, to be *ex officio* deputy secs. to Govt. N.W.P., in the P.W.D.

Capt. F. D. M. Brown, staff corps, offic. asst. sec. to Govt. N.W.P., in the P.W.D., to be personal asst. to chief engr., N.W.P.

Mr. C. W. Priestley to be asst. sec. to Govt. N.W.P., in the P.W.D.

MILITARY.

BUTTER, Capt. A. D., staff corps, is attached to 44th N.I. for duty, from such date as his services may no longer be required as A.D.C. to Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, C.B., comdg. left column, Loshai Expeditionary Force. CROHAN.—The services of Capt. F. W. Crohan, gen. list, inf., attached to the coolie corps with the right or Chittagong column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, are placed at the disposal of H.H. the C. in C., from April 1.

DRUMMOND, Capt. F. C. W., 7th N.I., on leave in Europe, is re-appointed 1st wing subaltern, dated Feb. 29. March 13.

GORDON.—The services of Major (brevet lieut. col.) T. M. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept.

GORDON—O'NEILL.—Lieut. col. W. Gordon, chief inspector of musketry, on return from furl., will relieve Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill, 2nd batt. 20th foot, offic. chief inspector of musketry, of the duties of his office at Jubbulpore, to which place Capt. O'Neill will proceed for that purpose. On being relieved, Capt. O'Neill will proceed to England, via Bombay, reporting himself on arrival to the adj. gen. March 13.

GRIMES, Capt. H., gen. list, inf., having failed to pass in the native languages by the higher standard, is removed from the service under the operation of G.G.O. No. 1,056, dated Oct. 16, 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Low, Capt. R. C., Bengal cav., to be major by brevet, from Feb. 5, v. Major gen. W. F. Beaton, Bengal inf., dec.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. F. W., gen. list, cav., to be capt., by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval. March 20.

OAKES, Capt. A. R., Madras staff corps, to offic. as wing subaltern, 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the period Lieut. Carrett may offic. as adj. to 6th inf., or until further orders.

WYLIE, Capt. H., gen. list, inf., to offic. as wing officer, corps of guides, Punjab Frontier Force, during absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. A. G. Hammond, or until further orders.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

54th Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Tarleton to be capt., from May 14, 1870.

63rd Regt.—Major P. Hunter to have rank as major, from June 15, 1869.

10TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 17, making the following tempy. arrangements, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong on sick leave, and of Capt. A. England on furlough:—

Capt. O. Barnes, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, Royal engrs.—per *Delhi*, Feb. 16.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) O. Wilkinson, late 4th Eur. L.C.; Major F. H.

Inglefield, Bengal staff corps; Capt. (brevet major) M. M. Prendergast, Bengal staff corps; and Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 20th hussars—per *Sumatra*, March 11.

1ST BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 29, making the following tempy. arrangements, consequent on the departure of Major F. J. Craigie on court-martial duty:—

Major L. H. P. Do H. Larpent, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt.

Capt. R. F. Angelo, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. G. R. Grylls, offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Ensign A. T. Banon, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

BREVET.—STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 30, 1871.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clauses 13 and 14 of Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., v.c., Bengal staff corps; March 13, 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, Clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay staff corps; March 18, 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. K. M. Walter; March 20, 1872.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Major gen. W. F. Beaton, Bengal inf., on Feb. 4, 1872, the name of Col. T. Stock, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of major generals.

Major G. R. F. Bardin, Madras staff corps, is placed on the gradation list of lieut. colonels.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 42 of Jan. 6, 1868, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal staff corps; March 11, 1872.

PUNJAB MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

5th Punjab Cavalry regimental order confd., dated Jan. 24, making the following tempy. arrangements, consequent on the departure of Capt. F. Hammond, 2nd squadron officer, on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. W. Vousden, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Hammond.

Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Vousden.

2nd Punjab Infantry regimental order confd., dated Jan. 20, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Capt. J. J. Boswell from furlough:—

Lieut. A. H. Turner, adj., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. A. D. Strettell, qrmr., to offic. as adj.

Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

5th Gurgaas regimental order, dated Feb. 5, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the departure of Capt. E. C. Codrington, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, on leave on m.c., and pending the return of Major H. P. Close to the regt.:—

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. W. E. Gowan, offic. 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Unwin.

Dated Feb. 14, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Major H. P. Close, 2nd in com., to the regt.:—

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. until further orders.

Capt. W. E. Gowan to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, v. Capt. Unwin.

MEDICAL.

BEATSON, G. S., C.B., insp. gen. of hospitals, app. to this presidency, is directed to relieve Insp. gen. of hospitals W. M. Muir, M.D., C.B., from the office of insp. gen. of hospitals, British troops, the latter officer returning to England.

CUMMING.—Barrackpore station order confd., dated Nov. 4, 1871, app.

Asst. surg. K. W. Cumming, M.D., R.A., to offic. as staff surgeon, and to the med. charge of the Ishapore powder works, and directing him to afford med. aid to the detachments 6th Bengal cavalry and 11th N.I.; dated Nov. 5, 1871, directing Asst. surg. K. W. Cumming, M.D., to afford med. aid to the depot 27th N.I.

GODWIN.—Agra station order confd., dated Feb. 27, 1872, directing Asst. surg. C. H. Y. Godwin, R.A., to reassume medical charge of the Agra military prison, with effect from Feb. 19, 1872.

GREENHOW.—The servs. of Surg. H. M. Greenhow are placed at the disposal of the foreign department.

LAWRENCE, Col. R. C., C.B., made over, and Dr. D. Wright, residency surgeon, received charge of the Nepal residency on March 9.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., supt. of Central Jail, Bhaugulpore, to offic. in add. to his present duties, as civil asst. surg. of Bhaugulpore during the abs., on furl., of Surg. N. B. Baillie. March 21.

MARTIN.—Morar station order confd., dated Feb. 2, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Martin to assume med. charge of the garrison cells at Fortress Gwalior, with effect from Feb. 1, v. Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Fannin.

MAY.—The services of Asst. surg. W. G. May, in med. charge of 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Asst. surg. May to offic. as principal asst. to the opium agent of Benares.

O'FARRELL.—Presy. district order confd., dated Feb. 23, 1870, directing Asst. surg. T. O'Farrell, M.D., on being relieved from the charge of the convalescents of the 63rd foot, to proc. to the Muddapore Rest Camp, and assume med. charge of the 63rd foot, en route from Bombay to Hazareebaugh.

REED—MCLEAN.—Sirhind division order confd., dated March 4, app. Asst. surg. B. Reed to med. charge of Lock Hospital at Sabathu from Jan. 1, and Asst. surg. J. M. McLean, M.D., 2-12th foot, to the above charge from Feb. 14, v. Asst. surg. Reed.

SCOTT.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Feb. 26, directing Staff asst. surg. J. A. Scott, att. to the 20th hussars, to assume med. charge of the 32nd Punjab pioneers, as a temp. measure, with effect from Feb. 18, in add. to his other duties, there being no officer of the Indian med. service available.

SHAW—POOLE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated March 3, directing Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, 17th N.I., to proc. to Cawnpore to relieve Asst. surg. W. G. May of the med. charge of the 16th N.I. App. Surg. G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the 17th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

SILLIFANT.—Jullunder brigade order confd., dated Sept. 25, app. Surg. F. S. Sillifant, 14th N.I., to the med. charge of the detachment 15th Bengal cav., with effect from May 1, 1870.

WALLACE—WHITE.—The following orders are confd.:—Oude div. order, dated Feb. 6, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Wallace to afford med. aid to the 1st detach. of invalids proc. towards Bombay, and on relief to return to Lucknow. Directing Asst. surg. S. G. White, M.D., R.A., to afford med. aid to the 2nd detach. of invalids proc. to Bombay.

WEST.—Oude div. order confd., dated Feb. 15, directing Staff asst. surg. G. B. West to return to his own circle on completion of the duty for which he was detailed.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE COINAGE.

The following letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept. to the Comptroller gen., No. 2,118, dated Fort William, March 22, is published for general information:—

In reply to your letter No. 6,769, dated the 2nd inst., I am desired to state that, although under Sect. 13 of Act. XXIII. of 1870 the fourth and eighth of a rupee are legal tenders for fractions of a rupee, even if the coins have lost more than two per cent. by reasonable wear, yet such coins are to be dealt with strictly according to the provisions of Section 16 of the Act when presented to an office authorised to act under that section.

REMISSION OF FEES ON PROBATE OF WILLS.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of financial notification No. 2,014, dated July 14, 1871 (of which a copy is hereto appended), shall have retrospective effect from April 1, 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act of 1870 came into force:—

In exercise of the power vested in him by Sec. 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under the said Act, Schedule I., Article 11, in respect of probate of wills, or letters of administration, in so far as such wills or letters of administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Rungpore, viz.:—Mr. G. M. McM. Ridsdale; Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, B.L.; Babu Raut Mal; Babu Syama Mohan Chakravarti, B.L.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. S. Murray, No. 2 battery 13th brigade R.A.; Lieut. J. Reid, 1st Bengal 14th foot; and Qrmr. C. Leuton, 62nd foot.

DESTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.—It is notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in communication with the Secretary of State for War, has directed that applications for the destruction documents in this country are in future to be made to Local Governments and not to the War Office.

SERVICE QUALIFYING FOR THE STAFF CORPS.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that previous service for a year in the survey, public works, commissariat, and stud departments, and in the police, will not in future exempt a candidate for the staff corps, who may desire to enter it with the view of obtaining civil or departmental employment, from the rule which requires a year's service with native troops as a preliminary condition to his admission as a probationer for the corps. Such service with native troops will hereafter be always required, excepting in very special cases, before a candidate is accepted as a probationer for the corps in any department, civil or military.

ENGINEERS.—The following letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 313, dated India-office, London, Dec. 14, 1871, to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, is published in the Indian Gazette:—"Your despatch No. 198, dated July 14, 1871, asks for information as to the position of an officer of the Indian cadre

of royal engineers, on the seconded list, who might, while in England, be ordered to do duty at the depot. I consider that if an officer on the seconded list were ordered to depot duty while on furlough with retention of appointment, he would be kept on that list, and would have a right to return to his appointment until he had been absent from India for the period of his furlough. An officer who might join the depot at the expiration of his furlough would cease to be seconded."

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in March), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, staff corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, and officiating assistant secretary, P.W.D., irrigation branch, preparatory leave for thirty days, prior to proceeding to Europe for two years. Mr. R. A. Oldham, executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Cossye Division, special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs. Mr. J. Bennett, executive engineer, 1st grade, Port Blair, fifteen months; also six weeks' preparatory leave from March 1, on which date he made over charge of the division to Serg. W. Causley, supervisor, 1st grade. Mr. R. Simson, secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, reported his return from furlough on the 21st March, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. W. F. Heath, executive engineer, 4th grade, Raneekhet division, has been granted, from such date as he may avail himself of it, eighteen months' leave, to proceed to England, together with one month's preparatory leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. G. E. Makgill, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed six months' leave. Mr. R. A. Sterndale, officiating assistant to the Comptroller general, to England, for one year. Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., is allowed privilege leave for three months. Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt, deputy inspector general of police, with effect from May 6. Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, officiating commissioner of Agra, additional subsidiary leave for twelve days, from April 12 to April 24. Mr. G. G. Billings, deputy collector and deputy magistrate, Meerut, six months' leave, on private affairs, with effect from March 25, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. The Rev. R. Colquhoun, M.A., garrison chaplain of Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. Strangways, inf., to proceed to Europe, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Qrmr. G. Masters, 20th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board. 2nd Capt. and brevet major D. McFarlan, R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. (local capt.) H. G. Willis, R.H.A., from March 4 to April 3, to proceed to Bombay. Qrmr. Mr. T. Briggs, R.H.A. (F brigade), to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure from Umballa. Capt. and Paymaster J. J. Bailey, 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. A. Innes, 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Capt. E. D. Way, 105th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. G. Christie, 107th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from March 2. Lieut. col. B. G. VanderGucht, S.C., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nainee Tal and Mussoorie, on private affairs. Major D. S. Buist, S.C., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, S.C., to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. G. N. Channer, S.C., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. T. Stuart, S.C., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Staff assistant surgeon A. M. S. Lithgow, M.D., to England, via Calcutta and Suez, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. R. Blair, invalid battalion, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. R. Cook, 1st battalion 21st foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. L. Harford, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and adjt. W. A. Smail, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to August 15, on private affairs. Qrmr. T. G. Gilby, 66th foot, to England, from March 20 to August 23, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. C. I. Montgomery (commandant 10th N.I.) for one week, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory for embarkation to Europe, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted to Lieut. col. Montgomery by G.O.C.C. of March 28. Brevet col. C. F. Smith (doing duty at Lucknow), to Simla and hills north of Deyra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. Pierce (station staff officer, Moradabad) to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. J. Templer (doing duty at Bareilly), to Almorah and the Kumaon Hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Brevet lieut. col. W. H. Hawes (2nd in command and wing officer 9th N.I.), to Kangon. and Kumaon districts, from April 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major T. W. Rutherford (wing officer 33rd N.I.), to Cashmere, from April 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. O. Barnes (2nd squadron officer 10th Bengal cavalry), to Cashmere and hills north of Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. J. L. Abernigh-Mackay (adjutant 8th Bengal cavalry), to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson (2nd wing subaltern 12th N.I.), to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. W. Elton, Bengal infantry (doing duty at Lucknow), to hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. S. Anderson, general list, infantry (quartermaster 12th N.I.), Nyneet Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CLOGSTOUN, H. F., to act as deputy coll. of revenue settlement, Salem, during the absence of H. St. A. Goodrich, on sick leave, to have effect from March 23.

GOMPERTZ, H., 1st asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as dep. superint. March 26.

KEYSALL, J., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during the employment of J. W. Best on other duty.

LYS, Capt. A. M., acting joint mag. of Ootacamund, having assumed charge of the office of supt. of police, Coimbatore, on March 21, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted on Feb. 28 is cancelled.

MACKENZIE, G. T., to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore.

SMITH, R., exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as superint. engr. March 26.

STEWART, Capt. (lieut. col.) J. H. M. S., R.E., consulting engineer for railways, resumed charge of his office from Capt. (major) H. L. Prendergast, R.E., on April 1.

TAYLOR, R., acting acct. gen., Madras, to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, in succession to Mr. Lodwick. Mr. Taylor assumed charge on April 3 of the offices of acct. gen. and comr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr. R. W. Lodwick. April 3.

WYNCH, Rev. J. W., M.A., chaplain of Mysore, to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore. March 26.

MILITARY.

ARBUTHNOT, Major G. A., 8th Madras L.C., to be an asst. adjt. gen., to complete the establishment, v. Stewart. April 3.

BODDAM, Lieut. col. E. T., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Bangalore.

COOKSON, Lieut. col. J. G., Madras L.C., now doing gen. duty at Bangalore, is app. to conduct the duties of deputy judge advocate, Mysore div. and Canara.

LUDLOW, Lieut. E. S., cadre 25th regt. N.I. (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Barclay, dec. Dated March 28.

PLUNKETT, Lieut. R. H. W., No. 2 horse light field battery R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, to be subaltern.

PRITCHARD, 2nd Capt. H. G., royal (Madras) artillery, offic. examiner of ordnance accounts, is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Nov. 13 last.

RIDEOUT.—The services of Capt. F. G. Rideout, cadre 43rd regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Straits Settlements, for app. as A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.

RUSSELL, Col. G. W., paymr., Mysore circle, to offic. as superint. of family payments and pensions.

STOCK.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21 last, and in consequence of the death of Major gen. W. F. Beatson, Bengal inf., on Feb. 4, the name of Col. T. Stock, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of major generals.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS. (Madras, March 25.)

Col. G. Paxton, inf., to offic. comdt. 7th N.I., on departure of Col. Woolley. This cancels G.O.C.C. of March 7, posting Col. Paxton to the 41st N.I.

Col. G. F. Luard, 2nd in com. 37th N.I., to offic. comdt. 41st N.I., on departure of Col. Innes.

Lieut. col. H. C. Z. Claridge, from offic. wing officer 16th N.I. to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 37th N.I., on departure of Col. Innes.

Major H. H. Foord, from offic. wing officer 23rd L.I. to offic. wing officer 16th N.I., on departure of Col. Innes.

Major W. H. White, staff corps, to offic. wing officer 23rd L.I., on departure of Col. Innes.

Col. A. C. McMaster, asst. adjt. gen., from recent appt. to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, with effect from April 13, v. Gib, who vacates.

Capt. E. Faunce, brigade major, from recent appt. to Malabar and Canara, with effect from March 22, v. Gunning, who vacates.

Major D. Standen, brigade major (Europe), from Malabar and Canara to Northern dist., with effect from March 22, v. Gunning, who vacates.

Capt. H. B. Elliot, doing duty sappers and miners, from offic. staff officer and superint. of details, Fort St. George, to offic. brigade major, northern district, to continue to offic. in his present app. until relieved by Col. Baldock.

Lieut. col. W. A. Gib, from divisional staff to general duty, Kamptee, on relief by Col. McMaster.

Capt. Gunning will continue to offic. as brigade major, northern district, until relieved.

Col. W. R. Broome, 2nd in command 20th N.I., from tempy. general duty, Trichinopoly, to offic. comdt. 22nd N.I., with effect from date of Col. Mainwaring's departure.

Col. A. F. Place, from offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 24th N.I., to offic. comdt. 32nd N.I., to join.

Col. E. J. Lawder, offic. comdt. 24th N.I., from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 24th N.I. to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 6th N.I., v. Harkness, who vacates, to continue to offic. as comdt. of the 24th N.I.

Col. C. J. Bradley, from general duty, Trichinopoly, to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 24th N.I., v. Lawder, to join.

Lieut. col. H. H. Firth, from offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 35th N.I., to offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 6th N.I., on being relieved in the 35th N.I. by Col. Pringle.

Major F. F. R. Bishop, staff corps, from offic. wing officer, 3rd light infantry, to general duty, Secunderabad, on Col. Freese joining his regiment.

Capt. E. J. Wynch, staff officer, from attached 12th N.I., to qrmr. 12th N.I., with effect from Lieut. (brevet captain) Blenkin's vacating the appointment.

Capt. T. R. Tabuteau, staff corps, from attached 28th N.I., to offic. 1st wing subalt., 28th N.I., on departure of Capt. Cox.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Capt. J. B. Richardson, from No. 1 to No. 6 batty. 5th brig. R.A.

Capt. W. M. S. Wolfe, from No. 6 to No. 1 batty. 5th brig. R.A.

Capt. B. W. Broughton, from adj., 35th N.I., to qrmr., 35th N.I.

Lieut. S. L. Bagshawe, from qrmr., 35th N.I., to adj., 35th N.I.

To no Duty.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 19.—The undermentioned officers of the 48th foot are directed to join and do duty at the Convalescent depot, Wellington, on duty at the public expense:—

Capt. J. F. W. Kane and W. T. Ellis, Lieuts. S. A. Dodd and R. J. Chaytor.

MEDICAL.

BARCLAY, Deputy Inspector gen. A., M.D., from Mysore circle, when relieved, to England.

KENDALL, Surg. major H., M.D., from late arrival, to proceed to Rangoon by next steamer, and assume charge of the office of the P.M.O. British troops from Surg. major Shelton.

MASSEY, Deputy Inspector gen. H. H., C.B., M.D., from late arrival, to Mysore circle, v. Dr. Barclay.

PETERKIN, Surg. major J., M.D., F.R.C.S., garrison surg., Trichinopoly, is placed on the retired list, from April 1, on a pension of £456 per ann.

SHELTON, Surg. major G. A. F., M.B., from Burmah circle, when relieved, to England.

SUPPREIN, Surg. B. T., to attached 29th regt. N.I.—To join forthwith.

ABOLITION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The Honourable the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that, under instructions from the Government of India, the appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department has been abolished from March 9.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., for one year, from April 1 next, on urgent private affairs, under Sections 3 and 7, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, dep. director of revenue, Salem, for one year, on medical certificate, under Section 8A, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Major H. L. Prendergast, R.E., acting consulting engineer for railways, preparatory leave for one month. The Rev. A. T. Bartlett, chaplain of Trimulgherry, privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in March) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. S. Maiwaring, 10th regt. N.I., and officiating commandant 22nd regt. N.I., for two years. Major H. F. Dakeyne, staff corps, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, for sixteen months. Capt. M. Protheroe, 2nd assistant superintendent of Port Blair, for two years. Capt. A. C. Havelock, 1st inf., Hyderabad Contingent, for two years. Surg. W. H. Harris, M.D., superintendent Lying-in-Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College, for twenty-one months. Major F. T. Pollock, staff corps, in India, for two years. Major A. T. Baldwin, staff corps, doing general duty at Madras, from April 1, for six months. Major R. V. Handyside, wing officer 36th N.I., for thirty days, from Feb. 28, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Capt. A. S. Grove, staff corps, adjt. 15th N.I., from March 12, or date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Asst. surg. F. B. Scott, 18th hussars, M.D., for six months. Lieut. P. K. L. Beaver, 23rd brig. R.A., for fifteen months. Capt. A. T. Cox, 28th N.I., to proceed to Europe and Australia, for 2 years.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

COGHLAN, Mr. R. N., to be gen. manager of the Customs' Bonded Warehouses, Bombay.

CUNNINGHAM, W. J., supy. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar and a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Dharwar dist. March 28.

DANIELL, N. M. W., to act as joint judge and session judge at Tanna. March 29.

EWART, Capt. H. P., 2nd Life Guards, has been app. A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. the Gov., v. Capt. T. Van Straubenzie. March 29.

GRANT, Major G. C., to act as dist. judge and sess. judge at Kurrachee, during the abs. of Lieut. col. W. Widdicombe. March 29.

HART, H. V., barrister-at-law, joined his appt. of acting professor of English literature in Elphinstone College on Feb. 15, before office hours.

JAMES, H. E. M., to act as asst. comr. and branch inspr. gen. of registration in Sind, v. Mr. F. R. C. Wyllie. March 28. Mr. James, C.S., has been apptd. to act as educational inspr. in Sind, v. Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S. March 28.

MACPHERSON, J., M.A., barrister-at-law, to act as clerk and sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, during the abs. of Mr. Ferguson on leave. March 29.

MACPHERSON, G. M., to act as dist. judge and sess. judge of Dhoolia. March 29.

OMMANEY, H. T., supy. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar and a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Dharwar dist. March 28.

PHILPOTS, S. H., to act as dist. judge and sess. judge at Hyderabad, during the abs. of Major G. C. Grant. March 29.

PROBYN, Capt. O., to act as insp. gen. of prisons during Dr. Cruickshank's abs. on leave. March 28.

WADDINGTON, G., 1st asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Dharwar dist. March 28.

WISE, Capt. F. J., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist. during Capt. O. Probyn's abs. March 29.

MILITARY.

BEAMISH, Major, R.A., to act as 2nd class comy. of ordnance, v. Major Napier. March 27.

CALDECOTT, Lieut., R.A., acting 2nd class comy. of ord., to take charge of the Belgaum Arsenal. March 27.

DISBROWE.—The servs. of Lieut. col. H. F. Disbrowe, S.C., political supt., Pahlunpoor, are placed at the disp. of the mily. dept. March 29.

FOSBERRY.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 14, directing Lieut. Fosberry to act as qr. mr., with effect from March 15, and during absence on leave of Qr. mr. Gilby, or until further orders.

GABB.—Regtl. order, confd. dated March 23, directing Capt. Gabb, 2nd regt. L.C., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his own duties, and Lieut. Owen to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, with effect from March 24, v. Capt. Fagan.

GAYER.—21st Regt. N.I. (Marine Battalion).—Regtl. order confd., dated March 5, directing Major Gayer to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Leacock as wing officer in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Hassard, reported sick.

HATCHELL, Capt. G. H., 3rd bat. 60th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. during the absence of Major Pottinger. April 3.

JOPP.—Kattywar dist. order confd., dated March 13, app. Capt. Jopp, 18th N.I., staff officer, v. Major Smith.

JOPP, Capt. J., 18th regt. N.I., staff corps, to offic. as adjt. during the absence on m.c. of Capt. Lechmere, or until further orders. March 21.

MORSE.—9th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 12, directing Capt. Morse to offic. as adjt., and Capt. Coles as qmr., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Birch proc. on leave.

MURPHY, Lieut. C., R.A., is app. to act as 3rd class comy. of ordnance, v. Major Beamish, and will relieve Lieut. Caldecott of the charge of the arsenal at Aden. March 27.

OWEN.—2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Owen, att., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, during the abs. of Capt. Phillips, or until further orders. March 27.

OWEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25, directing Capt. Owen, Poona horse, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Capt. Phillips as 3rd squad. officer in addition to his own duties, v. Major Malcomson.

SIMPSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25, directing Capt. Simpson to offic. as qr. mr. in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Moray, proceeding on leave.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. C. W., F brig., has been prom. 2nd capt. in the supernumy. 9th brig. R.A., v. Strubenzie. March 27.

VAN STRAUBENZIE.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that 2nd Capt. T. Van Straubenzie, 9th brig., has been prom. capt. to the 11th brig. R.A. March 27.

YONGE.—Mhow div. order confd., dated March 11, app. Capt. Yonge, 16th N.I., station staff officer at Indore, with effect from March 6.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on March 13:—

Col. J. G. Fife, B.E., chief engr. for irrigation and under sec. to Govt., P.W.D., irrigation branch.

Surg. C. F. Ogilvie, M.D. Conductor C. Bather, arrack dept.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, March 20.—No. 220.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. D. C. Pedder and W. Scott; March 12.

MEDICAL.

DUDLEY—GREENE.—Staff Asst. surgs. W. E. Dudley and H. R. Greene are transfd. from gen. duty, Presidency circle, to gen. duty, Poona. Staff Asst. surg. Dudley will travel on duty at the public expense.

HALLIDAY, Asst. surg. S. B., is app. to act as superint. of vaccination. March 20.

HUNTER, Surg. G. Y., having been perm. to resign his app. as civil surg., Kulladghee, his services have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. March 20.

MCDOWALL, Surg. C. J. F., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from Feb. 8.

ROBB—LEWIS.—Asst. surg. J. Robb to act as superint. of vaccination, Central circle, and Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis to act as superint. of vaccination, Southern circle. March 18.

SEWARD, Surg. G. E., to offic. in med. charge of 21st regt. N.I. (marine batt.), during absence of Surg. major Mills, or until further orders.

SEXTON, Surg. E., to offic. in med. charge of 18th regt. N.I., during absence of Surg. Blomfield.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in March) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. Wilson, acting first assistant collector of Broach, two years. Mr. E. Hosking, supernumerary assistant collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Major T. G. Coles, district superintendent of police in the Sattara district, has two months' privilege leave of absence, and Mr. T. H. Leach, supernumerary assistant to the collector of Sattara, is placed in charge of Major Coles' office. The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court has been pleased to grant to T. B.

Ferguson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, clerk and sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, six months' leave, from March 25.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. R. A. Stevenson, 18th brig. R.A., from Aug. 22, 1871, to April 13, 1872. Lieut. H. A. Wilson, 59th foot, to Poona, from April 18 to Aug. 18, to study the language. Major C. A. C. Hawkins, staff corps, to remain in Bombay from Jan. 6 to March 22. Major H. B. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Surg. T. W. Sheppard, Bengal medical service, for twenty months. Capt. E. R. C. Bradford, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Lieut. H. G. Willis, F. batt. F brig. B.H.A., from date of departure, per troopship. Capt. C. Collingwood, H. batt. 9th brig. R.A., from date of departure, per troopship. Qmr. M. Robinson, 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure, per troopship. Capt. F. W. Kane, 1-3rd foot, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. C. M. LeBreton, 1-5th foot, per troopship, from date of departure, fit to do duty with troops. Lieut. A. J. Roberts, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of departure. Qmr. T. G. Gilby, 66th foot, from March 20 to Aug. 23, on urgent private affairs. Capt. V. Birch, adjt. 9th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Staff surg. J. Munday, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. J. W. Tibbs, 1-11th foot, per troopship, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 23.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. O. C. Baker-Creswell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

11th Hussars.—Capt. W. Cuninghame retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

15th Hussars.—J. E. Anderson, Queen's cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Blackett, prom.; April 24.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. W. G. Andrews retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. P. G. Pilon to be col., v. H. Clerk, retired upon full pay; April 24. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. L. W. Penn, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. O. R. Stokes, placed upon supernum. list; Capt. and Brevet major H. Renny to be lieut. col., v. G. C. Henry, placed upon supernum. list; April 1. Capt. and Brevet major T. E. Byrne to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Pilon; April 24. 2nd Capt. E. Staveley to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Penn, c.b.; 2nd Capt. and Adj. H. Edmeades to be capt., v. Brevet major Renny; April 1. 2nd Capt. and Adj. J. M. Burn to be capt., v. Brevet major Byrne; April 24. 2nd Capt. E. Baring, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Staveley; April 1. 2nd Capt. G. L. Engström, from tempy. h.p., to be 2nd capt., v. Edmeades; April 24. Lieut. J. G. Pollock (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. R. Smyth-Thompson, transf. to the Bengal staff corps; March 19. Lieut. S. De L. Lacy to be 2nd capt., v. Burn; April 24. 2nd Capt. G. W. C. Rothe to be adj., v. Edmeades; 2nd Capt. J. M. Douglas to be adj., v. H. M. Moorsom, who resigns the adjutancy only; April 1. 2nd Capt. W. M. B. Walton to be adj., v. Burn; April 24. Lieut. J. A. Grattan retires upon tempy. h.p.; April 11. Lieut. W. H. R. Rochfort resigns his commission; April 24.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. C. C. Seton resigns his commission; April 24. Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth (late Bombay) having been permitted to retire on a pension from Sept. 20, 1871, the succession to that officer, as announced in the Gazette of Dec. 22, 1871, to be altered as follows:—Capt. Hancock's promotion to bear date Sept. 20, 1871. Capt. Griffith's promotion to be v. D. J. Nasmyth, retired upon a pension, and dated Sept. 20, 1871; 2nd Capt. Ducat's promotion to be dated Sept. 20, 1871; Lieut. Tovey's promotion to be dated Sept. 20, 1871.

8th Foot.—Lieut. E. Emerson to be capt., v. W. H. Hennis, retired; April 13.

11th Foot.—G. M. Bullock, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. W. R. Gordon, dec.; April 24.

12th Foot.—Capt. J. O. Johnson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; J. S. M. Hamilton, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Turner, retired; April 24.

14th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Whidborne retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

17th Foot.—Capt. H. Kerr retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

20th Foot.—Capt. E. M. Jones, from supernum. list, to be major, v. A. W. Ord, prom. to lieut. col. on h.p.; March 27. Lieut. R. A. Woolley retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

21st Foot.—B. M. Allen, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Dunbar, retired; April 24.

60th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. R. Palmer, c.b., retires upon h.p.; Capt. J. R. Crane retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 24.

83rd Foot.—P. A. Buckland, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. J. P. Nuthall, app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 24.

89th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. F. E. Barrow to be asst. surg., v. E. Ward, app. to staff; April 24.

106th Foot.—R. H. F. R. Brownrigg, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Mackenzie, app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 24.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. F. Blackett to be capt., v. P. Whalley, retired; April 13. Lieut. C. V. Eccles to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Cary, prom.; March 15.

BREVET.

Col. H. Clerk, retired full-pay R.A., to have the honorary rank of major gen.; April 24.

Staff Surg. major R. Domenichetti, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; April 24.

Lieut. and Dep. Comy. J. Craig, Madras estab., to have the honorary rank of capt.; Dec. 12, 1871.

Ensign and Asst. comy. W. Battinson, Madras estab., to have the honorary rank of lieut.; Dec. 12, 1871.

The undermentioned dep. asst. commissaries, Madras estab., to have the honorary rank of ensign: J. Lever; Nov. 21, 1871. W. Burton; Dec. 12, 1871.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General F. Farquharson, Bombay inf., on March 20:—

Lieut. gen. Sir J. Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., Madras inf., to be general; Major gen. C. Troup, C.B., Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.; March 21.

The undermentioned promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death of General F. Farquharson, Bombay inf., on March 20:—

Capt. and Brevet col. P. Brown, half-pay 62nd foot, to have the rank of major gen.; March 6, 1868.

Brevet col. A. H. L. Wyatt, from lieut. col., supernum. list, 11th foot, to be major gen., March 6, 1868; such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 21, 1872.

Major B. F. Alexander, rifle brigade, to be lieut. col.; March 21.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. B. Parrett, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Young-husband, C.S.I., Bombay staff corps; Aug. 19, 1871.

Lieut. col. R. D. Ardagh, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. F. M. Haultain, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. A. Stevens, Madras staff corps; Aug. 20, 1871.

Lieut. col. J. N. Young, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. London, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. F. J. Nelson, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps; Aug. 21, 1871.

Lieut. col. H. H. O'Connell, Madras staff corps; Aug. 30, 1871.

Lieut. col. H. Shewell, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 31, 1871.

Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, Madras staff corps; Sept. 1, 1871.

Lieut. col. W. A. Riach, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. J. R. Fulton, Madras staff corps; Sept. 6, 1871.

Lieut. col. R. Unwin, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 9, 1871.

Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. B. Ford, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. L. Grant, Madras staff corps; Sept. 16, 1871.

Lieut. col. H. L. Le P. Trench, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. H. Raban, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 17, 1871.

Lieut. col. A. Bagot, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 18, 1871.

Lieut. col. C. St. G. M. L. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 26, 1871.

Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. C. F. Smith, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Beatson, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 27, 1871.

Lieut. col. H. Mills, Bengal staff corps; Oct. 20, 1871.

Capt. and brevet lieut. col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., royal engineers; February 16.

Lieut. col. J. Crofton, royal (late Bengal) engineers; March 1.

Lieut. col. F. E. Appleyard, 85th foot; March 6.

Lieut. col. J. T. Dalyell, 21st foot; Lieut. col. W. Cooper, 70th foot; April 17.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of hon. rank:—

Col. R. L. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, to be major gen.; Col. J. J. Jenkins, Madras staff corps, to be major gen.; Lieut. col. T. Sweet, Madras staff corps, to be col.; Major F. C. Taylor, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Surg. major G. Baillie, M.D., Madras army, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. April 24.

MEMORANDA.

The rank of major gen. conferred upon officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces since June 3, 1870, to be only local in the East Indies until such period as, under the provisions of the Horse Guards' Memorandum of May 3, 1870, it shall become general.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances:—

Second capt. J. C. J. Lowry, late royal artillery; April 4.

Lieut. G. C. Davie, late royal artillery; March 15.

Paymaster and hon. capt. B. R. James, late 51st foot; April 4.

(Substituted for that which was published in the *Gazette* of the 12th inst.)

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz.:—

Second capt. H. M. Borton, late royal artillery; March 1.

Second capt. W. Gilmour, late royal artillery; March 6.

Capt. C. L'Estrange, late royal artillery; March 12.

Second capt. C. O. Browne, late royal artillery; March 25.

Deputy purveyor H. Powell; March 20.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLEYNE—At Meean Meer, March 27, wife of Major D. Alleyne, 37th regt., daughter. [S.C., son.]

BALDWIN—At Madras, March 29, wife of Major A. T. Baldwin, Madras

BLAIR—At Meerut, March 25, wife of Lieut. col. R. Blair, 3rd regt. N.I., son.

BOND—At Meerut, April 1, wife of Capt. C. F. Bond, 105th regt., L.I., son.

BROWN—At Allahabad, March 24, wife of Capt. F. D. M. Brown, Bengal S.C., son. [daughter.]

BURROWS—At Tranquebar, March 27, wife of L. R. Burrows, C.S., CROMPTON—At Rawul Pindee, March 31, wife of Lieut. R. E. Crompton, Rifle Brigade, son.

DAVIS—At Delhi, March 29, wife of W. I. Davis, Delhi Police, daughter. DESSA—At Bankipore, March 24, wife of J. A. Dessa, Government Secretariat, N.W.P., son.

FAITHFUL—At Sealkote, April 3, wife of S. Faithful, inspecting post master, son.

FRENCH—At Madras, March 31, wife of H. R. French, daughter.

GIDNEY—At Egutpoora, March 3, wife of John Gidney, engine driver, G.I.P. Railway, daughter. [son.]

GRAHAM—At Jhelum, March 28, wife of Capt. Graham, 5th Bengal cav., HOBSON—At Neemuch, March 30, wife of Capt. H. A. Hobson, 22nd regt., N.I., son.

LOCHNER—At Allahabad, April 5, wife of J. H. G. Lochner, son.

MACFARLANE—At Meean Meer, March 28, wife of G. T. Macfarlane, C.E., executive engineer, son.

MERRITT—At Calcutta, March 24, wife of H. A. Merritt, B.P.S., son.

MURRAY—At Jubbaldore, April 2, wife of Capt. G. Murray, 21st regt. M.N.I., son.

NEPPS—At Nandial, March 23, wife of A. F. Nepps, daughter.

PAGE—At Madras, April 5, wife of Staff Sergeant J. K. Page, commissariat dept., daughter.

PASKE—At Jalandhar, March 26, wife of Major Edward Paske, daughter.

PEARSON—At Tirhoot, March 27, wife of C. B. N. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, daughter.

ROSS—At Bangalore, March 28, wife of M. E. Ross, engr. and contractor, son.

STEEL—At Dera Ghazi Khan, March 24, wife of Lieut. H. E. Steel, Bombay staff corps, son. [Railway, son.]

TAIT—At Delhi, March 30, wife of G. H. Tait, C.E., Rajpootana State

WILLIAMS—At Kulsea, March 27, wife of J. Williams, supervisor irrigation branch, P.W.D., daughter.

WOLSELEY—At Delhi, April 1, wife of Capt. G. B. Wolseley, station staff officer, son.

WRIGHT—At Trichinopoly, March 27, wife of J. S. Wright, son.

YORKE—At Kodikornal, March 23, wife of W. Yorke, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—LESLIE.—At Bhagalpur, March 30, Lieut. J. A. Barlow, H.M.'s 107th regt., to Ada M., daughter of the late Sir N. Leslie, Bart.

BOUGHEY—STUART-MENTETH.—At Agra, April 2, Lieut. G. F. O. Boughey, B.E., to Harriett B. A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. W. Stuart-Menteth, Bengal army.

CURTIS—HAYTON.—At Monghyr, March 30, T. Curtis to Ellen M. Hayton.

HEXTER—BURN.—At Nassick, April 2, H. Hexter, Bengal Revenue Survey, to Annie R., daughter of Dr. R. Burn.

HILL—GRAY.—At Vepery, April 3, J. Hill, asst. telegraph master, Govt. Telegraph Dept., to Georgiana J. Gray.

HOLROYD—SMITH.—At Calcutta, March 25, Col. C. Holroyd, Bengal staff corps, to Anne E., daughter of the late T. Smith.

LUCAS—SLY.—At Mynpoorie, April 2, Rev. J. J. Lucas, A.M., of the American Presbyterian Mission, to M. Eva Sly, of the same Mission.

MAINWARING—BRIND.—At Calcutta, March 27, Captain E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Gurkha regt., to Florentia A., daughter of the late Colonel F. Brind, C.B., R.A.

NUTHALL—BEYTS.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, April 3, Alfred J. P. Nuthall, lieut. H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., to Julia M. T., daughter of George M. D. Beyts, senior commander British India Steam Navigation Company.

WAKEFIELD—ALLSOP.—At Punjab, March 20, G. E. Wakefield, to Ada, daughter of the late G. Allsop.

DEATHS.

BEADON—At Seetapoor, March 23, Francis A., son of Capt. R. Beadon, station staff.

CLAXTON—At Allahabad, March 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Claxton, aged 67.

COELHO—At Poona, April 4, Clarissa W., wife of H. E. Coelho, aged 23.

COMBES—At Hyderabad, Deccan, March 24, Ruth E., wife of J. G. Combes.

CONDAMINE—At Moulmein, March 15, J. de la Coudamine, aged 68.

DACOSTA—At Calcutta, March 20, Francis P., son of Charles C. DaCosta, aged 2. [months.]

GOAD—At Bareilly, March 25, James B., son of H. B. Goad, aged 17.

GUTHRIE—At Lucknow, March 30, Alexander, son of Surg. Guthrie, M.D., R.A., aged 6 months.

HARINGTON—At Punjab, March 27, Frederick W., son of Capt. Harington, aged 1.

LOW—At Calcutta, March 30, Kate G., daughter of D. Low, aged 1.

MACCARTHY—At Secunderabad, March 26, Edward J. H., son of Capt. E. D. J. MacCarthy, H.H.N.'s staff, aged 8.

MEYER—At Calcutta, April 1, Herbert, son of J. H. Meyer, aged seven months. [B. Peacock, asst. comr.]

PEACOCK—At Gurdaspur, March 24, Edith F. C., daughter of Edward Smithett, aged 7.

SMITHETT—At Nynce Tal, March 20, Master H. P. H. Smithett, aged 7.

STONE—At Cuttack, March 5, W. H. Stoney.

SWEENEY—At Jaulnah, March 20, Peter Sweeney, qmr. serg. 1st inf., Hyderabad Contingent, aged 48.

THOMPSON—At Calcutta, April 1, James Thompson, commander ship *Slieve Donard*, aged 47.

TURNBULL—At Singurh, April 1, Thomas, son of P. S. Turnbull, M.D., acting superintendent general of vaccination, aged 6 months.

YORKE—At Kodikornal, March 23, Sarah W., wife of W. Yorke.

Home.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are declared to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, subject to their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days:—

In order of merit.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
1	Drummond, James Ramsay	2,041
2	Harrison, John Henry	1,961
3	Worledge, Theodore Edmund	1,819
4	Kitts, Eustace John	1,755
5	Petre, Francis Lorraine	1,718
6	Fraser, Hugh	1,567
7	Thomson, Robert George	1,512
8	Barnes, Hugh Shakespear	1,506
9	Jackson, William Grierson	1,491
10	Casey, Arthur Edwin Comerford	1,487
11	Anderson, John Alexander	1,483
12	Dane, Richard Morris... ..	1,457
13	Bird, James Webster	1,436
14	Gibbon, Robert Ferguson	1,427
15	Jeffreys, John Arthur... ..	1,426
16	Moore, Pierce William	1,394
17	Courtenay, Robert	1,392
18	Gael, John Delabere	1,379
19	Fawcett, George William	1,373
20	Carstairs, Robert	1,348
21	Silcock, Henry Foster	1,337
22	Cumine, Alexander	1,330
23	Taylor, Frederick Beatson	1,321
24	Laffan, Robert Stuart de Courcy	1,315
25	Tate, William Jacob	1,311
26	Langdon, Percival Nelson	1,298
27	Cuthbertson, James Lister	1,275
28	Lee, Harry	1,230
29	Blyth, William	1,215
30	Harding, Francis Henry	1,202
31	Phillips, Henry Arthur Deuterios	1,189
32	Millar, William Robert	1,157
33	Savage, Henry	1,154
34	Norton, David... ..	1,120
35	Kennedy, Joseph	1,119
36	Brett, Cecil Michael Wilford... ..	1,083

THE BOMBAY BANK.

With reference to Mr. Gregory's motion, which stands for May 3, the *Echo* has received a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. J. S. Mill to Col. Cowper, of which the following is an extract:—

I find that the Government throughout the whole course of the bank's misconduct were as utterly regardless of their obligation to watch and control its management as if no such obligation had existed. They gave no instructions to the Government directors. They allowed the bank to be carried on under the new charter without even any bye-laws to govern and direct the management, and they neither obtained nor sought from their representatives on the board any information respecting its proceedings. The great pressure of public business on an Indian Government might be some, though a very insufficient, excuse for this quiescence, as long as there was nothing to excite suspicion. But the quiescence continued after the mismanagement and embarrassments of the bank were so notorious, even in England, as to alarm the Secretary of State, who felt it his duty to warn the Bombay Government. After this the conduct of the Government was, if anything, more discreditable than before. Their unwillingness to admit that anything was seriously amiss almost amounted to complicity. To the warnings and questionings which they now frequently received from their superiors in England and at Calcutta they answered smooth things, extenuating to the utmost the amount of mischief, abetting the directors in withholding information demanded of them, and acting as if it was their deliberate purpose to screen the misconduct of the bank, though possibly only desirous of screening their own neglect of the duty of supervision. It is shown that had the Bombay Government, even after they become aware of the evil, done their duty in preventing further malversation, the bank, notwithstanding the great losses already sustained, might have been saved from insolvency, and the property of the shareholders in great part preserved to them. By not having done this, even if by nothing else, the Bombay Government made itself morally a party to the misconduct of the directors, and responsible for it to the sufferers.

It may be said that the majority of the directors, including those most actively guilty, were elected by the shareholders. But, considering the extreme difficulty under which shareholders labour, as well in England as in India, in choosing trustworthy directors, or in controlling them, it is certain that the shareholders placed (as they had every reason to think themselves warranted in placing) their principal reliance on the Government, whose representatives on the board, themselves high in the public service, must, if they did their duty to Government, even as the largest shareholder in the bank, take care that its interests, in common with those of the other shareholders, should receive ordinary and decent regard from those to whose charge they were entrusted. The shareholders would have had no claim to indemnity from the Government for ordinary losses, or for such as were occasioned by irresistible circumstances, or

even by ordinary and remedial mismanagement. But they have a just claim *in foro conscientis* to reparation from the Government for loss sustained by gross and criminal violation of duty on the part of its agents. An able speaker in the House of Commons who was master of the facts could make a speech on them which would resound through the whole country, and would be damaging to any Government that resisted the claim.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD MAYO.

On Saturday morning a numerous and influential meeting was held at Willis's-rooms, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to consider whether a fund should not be raised to be applied, under the direction of a committee of subscribers, in such a manner as will evince their regard for, and admiration of, Lord Mayo's memory as a distinguished Indian administrator and a valued public servant, and as one whose estimable qualities in private life especially endeared him to all classes, creeds, and parties. Among those present were Lord Shaftesbury, K.G., Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Lord Derby, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sandhurst, Lord John Manners, Mr. Ward Hunt, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Cowper Temple, M.P., Viscount Crichton, Colonel Taylor, Mr. C. Dalrymple, M.P., &c.

The Chairman (H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh), in a few words, explained the object of the meeting, and then called upon

Mr. Disraeli to move the first resolution, who said they had met, amongst other things, to express their opinion that some enduring memorial should be raised in this country to the eminent statesman whose untimely end had deprived the country of an invaluable servant, and his friends of one they admired and loved. The public career of Lord Mayo was by no means a short one. Previously to his appointment to the great Viceroyalty he had served his country for twenty years in the House of Commons. Although he made no pretensions to great powers in the House, still those who had been acquainted with his Parliamentary life recognised in Lord Mayo qualities which would, without doubt, have rendered his career there distinguished. (Cheers.) During the time he was there he connected himself with two most difficult measures, and succeeded in carrying them through the House. They were questions which demanded a great knowledge of detail. One of those measures was the reform of the Civil Service, which obtained for him the gratitude of the whole of that powerful body. The other measure with which he was connected referred to the most important trade of his native land—the distillery trade. He carried through a measure which relieved that important industry from several regulations which bore very hard upon them. The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying that the memorial should be one that would last for ever, and be well worthy of the great man who had passed away. The resolution was as follows:—"That it is desirable to commemorate in this country, in some enduring and becoming manner, the noble character and eminent services of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India."

Lord Sandhurst seconded, and it was carried.

The Duke of Cambridge moved the second resolution:—"That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, and to decide on the form the memorial should take."

This was seconded by the Duke of Richmond and carried.

Lord Derby moved, "That this meeting desires to convey to Lady Mayo their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy with her under her affliction, which affliction they venture to hope may in some degree, however slight, be soothed by the universal feeling of respect towards him whom she has lost." He said he knew the late Lord Mayo during very many years as a colleague in his Parliamentary life, and latterly as his colleague in administrative office, and he stood there as a witness, however little it might be needed, to that which had already been said. He then spoke of Lord Mayo's personal character in terms of high praise, and said it was their duty to raise some memorial, a duty which they owed to England, who, even with all her wealth of political ability, could not afford to look over and forget examples of patriotic and self-denying service. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Shaftesbury seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., moved, and Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., seconded a cordial vote of thanks to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh for his kindness in presiding, which was briefly acknowledged by the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

FUNERAL OF LORD MAYO.

The *Enchantress* having arrived in Kingston Harbour on the evening of the 24th, the funeral progress through Dublin took place the next day.

The movement of the troops to the various points assigned them was the first indication of the approaching display, and at eleven o'clock the streets were lined along the route of procession. All the available troops in the garrison were assembled to give splendour to the ceremonial. The arrangements for the disposal of them were under the direction of Colonel Mayow, the Deputy-Quartermaster General, and were effectively executed. The Coldstream Guards furnished a guard of honour consisting of one regimental captain, two subalterns, and the usual proportion of non-commissioned officers and 100 rank and file, and were drawn up near the

landing-place at the Custom-house at eleven o'clock this morning. The King's Dragoon Guards contributed an officer's guard of honour, consisting of an officer and twenty men, who were in attendance upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. They were in waiting at Dublin Castle at half-past eleven o'clock. A squadron of the same corps formed an escort to accompany the remains. It was ordered to proceed at the conclusion of the ceremonial to Rath-coole, where it was met by another escort from Newbridge.

The tenantry who were to head the procession, to the number of 150, awaited the removal of the remains from the *Enchantress*, which came up from Kingstown at 10.30, and took her place opposite the Custom-house. They were a very respectable looking body of men, and, wearing white scarves and hatbands, were conspicuous throughout the ceremony. The marines and sailors from the *Vanguard*, with their officers, who represented the Royal Navy, were also in readiness and marched along Eden-quay to Carlisle-bridge, there forming. The personal friends of the late Viceroy remained on the quay. Beside the yacht a gun-carriage was drawn up to receive the coffin, which was removed without difficulty by the appliances provided for the purpose. At twelve o'clock all the materials from which the fabric of the brilliant spectacle was to be constructed were distributed in regular order to be fitted by the potent architect of State pageants, Sir Bernard Burke, who attended in full splendour, with his official insignia. The line of quays and the streets through which the procession was to move presented then a highly picturesque and animated aspect. The shipping in the river had their flags displayed half-mast high; flags were also hung out from some of the houses: every window and balcony were filled with spectators. Indeed, the people swarmed in every direction and every public place; they had invaded the rigging of the ships, climbed the battlements of the bridges, the roofs of houses, the tops of cabs, of omnibuses, railways, monuments and structures of every kind. They clothed in masses of living drapery the Bank of Ireland and other public buildings, and they stood in dense crowds along the footways. The military lines, standing at intervals, kept back the concourse, leaving in the centre an open space, on each side of which they formed a brilliant edging. The view at Carlisle-bridge and Westmoreland-street, where the cavalry bands were massed and the Artillery and Coldstream Guards were formed, was strikingly vivid, and presented a strange combination of objects. At 12.30 his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, and attended by a guard of honour, rode from Dublin Castle along the lines to the Custom-house. His Excellency, who was attired in plain dress, with the star and riband of St. Patrick, rode a magnificent charger. The Marquis of Lorne, dressed in uniform as colonel of the Argyshire Artillery Militia, was also splendidly mounted. On the arrival of his Excellency the signal was given to be ready, and in a short time the procession was fully marshalled, and moved forward.

The tenantry walked eight abreast at the head of the procession; and as they moved slowly on, arrayed in their white scarves, they contrasted strikingly with the brilliant scarlet and blue uniform of the military and the dark masses of the civilians on each side of the lines in the distance. They were followed by the Marines, who marched ten deep in three bodies, and then came the sailors ten deep, preceded by their officers in full uniform. At first they wavered a little, but soon got in compact order, and from College-green, where the procession was fully developed, they moved quite steadily. The banners of the Orders of the Star of India and of St. Patrick were borne in charge of the Knights in single file, and stood out conspicuously. The insignia of the orders were represented upon black ground. The spectacle was displayed in Dame-street with magnificent effect. From end to end the street was filled with the solid masses of military, whose brilliant uniforms and trappings, splendid in the sun, presented a combination of colours of rare harmony and beauty. As the lines advanced with slow and measured pace, the bands poured forth from 160 instruments, in perfect accord, the strains of a solemn march, which mingled with the suggestive sound of the minute-guns. The cavalry numbered ten abreast, and the lines were kept with wonderful compactness and precision. The deputation from the India-office was conveyed in an open carriage at the head of the State equipages of the Lord-Lieutenant, in official uniforms. Among the representatives of the Indian Government who attended to do honour to the late Viceroy was the son of Major L. Barrow, Commissioner of Oude, who was prevented by illness from being present himself. The coffin was concealed from view, having been covered by the Union Jack. The external one contained the following simple inscription:—

"Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Baron of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I. Born 21st February, 1822. Died 8th February, 1872."

In the original programme, prepared by Sir Burnard Burke, an interesting feature was introduced, which circumstances afterwards rendered it necessary to omit. It was intended that the charger of the late Viceroy, richly caparisoned, and led by an equerry, should follow the coffin. As the empty chair in the household, so the empty saddle would have appealed with touching effect to the sympathy of the spectators. The intention, however, was abandoned because the horse of Lord Mayo has not been brought home to Ireland, and although it would have been easy to supply the want the family did not wish that the genuine character of the ceremonial

should be in any respect impaired by resorting to any such means to produce what it was felt could only be a dramatic sensation.

The demeanour of the vast assemblage of spectators along the whole route was expressive of marked respect and sympathy. It took about three-quarters of an hour to pass given points. After the Carbineers had closed the military pageant, a cavalcade of carriages, numbering about fifty, followed. They were led by the Lord Mayor, and included the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, gentry, members of the Corporation, and other citizens. At two o'clock the cortege reached the Esplanade, where the closing scene was enacted. It was strikingly picturesque and impressive. In the space immediately in front of the Royal Barracks, which is enclosed by iron railings, the various sections of the procession formed, as announced in the programme. At the side next the barracks the coffin was put down, surrounded with all the emblems of dignity and power. Behind it 100 men of the Coldstream Guards were ranged as a guard of honour, and formed a striking background. The Earl's pennon and bannarets were placed in front of the Coldstream Guards. At each end of the coffin stood three aides-de-camp, and beyond them wings of the King's Dragoon Guards and the body of tenantry. At the opposite side of the enclosure, next the river, were the massed bands and the sailors and marines. The eastern and western sides, one of the gates in which afforded an uninterrupted view to the public, the windows of the banks and the wall overhanging the Esplanade, as well as the sides, were filled with spectators. As the Lord Lieutenant rode in the bands played with splendid effect, and the ceremony of fling past the coffin commenced. The tenantry went by in good order, and as they passed simultaneously uncovered their heads with mournful reverence. The sailors and marines, the cavalry, and the Coldstream Guards next went by in successive bodies, saluting as they came up. Then the banners of the Orders of St. Patrick and of the Star of India, which had been placed in front, were by a sudden and graceful movement unfolded to the breeze as they were born along to pay similar homage. Then came the General commanding the troops and his Staff massed in a splendid group, such as an artist would depict in some famous battle scene. After these came the carriages of the civil dignitaries and citizens, and with them the ceremonial closed. The Lord Lieutenant and the Household returned to the Viceregal Lodge, and the coffin was conveyed away under an escort of cavalry to its final resting-place in the county of Kildare. Not the slightest accident or hitch occurred to mar the success of a ceremonial which was remarkable for its representative character as an expression of sympathy and for its splendour as a pageant.

The late Lord Mayo's remains were interred on Friday within the ruins of the old church at Johnstown. Artillerymen drew the coffin all the way from the house to the churchyard. In front of them walked the tenants of the late Earl; and behind the coffin followed Lady Mayo, in company with her eldest son and Earl Spencer. Behind these came the rest of the family and a number of friends, including the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Clonmel, the Marquis of Headfort, Colonel Mure, Right Hon. Colonel Wilson-Patten, and the Hon. Mr. Wyndham.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, the 19th inst., the examination of the witnesses, Messrs. G. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General of Accounts, Calcutta, and Mr. Gay, was resumed, the subjects inquired into being the charges on the collection of customs, salt and opium. It being ascertained that the cost of customs collection in the Bombay Presidency was heavier than either of the other presidencies, Sir S. Northcote inquired why this was the case in a minor presidency, while the collection of the general taxes was not so unusually costly; and the reply, as we understood, was that the Custom-house at Bombay is a very large establishment. The gross taxation of the Bombay Presidency was through customs dues. The whole question of the administration of the salt revenue was under the consideration of the Government of India. The charges on collection might be much reduced. The re-establishment of the local manufacture of salt in Oude had been recently sanctioned experimentally, and the same measure would be extended to the North-Western Provinces within the customs line. The salt duties now range from one and a-half rupees to three and a-quarter rupees per maund. The next subject inquired into was the opium monopoly, and the same ground was gone over as was taken last year. The last subject taken was the coinage of India, and it appeared that one of the three mints established at the presidencies had been abandoned, as two were all that was necessary.

The expenditure on the presidency mints and coinage was resumed, and the information obtained last year on this subject was completed. The mint establishments had proved a loss to the Exchequer. For 1870-71 the loss sustained was £32,000.

On Tuesday, 23rd, the examination of Messrs. Harrison and Gay was resumed on the cost of collecting the taxes and other sources of revenue in India.

It appeared that the Post-office had suffered an annual loss by being compelled to carry official letters free, but lately a change had been made which relieved the establishment of the incubus. The loss had been as much as £130,000. There is every prospect of the

revenue from the Indian Post-office improving gradually, although it can never be a very profitable speculation to carry Indian letters, there being no great disposition to write letters by the natives, except among commercial firms at the Presidencies. The next subject dealt with by the committee, in connection with the Post-office, was the cost of the clerical establishment. The salaries had been increased in recent years in consequence of the increase of work. As it was necessary to inquire into the cost of the Government telegraph lines in connection with the postal service, and a gentleman was present acquainted with the subject (Colonel Robinson, Director-General of Indian Telegraphs), the Right Hon. the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Ayrton) advised examining Colonel Robinson, and then returning to the evidence of Messrs. Harrison and Gay. This course was pursued, and Colonel Robinson was called and examined on the Indian telegraph service. His information, however, was similar in all respects to the evidence afforded last year by Colonel Chesney and other witnesses. [The witness undertook to come provided with papers now needed at a future opportunity.]

Messrs. Harrison and Gay were recalled, and the inquiry now fell upon an item in the Indian accounts of expenditure for the household and tourage expenses of the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, the Commissioners of Scinde and the Central Provinces. First, the salaries of the Governor-General and the other Governors were given; then the cost of their households, and touring expenses; next were given the salaries of the members of the Legislative Council, &c., and their duties were gone into. It appeared that there were notably two matters connected with these inquiries which were rather rigorously investigated, viz., the extraordinary travelling expenses of the Governor-General when yearly leaving the capital to take up his holiday sojourn at Simla. In recent years the Governor-General of India had accustomed themselves to these semi-holidays at Simla, but it appears by the accounts produced that they have always been very costly to the State, and might be curtailed with advantage; at any rate, the Governor-General might make some better arrangement than taking all his whole staff and household, and also some of his council with him. The other extra expense objected to was in the household expenditure of the Governor of Bombay, who was down in the last Budget for household expenses to the large figure of £21,600. It was explained that £4,100 out of this total was for cost of furnishing a new residence for the Governor at Poona; there were other charges on the keeping up of the household, such as the salary and allowances of the military secretary, which used to go to another account; these additions to the household account had enlarged the estimate to the £21,600. Compared with the gubernatorial domestic expenses of fourteen or fifteen years back, the present expenses had been doubled and trebled in the case of the Governor-General, and had greatly increased also in the case of the minor governorships. The Governor-General's annual tour not only involved enormous household expenses, but a very considerable expenditure on troops, artillery, aides-de-camp, &c. When the Viceroy's Staff and household visit Simla "everybody seemed to benefit by it." Their allowances were increased; but it was the more incumbent for some of the Staff to accompany the Viceroy on his tour, as deductions were made from their allowances when they became absentees. The clerks were allowed house allowance as well as personal allowances.—After investigating a few other charges connected with the above establishments, and the expenses of the military secretariats of the three presidencies, the committee adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Captain Douglas, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday from Bombay, via Suez Canal and Malta, with military invalids and time-expired men.

THE NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS.—A War Office return, issued on Friday, gives the number, rank, and names of the officers of non-purchase Indian regiments transferred to the Crown who have retired since the 1st of November last, with the sums they have severally received as an equivalent in lieu of any claim for bonus, together with the number of those who have applied to retire, but have not yet retired. The number of retirements is ten; the number in course of being completed, four.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENTS.—The *Standard* is informed that a long list of names of officers in the Indian Army, who, being unemployed, are to be compelled to retire, arrived in this country a short time ago. It has since been sent back to India for revision, as it appeared to the India Office that too many names were included in the list. Be the list, however, large or small, equally are the covenant of the East India Company, and the Parliamentary guarantee of vested interests set at naught by compelling any officer of the Indian army to retire, save at the recommendation of a medical board.—*Globe*.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. W. R. CAMPBELL.—Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, of Ballochyle, Argyleshire, whose death from congestion of the lungs, at the age of fifty-two, occurred at Edinburgh on the 22nd ult., was a distinguished officer in the service of the East India Company, and well known as a first-rate Oriental scholar. His first commission was in the 28th Madras Native Infantry, and latterly in the Staff Corps. It was owing to his tact and courage during the mutiny, and at great personal risk, that a discovery was made of a plot in the territory of the Rajah of Shorapore, which led to the annexation of that country. His health requiring a visit to his native land, he came to England on leave, intending to return to India.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—EXTENSION SHARES, £2 PAID.—The following notice, dated the 12th inst., has been given to the holders of these shares:—"I am instructed to inform you that, on and from the 1st of May next, the privilege of making payments in anticipation of calls on the extension shares of this company will be withdrawn, and from that date no further payments will be received on these shares except in pursuance of calls to be made by the directors, of which notice will be given in the usual course. Should you wish to make any further payment previous to the 1st May on the shares standing in your name, the necessary form will be forwarded to you on application."

India Office.

April 27, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. Marquis, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. W. H. Greathead, c.b., R.E.; Major O. Wilkinson, Cav.; Major R. D. Griffin, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. G. Hammond, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. R. C. Bradford, Staff Corps; Capt. C. F. Moore, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. Gillihan, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. V. Birch, Staff Corps; Capt. A. B. Portman, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. G. Hunter; Lieut. col. C. T. Palin, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Napier, R.A.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. H. Godwin-Ansten, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. G. A. Burns, 4 mo.; Capt. E. H. Walters, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. E. Lockhart, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Sub Conductor F. Smith.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—The wife of Charles E. Chapman, Bengal C.S., of a son, at Tunbridge-wells, April 23.

LIMOND—The wife of Capt. Limond, R.E., of a son, at Cambridge-square, April 20.

SLADEN—The wife of Lieut. col. J. R. Sladen, R.H.A., of a son, at Radnorshire, April 21.

SMITH—The wife of Capt. Percy W. Smith, Bengal Army, of a son, at Harley-street, April 23.

STRACHEY—The wife of Major gen. Strachey, R.E., of a daughter, at Rutland-gate, April 19.

MARRIAGE.

PIERCY—HUME.—George J. Hume, to Mary C., daughter of Major A. Hume, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Malvern Wells, April 16.

DEATHS.

COOMBS—Monckton Nowell Coombs, late of the 35th Regt. Bengal Light Infantry, son of the late Lieut. col. J. Monckton Coombs, Madras Army, April 13.

DOVETON—The widow of Gen. F. S. Doveton, and daughter of Charles Thomas, aged 72, at Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, W., April 22.

GARDINER—Frank Gardiner, Commander in the late Indian Navy, at Devon, aged 46, April 22.

HENNESSY—The wife of Major gen. Hennessy, H.M.S. Indian Army, aged 55 years, at Gloucestershire, April 18.

MACDONALD—Capt. David Macdonald, late Indian (Bombay) Navy, at Bristol, April 18.

NORTHCOTE—The Rev. Stafford C. Northcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, aged 76, at Exeter, April 19.

ROSS—The widow of Dr. Andrew Ross, H.E.I.C.S., at Notting-hill, aged 69.

SPENCER—Richard B. Spencer, son of the Rev. Wm. Spencer, Government chaplain (India), aged one year, April 4.

WHEELER—The wife of Charles T. Wheeler, daughter of J. F. M. Reid, of the Bengal C.S., at Bristol, April 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. Stanhope, Rangoon.—22. City of York, Calcutta; Star of India, Colombo.—23. Peter Dickson, Cochin; Rajpoot, Calcutta.—24. St. Laurence, Madras; str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay, via Suez Canal; St. Aubyn, Rangoon.—25. Str. Caledon, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Eastern Light, Bombay; British Princess, Bombay; York, Madras; Medusa, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Vancouver, Calcutta.—20. Str. Yeddo, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—22. George Gilroy, Calcutta; Astronomer, Calcutta.—23. James Livesay, Bombay; Calirrhoe, Calcutta; Sydney Eggers, Gallo; str. Neera, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—24. Altair, Rangoon; India, Rangoon.—25. Str. Earl of Lonsdale, Colombo, via Suez Canal; Benjamin B. Green, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Yeddo, April 20, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For Bombay.—Capt. F. H. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Cates and infant, Mrs. H. Addis, Mrs. Garstin, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Murray, Mr. T. Murray, jun., Mr. Cracroft.

Per screw steamer Earl of Lonsdale, April 25, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESSEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Webber and child, two Misses Fogg. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. F. Middlecoat and two children. For COLOMBO.—Mr. A. Percy, Mr. Jenkins.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, April 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Condy, Mr. G. W. Brown, Mrs. Coghlan, Capt. Gaikskill, Paymaster Campbell, Staff asst. surg. Blood. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Capt. the Hon. and Mrs. Hobart, Lieut. J. S. Smith, Mrs. Anderson and two infants. For CEYLON.—Miss West, Mrs. Churchill and two children, Mr. C. F. Munro. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Shipway, Capt. E. P. G. Browne, Mr. T. Davis, Paymaster H. L. Wise.

Per str. Mooltan, April 29.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. J. L. Vincent, Major M. R. Haig.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Zoroaster, Calcutta to London (2 London to Calcutta), March 8, 3 S., 24 W.
Gordon, Calcutta to Dundee, March 17, 2 N., 16 W.
Berhampore, Calcutta to Liverpool, March 4.
City of Delhi, London to Calcutta, March 5.
Naval Brigade, Akyab to Falmouth, March 1.
Kersmace (?), Calcutta to London, March 15.
Sir Bartle Frere (?), Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 4, 11 S., 86 E.
Latona, Colombo to London, Feb. 16, off Cape Agulhas.
Stanley Castle, Kurrachee to London, March 16, 2 S., 21 W.
Knight Companion, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 20, 14 S., 31 W.
Eastern Light, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 8, 36 S., 21 E.
Kingsbridge, Colombo to London, Feb. 15, 21 S., 1 W.
Douglas, Calcutta to Liverpool, Jan. 22, 8 S., 88 E.
Genesk, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 12.
Alexandra, Calcutta to Liverpool, March 12, 24 S., 5 E.
Mary Sheppard, London to Kurrachee, April 2.
Queen of India, Liverpool to Bombay, April 6, 48 N., 14 W.
Martaban, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 19, 2 S., 20 W.
Wild Rose, Calcutta to Dundee, March 20, 1 N., 20 W.
Jane Bell, Calcutta to London, March 19, 33 S., 14 E.
Isabella Ridley, Tuticorin to London, March 11, 33 S., 30 E.
Aldebaran, Cardiff to Madras, March 7, 1 S., lon. 24.
Strathblane, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 12, 1 S., lon. 20.
Queen of the Lakes, Clyde to Bombay, March 11, 1 S., 27 W.
Matrineze (?), Colombo to London, April 2, 34 N., 83 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Stockbridge, Corydon, from Calcutta to Dundee, which put into Table Bay on March 18, reports having experienced a hurricane, lasting eighteen hours, on Feb. 22, in which she cut away foremast and main and mizenmast, had boats smashed, &c.; on the following day rigged a jury foremast and bore away for Table Bay for repairs. She is perfectly tight, and the hull has sustained no damage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Two Misses Knight, Mr. W. Riddle, and Mrs. Haig.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Rev. J. Taddy, and Mr. W. Tanqueray.

MAY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woolcott.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Lockhart.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. K. Comber, and Dr. Dundas.
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1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	102
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India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	105½
India Stock Debentures, 1858
" " " 1859
" " " 1863	102½ to 102½
" " " 1864
" " " 1864 or 1866
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1899	103½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½ to 101
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Do. Ditto	...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	...	all	91 to 93
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Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	95 to 97
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 15; Agra and Madras, April 13; Calcutta, April 12.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S Budget Statement was of course the prominent topic of the week in India. Elsewhere we have given some extracts from it, and hope to give more next week. He began by showing that the main cause of the surplus arises from opium receipts, which amounted to nine and a-half millions, thanks to the unforeseen rise in price; the average for the year having been Rs. 1,388 per chest, or more than Rs. 300 per chest above the estimate, and this in spite of a short yield for that year. Luckily there had been a reserve to fall back upon from the year before. The surplus on the receipts had been increased by a reduction of nearly half a million on the estimated outlay. The actual net gain therefore under the head of opium amounts to £1,845,100. Of the remaining three-fourths of a million saved on the budget for the whole year, nearly all arises from actual savings in expenditure on the Post-office, Telegraphs, Law and Justice, the Marine, on Land Revenue Establishments, the Army, and one or two other items. On the other hand Sir R. Temple points to an unsatisfactory decline of £193,800 in the salt-revenue receipts, of £142,700 in the land-revenue of Oudh, Bombay, and Bengal, and of £25,700 in the canal rents.

THE Budget estimate for the present year reckons on nearly twenty-one millions from land revenue, "the largest sum ever yet presented." It must, however, as Sir Richard takes care to remark, depend on the coming rainy season, how much of this will be realised. For the Forest Department he expects a net increase of about £45,000 on the right side. The Customs revenue is estimated at £2,570,000, about the same as last year, which was not a good one for Indian trade, so far as the imports of silver were concerned. Among the changes caused by the growing trade through the Suez Canal, Sir Richard notes the influx of English in supersession of native coal. Jute, rice, and other bulky goods are passing more and more largely through the canal. An estimated increase of £100,000 on salt brings the receipts on that article to about the level of 1870. Opium receipts are reckoned at 7½ millions—"considerably less than that which we are receiving for the current year." This

low estimate is based upon the short crops of the past year, and also on the intention of the Government not to sell more than 48,000 chests next year. It has been resolved, in fact, to form by degrees an opium reserve, as a safeguard against bad seasons and falling prices. The estimated revenue from stamps will be 2½ millions, about the same as last year. Sir Richard counts upon a slight decrease on the Post-office, a slight increase on telegraphs, a gain of £102,000 on interest from Government Securities, and of about £230,000 on railways. On the expenditure side there is an estimated increase of one and a-quarter million for civil charges, owing chiefly to new arrangements for growing opium. Of the estimated increase on the Post-office, nearly half or £50,000 is due to "circumstances affecting the payment of the subsidy in England." An increase of £70,700 is estimated under the head of Law and Justice, and one of £119,200 provides for "the increased retirement of Covenanted Civil Servants after the new orders concerning the annuity fund." The loss by exchange is estimated at half a million.

THE army charges of nearly sixteen millions show an estimated increase of £118,110, due to outlay on stores from England. Forty thousand pounds are set apart for camps of exercise. On Ordinary Public Works the decrease is reckoned at £99,300, on a total grant of two and one-third millions. Sir Richard grows pathetic over this piece of economy in view of the need there is for increased outlay on barracks and sanitation. We should have thought that no more barracks were required for a long time to come; but perhaps the last batch is tumbling down even faster than it once threatened to do. For guaranteed railway interest less net traffic receipts the charge is set down at one and three quarters millions, about the same as the last two years. Sir Richard does not speak very hopefully of Indian railway prospects. Two lines have suffered from disastrous floods the traffic on the East Indian line at one time fell off to an alarming extent, although it has since improved again, on no line is the goods and passenger traffic advancing as it ought to do, and the working expenses are generally high. The fares moreover seem generally too high to "attract the moving and travelling masses of a poor population like that of India," or to stand competition with the high road and the river.

THE Indian papers are almost at one in their dislike of the new Budget. Sir R. Temple is no favourite with the Indian tax-payer, and some perhaps of his critics are a little too hard upon him. But in quarrelling with his obstinate retention of the income-tax and his absurd storing up of cash balances to the tune of twenty-four millions, they have reason and common sense on their side. Had Lord Mayo lived, we believe that the income-tax would have been consigned to the limbo of all manifest miscarriages. According to the *Englishman* there would have been no possible excuse for its retention, had Sir R. Temple slightly raised the estimated value of opium per chest, as he might safely have done.

ACCORDING to a telegram of May 4, Mr. Forsyth has been transferred to the Oudh Commission.

SIR S. FITZGERALD has dealt a parting slap to the Executive Commissariat Office in Bombay. Successive officers, he says, have "habitually rendered false cash accounts," in order to conceal the fact of their keeping large cash balances in hand, in defiance of express orders. One officer had as much as Rs.

99,000 thus omitted from the regular accounts, and for eight years past some of them have been signing "false certificates of having no cash balance in hand."

WE learn that Colonel Mowbray Thompson has been appointed Political Agent at Manipore, in the room of General Nuthall, who has resigned.

WE are glad to see that the Indian Government have at length decreed a just and needful improvement on the Furlough Rules of the Indian Army. It is now declared that an officer who has taken furlough on private affairs, and may afterwards be compelled to obtain extended leave on sick certificate, "will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages and subject to the same disadvantages, as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained leave on medical certificate."

IN the girls' schools of Tinnevely District shirt-making appears to form an essential feature of the list of subjects for examination. Failure in this part of the course, says the *Madras Mail*, "vitiates the examination, however well the candidate may get through the other parts." That the young women of India should learn to hem and to sew, may be a good practical rule; but why shirts in a country where such things are never worn by natives of either sex? Would it not be more to the purpose to teach Indian girls how to cut out and make up some ordinary article of Indian clothing? We can only hope that no distrustful native will take it into his head that shirt-making is but a step towards the forcible conversion of his country-folk to European ideas on the subject of dress.

THE Ameer of Kabul seems bent on copying English models to an extent not much appreciated by his own subjects. Having a fancy for an English cantonment, he ordered the people in the neighbourhood to bring wood for building at a given price. The people answered by "skedaddling." It next occurred to him to make his soldiers useful in constructing roads. One or two regiments were ordered to set to work with pick and shovel, but his warriors refused with much emphasis to demean themselves after the Feringhie fashion. Being in want of money for various excellent purposes, the Ameer proclaimed a tax of one rupee on every house in his dominions. The result so far appears to be that soldiers have been employed to collect the tax, and are quartered on the districts that appear loath to pay it. The order to impress young men for his army has caused a great deal of natural discontent, which in some places has vented itself in angry rioting. Even from such sources, however, the Ameer extracts some balm, in the shape of a heavy fine on the riotous districts.

THE fearful hurricane which only the other day raged round Zanzibar, destroying the greater part of the city and a hundred and fifty ships off the coast, appears to have since travelled, after the fashion of cyclones, up the Bay of Bengal. On the night of the 1st May it burst over Madras, breaching the pier, and doing great damage to the city and its suburbs. Many vessels, including the *Hotspur*, *Armenian*, *Burlington*, *John Scott*, *Robert Scppings*, *Kingdom of Belgium*, *Invernesshire*, *Ardberg*, *Duprey*, and *Delorme*, are said to have been completely wrecked. The captain and all but six of the crew of the *Ardberg* were drowned, and the same fate befel a part of the *Hotspur's* crew. The cyclone raged all next day, but its force was abating on the 3rd.

A *Times* telegram of May 3 announces the arrival of Lord Northbrook at Government House, Calcutta, on the afternoon of that day. A large gathering of natives and Europeans welcomed the new Viceroy on his way from the station. His Lordship was at once sworn in. By a later telegram we learn that he will start for Simlah on the 15th inst.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of May 3, "the Viceroy's order respecting the Kuka executions is very severe both on Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth. It is proved that Mr. Cowan ordered six men to be shot after receiving Mr. Forsyth's order to act according to law. Mr. Forsyth subsequently approved all that was done. The Viceroy sees no evidence whatever that the execution was necessary, and recommends that Mr. Forsyth should not again be placed in a position where similar control will be needed. The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab agrees

with the Viceroy, and has held the same view from the first." Mr. Cowan has been removed from the Service, and Mr. Forsyth from his present post.

IN recommending his scheme for a line of double steamers between Dover and Calais, Captain Dicey appears to have overlooked the very close analogy between his vessels linked together by strong girders and the sailing craft that ply among the Feejee Islands. Unlike the Ceylon "outriggers," these vessels really consist, it seems, of two boats of equal or nearly equal length, placed a few feet apart from each other, and connected by means of a common deck. They are sharp at both ends, so that each end in its turn may form the prow, according as the latten sail happens to be set. Here then we have the exact model of Captain Dicey's double steamer, and of course an additional argument in its favour.

WE are glad to hear that the India Office is really engaged in drawing up some kind of scheme for promoting the retirement of the surplus field-officers in India. Our only regret is that the necessity of such a concession did not force itself on the official mind when General Norman's scheme was first broached.

POOR little Mary Winchester has escaped from the friendly care of her Loshai captors, to undergo the ordeal of an interview with the correspondent of an English paper, who talked to her the other day at Elgin. The little lady of seven is described as "small for her years, very thin, with sharp features, and a lively eye." She also speaks fair English, and has very polite and winning manners. When her interviewer talked of the Loshais, she instantly became sad, and declared that she did not want to see or hear of them again. They appear, however, to have treated her very kindly in their own rude way. She talked about her father "readily though solemnly," and declared that her skin, which had been quite white on leaving her father's tent, turned dark under the scorching heat during her stay among the Loshais. Before giving her up to General Brownlow, her captors cut off her long curly locks to keep in remembrance of her. After her surrender she was given in charge to "a native officer named Scubedar," and presently this same gentleman figures as "Captain Scubedar." Here we imagine the correspondent and the printer have made between them a trifling mistake, confounding the rank of the native officer with his proper name, and then mis-spelling the supposed name. In all likelihood the little girl was handed over to a native *Subadar*, or captain of a company, of whom she soon became very fond. "I do love the Scubedar," she exclaimed, with reference to a photograph which represented her in his arms, and dressed in her Loshai costume—"two striped Indian cotton shirts, a jacket of the same material, a thin tartan plaid tied like a sash, and a pair of sandals." Her father appears to have exchanged his grocer's shop at Elgin for the post of a plantation overseer in Cachar. He and his motherless child Mary were on a visit to a friend at Alexandrapore, when the Loshais raided into the place. The friend escaped, but Winchester was shot down, as he was running away with little Mary on his back.

Now that Mr. Cowan has got his reward for quelling a formidable outbreak by summary means, it may be instructive to read what Lord Elgin, the successor in India to Lord Canning, wrote just ten years ago to Mr. Edmondstone, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, on the subject of popular risings. "For my own part," he said, "I am firmly resolved to put down with promptitude and severity any attempt at disturbance which may be made in any part of India, and I do not care how generally my determination on this point is known. I shall pursue this policy, not because I fear for the stability of our Empire in the East, but because tranquillity is essential to the progress of the country, and because lenity to the guilty originators of such machinations leads invariably to the severest punishment and suffering of misguided followers." The whole of the letter from which we have quoted may be found in the very interesting volume of Lord Elgin's *Letters and Journals*, lately published by Mr. Murray. From other of these letters we can guess what India lost by the writer's premature death. Had Lord Mayo lived a little longer, it is almost certain that he for one would not have consented to Mr. Cowan's dismissal. To judge from the foregoing extract, it seems little

less certain that Lord Elgin would have agreed with Lord Mayo.

A LONG and so far unsatisfactory correspondence between Colonel Sykes and the India Office has been published in the *Home News*. It appears that the promotion of Colonel Anderson, the senior lieutenant-colonel of the Bombay cavalry, to the rank of full colonel, has been stopped by the Indian Government on the plea that he had not completed twelve years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonel. On account of this stoppage, Brevet Colonel Blair and Brevet Major Sykes, both officers of long standing, are debarred from the promotion they were entitled to expect. Colonel Sykes maintains with apparent justice that such a proceeding cannot be justified in view of those Acts of Parliament which secured to the officers of the Local Army the same pay, allowances, privileges, and advantages in respect of promotion, "as if they had continued in the service of the East India Company." In that service promotion took place by seniority, without reference to length of service in any particular grade. To this the India Office replies through General Pears, that, in accordance with the rules recommended by the Royal Commission of 1865, no lieutenant-colonel of a date subsequent to the 1st January, 1862, could rise to the rank of full colonel in less than twelve years. It is also pointed out that under any circumstances Colonel Anderson will get his colonelcy some years sooner than the average of his brother officers. Sir Bartle Frere however dissents from this reply, being unable to see that the Parliamentary guarantee, which secures "individual rights," is a whit the less infringed because officers may have since received "equal advantages of another kind and in another way."

COLONEL SYKES, in his rejoinder, reminds the India Office that the Commissions of 1863 and 1865 both expressed themselves doubtfully as to the fairness of the average proposed for lieutenant-colonels, before reaching the higher grade. It was all very well, he argues, to fix that or any other limit for the new Staff Corps; but to bring the local army under so Procrustean a process is manifestly unfair. If Major Blair for instance has to wait for Colonel Anderson's promotion in 1874, he will have served 42½ years before getting his colonel's allowances; while his senior captain, Major Sykes, will have "no reasonable prospect of his life being protracted to obtain colonel's allowances at all!" On the same principle Captain Oldfield will have to wait for his colonel's commission until he has served 54 years. An attempt by General Pears in his next letter to pick a hole in Colonel Sykes's reasoning is treated in the colonel's next reply as "an evasion of the principles involved in the whole argument." Inviting the colonel to withdraw that last remark, the military secretary again reminds him of the great advantages which the local officers have reaped from the measures taken to reorganise the Service, and discovers no reason in the Parliamentary Guarantee why the Locals should gain unlimited profit "from the combined operation of the old and new regulations of the service as respects promotion." Colonel Sykes hastens to withdraw the "discourteous" expression, discourtesy not being in his line. All he meant to say was that "the consideration of the principles on which the Parliamentary guarantees were founded, was 'waived or overlooked.'" As for the twofold advantages enjoyed by the local officers, neither himself nor the many officers who have written him letters of complaint are aware of any such. On the contrary, he holds that it is the Staff Corps officers who have alone benefited in pay and promotion from the changes effected of late years. With a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of this last letter the correspondence drops; but the matter is shortly, we understand, to be brought before the House of Commons. Colonel Sykes has a certain show of justice on his side, but it is not quite clear that substantial justice has been withheld from his clients by the rule against which he rails. Anyhow it is a difficult question to decide from any rational point of view.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. H. A. Boyce, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regt. N.I., at Barrackpore, April 8, aged 28.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. P. Barclay, late H.E.I.C.S., Madras Army, at Edinburgh, April 27, aged 86.

BOMBAY.—J. R. La Patourel, late chief officer of H.M.'s steamer *Jabona*, at Dacca, March 31.

CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. F. Layard, late of H.M.'s Ceylon C.S., at Venice, April 27, aged 48.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Nyanza*, May 3.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Spink, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. Aspinwall, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Hodgson, Capt. Hay, Mr. W. Smith, Capt. Mackenzie, Major Constable, Mr. H. F. Wilson, Surg. Taylor, Mr. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Cogswell, Capt. Hawes, Mr. Gore, Mr. Martin, Mr. Keel, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Spiess, Mr. Watson, Mr. G. Wilson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Dranneth Bey, Mr. Benguires Bey, Miss Teuze, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolofino and two daughters, Mr. Saloage, Count Bernstoff, Mr. Tindalo, Mrs. Gisborne and sister, M. Bertin, Madame Bertin, Mademoiselle Bertin, and P. Rossa.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncontented. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

MR. COWAN AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE tidings of Mr. Cowan's removal from the service of the Punjab Government, as telegraphed home on Friday last, must have caused some little surprise among those who derive their knowledge of Indian affairs from other sources than the *Friend of India*. It is something for his friends to know that in so rewarding the late Deputy Commissioner for his summary method of dealing with a dangerous outbreak, the Indian Government have expressed their great regret at such an ending to a career of unusual merit. They may also find comfort in the announcement of Mr. Forsyth's removal from his present post, although his punishment does not extend to the utter ruin of his official prospects. If Mr. Cowan was to be punished at all, the Commissioner of Ambála could not in fairness be allowed to escape scot-free; but his transfer to another province involves not much if any pecuniary loss, and may be taken to mean little more than a small temporary sacrifice to the decencies. With Mr. Cowan however the case is very different. He is for the moment a ruined man, cut off from a career of growing usefulness, and held up to general reproach as a bloodstained breaker of the law. Unless the home Government think fit to restore him to the service in which he rose entirely by his own merits, his future may be limited to a wearing struggle for life on the poor pension which his masters may consent to award him in consideration of his former services.

To such a sentence such a man ought not to be lightly doomed. We are bound of course to assume that the Indian Government, unbiassed by the clamours of well-meaning philanthropists there and here, has passed a verdict based on the careful sifting of the evidence laid before it. But we are compelled to own that the result is strangely at variance, not only with the statements of well-informed witnesses, as published in the Indian papers, but with the apparent meaning of events directly bearing on the recent outbreak. Mr. Cowan claimed to have collected trustworthy and convincing evidence that a general rising of the Kukas in March had been forestalled by his prompt if bloody suppression of the preliminary outbreak at Maloh and Malair-Kotlah in January. For some weeks before the 14th January the local authorities had learned that several of Ram Singh's *Subahs*, or lieutenants, were hurrying about from village to village and district to district on some mysterious errand. One of these men had been arrested by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar only a few days before the outbreak. For some time past the Kukas had been loudly predicting the approach-

ing triumph of their cause. On the 14th January Mr. Cowan learned that many hundred of the sect had the day before been assembled at Baini to hear Ram Singh preach sedition. Inflamed with excess of zeal, two or three of the leading Subahs appear to have spoiled their master's nicely laid plans by a premature attack with a few hundred men on the little fort of Malodh. This happened on the night of January 14. The insurgents, strengthened with the arms and horses found in the fort, next marched against Malair-Kotlah, the capital of a small Mohammedan State in Sirhind. Fortunately the townspeople, forewarned by Mr. Cowan, were partially prepared to receive the assailants, who, after a short fight, were driven off, but not till the brave Kotwal and half his small band of policemen had been killed or wounded. How this body of insurgents was followed up and finally captured by Mr. Cowan and a few hundred retainers of the Patiala chief is well known, and the fate that befel a certain number of them is matter of history.

But why did Mr. Cowan proceed to blow forty-nine of his prisoners at once from guns, without even waiting for orders from Mr. Forsyth? Because he had every reason to believe that nothing short of a prompt and stern example would nip a terrible danger in the bud. He and his few policemen and borrowed levies were all that stood for the time between the peace of a province and the spread of an armed insurrection. The troops that might have helped him were nearly two hundred miles away, in the Delhi camp, and there too was his own Chief, Mr. Forsyth. He learned, on what seemed trustworthy evidence, that bands of fresh Kukas were near at hand, waiting only for the word to advance against him. The delay even of a few hours might have caused a fresh outbreak, with which his scanty resources would have failed to cope. It is matter for common remark how easily in India a small political fire swells into a mighty conflagration; and in the country of the Sikhs there are always plenty of restless spirits ready to join in any fray. Mr. Cowan therefore resolved by one swift blow to avert the danger and the cost of a widespread rebellion. What he did was not done recklessly, in the heat of the moment. "I knew well," he says writing to a friend at home, "how serious a responsibility I was incurring, and that the disapprobation by the Government of the action taken by me meant to me ruin in reputation and in prospects; but I incurred this great responsibility in the honest belief that there were immediate urgent reasons for the action I took, and that no more lenient measures would have the effect of restoring peace to the country."

That Mr. Cowan was not by nature prone to cruel and strong-handed dealings, nor yet, like Mr. Eyre, the man to lose his head on small provocation, seems pretty clear from his previous conduct on trying occasions. To say nothing of his services in the Mutiny of 1857 and the Famine of 1861, it is well known that after the Kuka outrages of last year he objected strongly to dealing with the Raikot murderers by any process more summary than that of a regular trial. It is possible that Mr. Cowan may have been misinformed as to the extent of the danger; but in that case his error was shared by all around him, including afterwards Mr. Forsyth himself. No sooner had that officer reached the spot, than he ordered the arrest of Ram Singh and his chief Subahs; and further inquiries on his part resulted in dooming sixteen more prisoners to be blown away from guns. Meanwhile the people had everywhere hailed Mr. Cowan and his companions as their deliverers from a great peril, greeting them with shouts of "Peace is restored," "The rebellion is over." The Kuka bands too, who had been hanging about in hopes of further mischief, fled panic-stricken to their homes on hearing of the fate which had befallen their comrades.

The local authorities were all apparently arrayed on Mr. Cowan's side. Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is said to have gone so far as to protest against Mr. Cowan's suspension upon any pretext whatsoever. This however is directly opposed to the statement in the *Times* of Saturday, which describes him as concurring in the sentence of the Indian Government. Be that as it may, there is hardly an officer in the Punjab who disputes the wisdom of the measures

taken by the late Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah. Englishmen and natives in that province alike commend him for what he has done. We have seen how heartily the native princes of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha, avowed their gratitude for the fruits of Mr. Cowan's timely severity. That the Indian Government tends or did tend to the same way of thinking, is evident from the fact that Ram Singh has been deported to Rangoon, and that a Sikh regiment recruited in Loodiana district has been replaced in Loodiana and Jalandhar by a Hindustani regiment from Lucknow.

It is not often that missionaries take the part of those who stand charged with excessive cruelty; and no men in India are readier to denounce an act of needless severity than the American missionaries. It is a strong point therefore in Mr. Cowan's favour, that the great American Missionary Society in India have sent home for publication in America an account of the recent outbreak, written from the same point of view, in the same spirit of admiration for Mr. Cowan, as nearly all the letters and articles hitherto published in the papers of the Upper Provinces. It is hardly indeed too much to say that the whole public opinion of India, outside the capitals of Bengal and Madras, sets strongly in favour of the officer who has since been found guilty of slaughtering so many Kukas without just cause. Has public opinion judged wrongly in this matter, and are we to suppose that the evidence which to people on the spot appeared so trustworthy has failed to carry the same conviction to the minds of Mr. Cowan's judges? The matter as it stands is to us a painful puzzle, for whose solution we must be content to wait. We should be loath to infer that the Government had lightly sacrificed a deserving officer to the demands of a narrow formalism or a spurious philanthropy, at the cost of a practical rebuke to the loyalty of several native princes, and of sore discouragement to any officer who may hereafter be exposed to like perils. And yet it is hard to shake off a strong suspicion that some blunder of this sort has been committed, for which the rulers of India may yet pay dear.

Correspondence.

RETIRING SCHEMES PAST AND FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Could you suggest to the promoters of the scheme for retirement of Indian officers a comparison between the pensions given to the Indian Navy and those now given to the Indian Army? What proportion did the pension which was given about ten years ago bear to the Indian rate of pay in the navy? I believe the difference was small, being fixed no doubt by a consideration of the increased rate of living in England. Let me borrow a sentence from the *Times* of the 3rd January, 1872, which though applied at the time to the increased expenditure of the British nation, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt's challenge thereto, illustrates equally well for the present purpose the increased expenditure of individual Englishmen, and the scanty value now of a pension fixed in the last century. "The plain truth is that the amount, the intensity and cost of life, have alike increased during the last quarter of a century at a rate never before witnessed in the history of the world."

There is much to consider, much that perplexes the Secretary of State and his advisers, but in the present intention of dealing liberally with their officers a review of the terms fixed for the Indian Navy may be useful, and is hereby suggested by your obedient servant,

PETER SIMPLE.

London, May 3, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

NATIVE ENGINEERS.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that to say that the Bengalees are backward in taking advantage of any boon thrown open to them, is to do them injustice. If the natives do not generally enter into the engineering profession, it is perhaps because the profession does not want them, or hold out sufficient inducements to

them to enter it. It is not an independent profession ; if Government did not maintain the engineers of this country, they would starve in a body, all and every one of them. Perhaps Government has taken advantage of this helplessness of the native members of the profession. A medical man, whether a native doctor or sub, a B.L. or an L.L., when maltreated or paid insufficiently, might defy his superiors, and might do better independently than under the service of Government. But an engineer must either starve or serve Government, and people naturally do not like to enter a profession which cannot exist independently of the patronage and help of Government. Whether Government has actually taken advantage of this helplessness of the engineers or not, we cannot precisely tell ; but we know that our assistant engineers, overseers, and so forth, are the most hardworking of all Government officers. Day and night upon horseback, his horse lean, hardworked, ill-fed, and consequently ill-used like themselves, the native engineer performs his thankless duties without intermission, without sufficient emolument, without sufficient encouragement, and so forth. He has presumed to enter a service which the European thinks his own. The result is a ceaseless dispute between subordinates and superiors, and a universal feeling of discontent, the executive regarding his native subordinates as many obstacles in his way, noticing their shortcomings most rigorously, rewarding merit, or giving promotion most capriciously, while his subordinates are making themselves jolly at his errors and follies. The department which could not tempt an honest, and we must say it, a poor man, and a high officer like Baboo Khettru Mohun Bhattachajyu to continue an office, must need some reformation, and it is not the natives that are to blame if they do not take to engineering as readily as they do to doctoring. We are glad, however, to observe that Mr. Campbell proposes to take a most wisestep as regards the distribution of the engineers ; he means to take advantage of the road cess operations, to post one engineer to each district if necessary, paying him partly from the imperial and partly from the local funds ; but of this hereafter.

THE INCOME TAX.

The *Englishman* asserts that instead of being the only means of meeting a sudden emergency, the income-tax, although a highly convenient means of raising money for an idle or witless financier, is not only, for political reasons, the very worst that can be made use of for the purpose, but, in all such emergencies as would justify a measure in other respects so mischievous, must be utterly inadequate. England herself, wealthy as she is, has never yet, in modern times at least, met a great emergency by an income-tax, though she uses an income-tax as a means of meeting the obligations incurred during great emergencies ; and not even Sir Richard Temple would for a moment expect to be able to meet a really great emergency by this means to any but the most partial extent. The amount produced by the income-tax at its highest in one year has been but a small fraction of what is now the ordinary revenue of the country. It is absurd to suppose that a Government like that of India could not provide otherwise, and still more promptly, for any sudden necessity which this or double this sum would suffice to meet. If the Government had no other source to look to for meeting a sudden charge of such an amount as could be raised by an income-tax, in that case no income-tax would save it in a real emergency of magnitude ; and it would be bound to set about placing its finances and its credit upon a better footing, instead of depending on a tax which would be but a drop in the ocean of its necessities. The real question is, whether the income-tax is worth retaining, in order that the Government may be enabled to meet a small emergency, or correct a huge blunder, or provide with a little thought and trouble as possible for projects which, though not absolutely necessary, cannot be met out of ordinary revenue, without borrowing, or reducing the cash balances. As far as concerns all but the first of these purposes, no answer is required. As to the first, all we can say is that to a prudent financier a small emergency should be no emergency at all. If the want of two or three millions would be an emergency, Sir Richard Temple is bound to prevent its being so by other means than the retention of an odious and dangerous tax, which is not otherwise necessary, and the odium and danger of which must be increased tenfold whenever it is used to meet such a want. No mere theoretical considerations can balance the popular discontent and demoralisation caused by this income-tax ; and its capability of being readily increased intensifies the danger of retaining it. But it is not a fact that the want of two or three millions of money would be an emergency. If the Government should ever really require such a sum suddenly, it would not wait for the realisation of an income-tax, but would either draw on its reserves or borrow the money, which it could always do with ease. The necessity of repaying it, however binding it might be, could not be fairly called an emergency—certainly not an emergency so immediate and pressing as to justify a Government in stirring up wide-spread disaffection among its subjects to meet it. There are half-a-dozen ways in which extraordinary revenue could be raised quite rapidly enough for the purpose, without recourse to an income-tax, which, if at all justifiable in India, could only be justified by some such emergent actual necessity as could be met in no other way.

"INDIA HELD IN TRUST FOR THE PEOPLE."

The *Madras Times* thinks that if an intelligent foreigner, a Frenchman for instance, could be found to explain to the world the policy of Great Britain towards India we might expect no little amusement from his labour in that direction. He would learn from a portion of the English press, representing the opinions of many thousands of Englishmen, that England only holds India in trust for the natives ; and he would probably be told the same story at the India Office, although all the acts of the Indian Government he would observe as being clearly opposed to so profound a political sentiment. At last, and probably reviling us as perfidious hypocrites, he would give up in despair all thoughts of solving an enigma that puzzles Englishmen as well as foreigners, and think, with ourselves, that Great Britain has really no other policy towards India than that which the day brings forth, or the chapter of accidents. Our statesmen seem to take an incomprehensible pleasure in mouthing that piece of claptrap that avers we only hold India in trust for the natives ; but it would be an insult to their common sense to suppose that at heart they believe anything of the sort. Like many other abstract political sentiments, full of sound, but signifying nothing, it can be made to serve the purposes of politicians without much harm to any one ; nevertheless, as a sham palpable to every one, we can hardly see the advantage of preserving it as a tradition intimately connected with our honest administration of this country.

INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

The *Friend of India* remarks that Mr. Stephen's work in India is gradually being rounded off into completeness, and an official report, just issued, presents one of the principal features of that work, the Indian Evidence Bill, which became law on March 12. Mr. Stephen was able, at that meeting of the Council, to show that in reality the judicial and professional feeling of the country was with him, and not opposed to him, in this Bill, which, however, had received the sharpest, and in some cases, the most persistent criticism. Even the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who would have opposed one very important section of the measure, spoke in terms which could hardly be understood as other than eulogistic of Mr. Stephen's efforts—successful efforts—to frame for India an Indian Law of Evidence. We believe that Mr. Stephen did not in the least overrate his success on the point of completeness and condensation when he asserted that every principle applicable to the circumstances of British India which is contained in the 1,598 royal octavo pages is contained in the 167 sections of this Bill, which had also been carefully compared, section by section, with Norton's Law of Evidence. The weeds and technicalities and over-statements that have been removed by Mr. Stephen will be seen no more. But the effect of the removal will, as Mr. Strachey said, be seen in the future improved administration of justice in India. Then, the Bill is remarkably clear. It has been drawn up with literary taste, as well as correct legal knowledge, and indeed it might be read, in connection with Mr. Stephen's introductory speech on the subject, for the interest of the reading alone.

THE BUDGET.

The *Englishman* doubts whether Sir Richard Temple could give any definite explanation of the principle on which he has estimated the price of opium in any one of the three years just referred to, but we are certain that no definite explanation he could give would apply to all three estimates. This year, he tells us, there is a tendency in prices to decline, though we must say we cannot see it ; but even if this be granted, certainly no reasonable ground can be shown for expecting a decline from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,200, a price not only immensely below the average of the past year, which was Rs. 1,388, but fifty-five rupees below that of the previous two years. And below what Sir Richard Temple considers a "normal" price. As to the expectation of a large crop in China, we showed a few days since that such a crop could not prejudicially affect the price of Indian opium, unless the China enters into effective competition with the Indian drug as a separate product, which there is ample evidence to disprove ; while as to the Indian supply, that is in the hands of the Government, who have already limited it to an average quantity. The fact is, this and previous estimates are all pure guess-work, guess-work of the most capricious and mischievous description, and guess-work without any excuse for the state of uncertainty it indicates. What the "normal" price to which Sir Richard Temple refers may be, we do not know. But this we do know, that even if there were any reason to fear that the rates of the present year would fall below it, there would still be no excuse for not budgeting for the full average rate. Sir Richard Temple tells us that he intends to take advantage of the large out-turn of the current season, and form a reserve of opium. This is a very satisfactory proceeding as far as the drug itself is concerned ; but it is simply monstrous that, while doing this, Sir Richard Temple should be allowing another large opium reserve to be accumulating in the cash balances, without availing himself of the admirable opportunity it offers him for at one and the same time eliminating all uncertainty from this important source of revenue, and relieving the public of unnecessary and intolerable burdens. Of

the board, which under the name of cash balances has now reached the enormous sum of twenty-four millions and a quarter sterling, no less than two millions and three-quarters is due to surplus opium revenue realised during the last two years' revenue, which Sir Richard Temple has been enabled thus to accumulate by filching money from the public upon pretences which, if not wilfully false, might as well have been, so far as they are concerned, and have been falsified by the event. Surely the public have some right to demand that these accumulations shall be utilised in some more legitimate manner than by being placed through the banks at the disposal of the mercantile community. The legitimate function of this money is that of an opium reserve, and by treating it as such, Sir Richard Temple has it in his power, if not to recoup the public for the unnecessary loss inflicted on them, at all events to prevent the recurrence of similar loss in future; if not to repair the damage done to the popularity and prestige of the Government by his mistakes, at all events to prevent their being still further impaired by a repetition of those mistakes. Had Sir Richard Temple estimated opium for the current year at Rs. 1,275, instead of Rs. 1,200, he would have shown a small surplus without any income tax, while he would not, we believe, have been estimating it at more than a fair average price, and he certainly would not have violated the reasonable probabilities of the market. But having so estimated it, and supposing that the worst had come to the worst, and the average price fallen as low as his actual estimate of Rs. 1,200,—almost an impossibility,—what would have been the consequence? Why, merely that from this reserve of two and three-quarter millions made up of the excess price of opium in former years he would have had to credit some £360,000 to the current year's revenue. For 1873-74 his estimate would be corrected, the low prices of 1872-73 being included in the data on which his average would be based. So on, from year to year, the estimate should be based on the average of the preceding five years, and neither more nor less than this sum credited to the revenue of the year, any excess being added to, and any deficiency taken from the reserve, and unless opium were to go on steadily falling for a long series of years, the annual fluctuations in price would balance one another long before the stability of the reserve could be effected, while the amount annually credited to revenue on account of opium would vary within such trifling limits as to relieve the Government from all risk of serious disappointment, and the public from all danger of unnecessary taxation. Variations in the price of opium, sometimes considerable and sudden, cannot be prevented; but the prejudicial effect of such variations on the finances of the country can be absolutely prevented through the expedient of a reserve, by the aid of which the excesses above and the deficiencies below an average price can be left to balance one another. Under any circumstances there is no sort of excuse for the present low estimate of opium. Making all reasonable allowance for a decline, it might fairly be taken at a much higher rate.

MAJOR LLOYD HARRIS.—About two and a half years ago Major E. P. Lloyd (now Major Lloyd Harris), a Deputy Commissioner in Assam was dismissed from his appointment by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the instance of the Commissioner of that district, Colonel Agnew, on certain charges made by that officer against his deputy. These charges were never made known to Major Lloyd Harris, who, naturally enough, protested against his being dismissed from his appointment without being made acquainted with the reasons for his dismissal, and without having an opportunity afforded him of being heard in explanation. Under these circumstances Major Lloyd Harris appealed to the Secretary of State for India, and though late, yet better late than never, his Grace has ordered an inquiry to be made into this case by a Court appointed for that purpose. Colonel Agnew and Major Lloyd Harris, who were both in England at the time, were directed by the Duke of Argyll to proceed to India and present themselves before the said Court of Inquiry. This case shows the necessity of patient perseverance on the part of any one who may be similarly aggrieved. Had not Major Lloyd Harris persistently persevered in petitioning the higher authorities there would have been no alternative for him but submission to the one-sided sentence of the local powers—a sentence pronounced in fact on an unheard trial. Whatever the result of the enquiry into Major Lloyd Harris's case may be, it will be a satisfaction to him, as well as to the servants of Government generally, and, indeed, the public at large, to know that, unless a man tamely submits to be trampled on, he cannot be tried in ignorance of the charges brought against him, and upon which his condemnation is founded. That it, however, requires great patience and perseverance to carry an appeal so far as to the Secretary of State for India is clearly enough indicated by the cruel procrastination and delay which has taken place in this case. It has taken Major Lloyd Harris two and a half years to obtain a Court of enquiry. How he has suffered in pocket and in reputation [in the mean time he only can tell. We are aware, however, that the Commander-in-Chief has refused him responsible military employment on the ground of his having been dismissed from civil employment; his Excellency considering that, if Major Lloyd Harris was unfitted for the latter he could not be fitted for the former.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Bengal.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

We give the following extracts from Sir Richard's statement:—

The prices of Bengal opium, which stood at Rs. 1,163 per chest at the beginning of the year, that is, in April, rose gradually till they reached Rs. 1,569 per chest in November. Then they fell to Rs. 1,425 per chest in December, since which time they have remained steady on the whole, though with occasional fluctuations and indications of a tendency to decline. The average price per chest obtained for the 49,695 chests sold during the whole year has thus been Rs. 1,388, instead of Rs. 1,075 as estimated. After the fluctuations which the prices have experienced, it were vain to predict their continuance at any such rates; especially as they probably depend on the vicissitudes of season not only in India, but also in China. If there should be, simultaneously, propitious seasons in both countries, a fall in prices is to be feared. At all events, we should be on our guard against a fall in prices, which are now ranging higher than the average of recent years.

By this great gain on opium, then, we account for nearly three-fourths of the surplus (£2,606,600) over the original estimate, in other words, for that part of the surplus which is abnormal or exceptional.

But there still remains more than one-fourth, represented by £761,500, to be otherwise accounted for, which is of a more normal and regular character. This portion of the surplus does not at all arise from increase of receipts, other than opium, for, on the contrary, there is some decrease in those receipts. It really arises from large savings in expenditure, as will be presently seen. The reductions on the side of charges amount to £1,098,800, with a set-off of £337,300 loss of receipts—bringing out the net sum of £761,500 above shown.

I must, first, explain the decrease of revenue which occurs, under various heads, as follows:—

Under land revenue there is a falling off of £142,700, which occurs in Oudh owing to floods, in Bombay owing to larger remissions necessitated by drought in the Southern Mahratta Country, and in Bengal owing to the sale of Government estates being stopped.

Under forest there is a decrease of £146,800, partly balanced by a saving in the expenditure of £116,100.

The salt revenue shows a falling off of £193,800, which is distributed through all the provinces, and must cause some anxiety.

The decreases under post-office, telegraph, law and justice, and marine are all largely exceeded by savings shown on the other side of the account. The decrease of £25,200 under Public Works ordinary is owing to the transfer of receipts to Provincial Funds. The falling off of £25,700 in canal rents, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of capital on these works, is not satisfactory.

On the other hand, there are some increases, namely, £25,900 under tributes, due to a succession having occurred in the Nabha State; £224,600 under assessed taxes (income-tax), the arrears from the preceding year having proved larger than was expected; and £64,300 under army receipts, sale of stores, and the like.

So much for the receipt side. On the expenditure side there are reductions as follow:—There is a decrease of £30,600 under interest on service funds and other accounts—attributable to transactions with the several civil funds; £90,100 in land revenue establishments, arising chiefly in the allowances payable to village officers in the Bombay Presidency; of £12,800 under assessed taxes; of £8,500 under customs; of £103,300 under post-office, partly due to economy in India, but chiefly relating to the payments in England of the subsidy for the overland postal service; of £48,400 under telegraph; of £13,700 under minor departments; of £129,800 under law and justice, owing to general economy, but partly relating to the process serving establishment in the Madras Presidency; of £170,900 under marine, relating partly to provision of stores in England, and partly to slack work in the Bombay dockyard; of £8,100 in the ecclesiastical department, owing to vacancies remaining unfilled; of £108,400 in the miscellaneous branch, owing to improvement in exchange. The decrease in excise of £159,500 is largely nominal, as already explained with reference to the opium figures, and the decrease under stamps and stationery of £150,900 is partly owing to the transfer of stationery to the heading of administration, which accordingly shows an increase of £82,200.

In respect of the Army, it will be observed that the charges are not expected to increase beyond the amount set down in the budget, but that, on the contrary, there is to be a saving of £240,100. That increase should be avoided, is a circumstance creditable to the military authorities, and indicative of saving and economy. For the estimates are burdened with two items not originally contemplated. A saving of £100,000 in the Native Army was reckoned upon,—which calculation was considered justifiable in the then condition of our correspondence on the subject with her Majesty's Government. To our regret, however, we have not been able to secure that saving. Again, since the framing of the budget, it has been found necessary, as is well known, to undertake military operations against the Lo-

shais and other wild tribes on the Eastern Frontier. The cost of that expedition will entail an additional charge of £200,000 during the year.

It may therefore be asked how, notwithstanding these items of increase, the total result has not been unfavourably affected, but is turning out more favourable than the first estimate? Well, the reason is that there have been considerable savings, estimated at £480,000, or nearly half a million sterling. There is hardly time now to specify the items of which this large economy is composed. But I may state briefly the chief of them. In the first place there is a total reduction of £198,000 in various items, viz., the cost of provisioning European troops, the compensation payable to native troops for dearth of grain, the cost of feeding army remounts and commissariat cattle, the compensation for dearth of forage. Again, there have been lesser, though still appreciable, reductions in the purchase of live stock, of rum, of remounts, of camp equipage, in the charges for sea transport by the Cape and for overland transit, in medical supplies, in barrack establishments and supplies, and in miscellaneous charges, by abolition of various appointments, or by vacancies left unfilled in the medical branch, in the military account department, in the commissariat establishments, together with other reductions. On the whole, I think we may congratulate our colleague at the head of the War Department (General Norman) on the satisfactory condition of the military estimates.

The decrease in railways, £101,300, is owing to the short expenditure of capital. Less land has accordingly been taken up, and there is less loss by exchange. The head of guaranteed interest, which was at one time during the year the source of some anxiety, ends with a small improvement of £35,500. It will be observed that there is an increased charge of £101,400 for interest on the debt. This is due to large arrears of unclaimed interest having been paid during the year, partly in reference to the discharge of the Five per Cent. Loan.

To return to the figures then; the sum of my explanation is this—that besides the surplus of £1,845,100 from opium there is a surplus of £761,500 due to other causes. This latter amount (£765,100) is owing to large reductions in the expenditure. The Budget Estimate showed an equilibrium supported by a small surplus of £93,400. The regular estimate shows a surplus of 2½ millions (£2,700,000). Of the excess (£2,606,600) over the original estimate, more than 1½ million is due to opium, under abnormal circumstances. But there remain three-quarters of a million arising under normal circumstances of finance. Disclaiming any credit for the opium surplus, we may, perhaps, in some degree, claim credit for the remainder of the surplus, as tending to show that the original estimates were cautiously made, and that economy has been so enforced that the various departments have worked within the estimates of expenditure.

The surplus arising from comparison between income and ordinary expenditure is irrespective of the extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works, which is provided for by loan funds. An expenditure on this account of £3,626,000 was contemplated in the budget estimate; the regular estimate, however, shows only £1,736,800 so spent. This latter sum has been chiefly expended on the great canal works in the Cis-Sutlej States from the river Sutlej; in the Agra Division, from the river Jumna, below Delhi; in Behar, from the river Sone; in Orissa, from the river Mahanadi, in the delta of the Godavery, for extension of the irrigation system there. There has also been some expenditure on important projects in Oudh from the river Sarda; in Rohilkhand, from the river Ganges (called the Eastern Ganges); in the Lower Doab, also from the Ganges; these canals being in addition to the well-known Ganges Canal.

In respect to the State Railways, there has been expenditure on the lines between Lahore and Peshawar; between Delhi and Rewaree; between Agra and Ajmir; also on the project for the lines between Multan and Kotri in Sindh; between Nimar and Indore in Central India, and between Dharwar and Karwar in the Southern Mahratta Country.

That the estimated amount has not been more fully spent is due chiefly to prolongation of the time allowed for the elaboration of the canal projects, and partly to the unavoidable delay in determining the narrow gauge for the State Railways in India.

According to the form prescribed for the financial statement, the sum of £1,736,800, added to the £47,276,500, of ordinary expenditure, make up a total of £49,013,300, or 49 millions.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL OLPHERTS.—We are glad to be able to announce that General Olpherts has so far recovered from his accident at the camp at Delhi as to be able to resume command of his brigade at Bareilly.

TEA IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.—Owing to recent favourable rains the tea plantations in the Kangra valley are reported to give promise of the largest spring crop known for years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—We hear that Lieutenant C. W. Muir, of the 6th regiment, has been appointed to succeed Captain G. W. Anson as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

LUCKNOW.—A meeting was held at Lucknow on the 9th April, at the invitation of Sir George Cowper, to consider the best means of raising a memorial in honour of the late Earl of Mayo.

TURKISTAN.—According to the Kabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, the merchants in Turkistan have written to their agents at Kabul to buy as much hill tea as they can get, as it is much preferred to the China tea.

THE NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—The appointment of Mr. Paul to be Officiating Advocate-General, which, although not yet published, is understood to be settled, appears to have given general satisfaction among the barristers and other "limbs of the law" in Calcutta.

MAJOR PARSONS.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Loodiana on April 3, states "that Major Parsons has become deranged in mind. He went away on duty, and at Buttila became subject to the symptoms indicated. Captain Beecher has arrived and acts for him."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CIVILIAN.—We learn with regret that charges of a serious nature have been brought against Mr. Broadley, Assistant Magistrate of Behar. We have not received particulars, but Mr. Broadley has, we understand, been sent to Patna under suspension, pending an investigation into the charges in question.—*Englishman*.

SPENCE'S HOTEL.—Government has purchased the property in Calcutta known as Spence's Hotel for seven lakhs of rupees, and the purchase-money has been paid. Whether the Government will take immediate possession or not depends upon the terms they may come to with Mr. Linton, the present tenant, who has some years of his lease yet unexpired.

THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.—Government has sanctioned an extension of the Neemuch State Railway project. Oojein, the great opium mart of Central India, is to be connected with Indore by rail, and Mr. W. Henderson, with Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, is now engaged in surveying the line for the Oojein extension. Telegraphic communication has been lately established between the two places.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—It is currently reported that the Detective Department, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is useless, is to be abolished, and that instead of one superintendent for the town and another for the suburbs, there will be two in the former and two in the latter. There will also be a separate superintendent for the river. The present river superintendent, Mr. Percy, is to have charge only of the Reserve Force and the direction of the Fire Brigade. An inspector of the Reserve Force is also to be appointed.

THE INDORE RAILWAY.—The *Pioneer* is told that, far from the Maharajah Holkar giving any help towards the railway to Indore, he appears to be doing his best to delay its completion by vexatious interference with the contractors and their work-people, on the plea of requiring a royalty on anything and everything, from the building-stone to donkey-grazing! The politicals, it is said, do nothing but write mild letters of remonstrance; meanwhile, the works are in some places at a stand-still in consequence of men and cattle being seized and confined by Holkar's people.

A MEMORIAL PILLAR TO LORD MAYO.—A handsome memorial pillar or obelisk is to be erected at Palumpore on the site where the late Viceroy sat in Durbar. The contributions for the same have been collected from the Rajahs, Chiefs, and principal European gentlemen of the Kangra district, who were present at the Viceroy's Durbar. The Rajah of Mundi has headed the list with Rs. 1,000, and the memorial pillar is being erected under the supervision of Major Strutt and Captain Harrison, two of the largest landholders in the Kangra valley, and whose estates join Palumpore. The latter has, we believe, designed the architectural model, which is very elegant, and will stand about fifty to sixty feet in height.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—There have been showers or hailstorms during the week ended the 6th of April in many parts of Bengal, where, according to the last district reports, rain was wanted. The natives were busy ploughing their lands for the bhadaï crops in consequence. The appearance of the October indigo sowings is still favourable, but rain is wanted for the spring sowings, especially in Jessore, where, we are told, some of the planters were sowing dry. There has been heavy rain in Sylhet, doing much good, and driving away the threatened outbreak of cholera; but in Cachar the report says that the tea has been considerably damaged by hail.

THE NUSSERABAD CANTONMENT CASE.—In this case a civil action for damages has been brought by the ejected civilians against Brigadier Sealy. The facts of the case are as follows:—Captain Rudd and Colonel Bushe set their eyes on a bungalow occupied in the cantonment by a Mr. Newman and his family. Belonging to the military, they had the power to eject Mr. and Mrs. Newman, and they did it. They were summoned to appear at Allahabad High Court on a charge of criminal trespass; but the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on all the charges. The jury further expressed an opinion that the accused were not guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

A LENIENT VIEW OF ADULTERY.—The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar seems to take a more lenient view of the crime of adultery than that sanctioned by the Penal Code. A writer in the *Koh-i-nur* says that many of the inhabitants of Peshawar have eloped with other men's wives, and gone to reside in foreign territory; and to induce them to return, an order has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner that on payment of a fine of Rs. 20 each, they will be permitted to return home, and keep possession of the women. Many of the absconders have, the writer says, returned on these terms. This can scarcely be true.—*Englishman*.

TEA PROSPECTS AT DARJEELING.—Tea prospects at Darjeeling are fair, especially in the terai, or low land, at the foot of the hills. There manufacturing is general, and on some gardens commenced at the beginning of March. The rainfall to date in the hills has only been 3.18 inches; last year it was 5.55 inches, or nearly double. This want of rain has retarded the flushes, but the tea, if slightly deficient in quantity, will be stronger, and the bushes will benefit by the increased rest. Last year it was generally considered that the terai gardens made a poor season; this year they bid fair to have a bumper year.—*Darjeeling News*.

PATROL COAT FOR THE HOT SEASON.—A general order has been published directing a plain white patrol coat, without braid, and with four buttons of regimental or Staff Corps pattern, to be worn during the hot season by officers of British and Native regiments. No mention is, however, made of a hot weather dress for officers of British regiments and Staff Corps holding appointments on divisional and personal staff. Are these officers supposed to keep themselves as cool during the hot weather in their blue patrol jackets as their brothers-in-arms in their white clothing? Why not (says the *Times of India*) allow officers on the Staff to wear, during the hot months, white patrol jackets, trimmed with white braid, in the same manner as the blue regimental patrol coat, with four olivettes or acorns (white) instead of buttons? A white patrol coat trimmed in this manner would sufficiently distinguish officers on the Staff from those doing duty with their regiments, and during the hot weather would be a great comfort to the wearers.

A NATIVE JUGGLER.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—“Taking a walk on the Saharunpore-road, I met a couple of *fakera*s, and as is customary with the mendicant classes of India, I received a shower of blessings, after which one of them came up to me and caught me by the hand rather unceremoniously, which at first startled me, as I was under the impression that he might give me a quietus. However, my suspicion vanished when he sat down and pulled out a clove, and took up some mud and put it into my hand, and then told me to close it; after a minute he told me to open it, when in place of the mud a dozen grains of wheat were found; he then caught my little finger and squeezed it, and about an ounce of water flowed in the palm of my right hand and overflowed; giving my hand a gentle slap he very abruptly heeled about and left me. Had he given me time to speak to him, I should have certainly recommended him to Professors Ruchwaldy or Vanek, along with whom he no doubt would do well, as I can put him down as nothing else but a good juggler.

IN HONOUR OF LORD MAYO. At the meeting held at Lahore on the 30th of March, to do honour to the memory of Lord Mayo, the chair was taken by Mr Justice Boulnois, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The first resolution passed was, “That this meeting desires to record its sense of deep sorrow at the great calamity which has befallen the empire in the death of the late Earl Mayo, and its high appreciation of the energy and vigour with which he discharged his duty to the country.” Mr. Egerton then proposed, “That with a view to raise a memorial to the great statesman who had died in the discharge of his duty, a committee be formed to collect subscriptions in Lahore and the Punjab generally, and that the form of the memorial be determined hereafter.” Mr. Cordery seconded this resolution, but suggested that the memorial should be a local one, and recommended the erection of a University Hall, typifying the interest of the late Viceroy in oriental education. Rai Mulsing, the spokesman of the Rases of Lahore, concurred in Mr. Cordery's suggestion, and the resolution was then carried, the appointment of the Committee being left to the Lieutenant-Governor.

BREAK OF GAUGE.—We have good reason to believe that the whole question of the break of gauge on Indian Railways has been re-opened, and is once more engaging the serious consideration of the Secretary of State. The Government of India has already been persuaded to adopt the broad instead of the narrow gauge for the Hyderabad (Deccan) and Carnatic Railways; and the recent publications of the estimates for the construction of the 86 miles of railway from Kundwah to Indore on the 3 ft. 3½ in. gauge has enabled the advocates of a uniform gauge to maintain that even on the score of cheapness there is nothing to be said in favour of the proposed change. The metre-gauge Kundwah-Indore line is to cost, when all preliminary expenses and rolling-stock are included, about £11,000 a mile. The additional cost for a 5 ft. 6 in. line would only be about £800 a mile, or £68,800 in all, and this sum, it is contended, would, if there were no break of gauge, be more than compensated by the saving in the cost of a separate station at Kundwah and by the employment of existing stock of the G. I. P. Railway in working the new line. The G. I. P. Company have carriages and waggons enough to carry

all the traffic of both lines; but a break of gauge at Kundwah would render necessary the expenditure of a large capital in new stock to suit the peculiar gauge of the new line. The strongest objection, however, to the adoption of Colonel Strachey's gauge for this line is that the railway from Kundwah to Indore is “a connecting link in the chain of railway communication between Bombay and Agra and Delhi,” and that it would cause great loss to the G. I. P. and East Indian Railway Companies and to the State if this connecting line had a gauge of a different width from that of the two trunk lines between which it is designed to facilitate the interchange of traffic. We do not desire to write dogmatically on the subject of the gauges of Indian Railways, but would prefer considering the case of each railway on its own merits. There are, no doubt, parts of the country in which the preference should be given to the narrow gauge; but, as regards at any rate all sections of trunk lines, it is, on political, military, and commercial grounds, most desirable that our Government should bear in mind the doctrine laid down by one of the Royal Commissioners on Railways in 1846:—“The Government of the country will not have done its duty in the matter of railways until such arrangements shall be made that loaded railway carriages may travel from one end of the kingdom to the other without interruption, and this can be effected only by carrying one gauge of rails throughout the whole country.”

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 5. Str. Surrey, Reed, Bombay; str. Burmah, Sharp, Moulmein.—6. Str. City of Oxford, Hardie, Liverpool; str. Scandaria, Carroll, Bombay.—7. Str. Said, Laws, Bombay; str. Saint George, Harwood, Bombay.—7. Str. Peshawar, White, Suez.—8. St. Yves, Bertant, Marseilles; Cora, Combs, Bombay.—10. Saint Monan, Wyles, London; Kate Davenport, Duncan, Bombay.—11. Hydoree, Ashton, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April 5. Michael Scott.—6. Isabella.—7. Str. Bengal, str. Bertha; Saint Magnus, 8. Str. Benledi, str. Crosby; Shrove Ponnard, Buckinghamshire, Khandish.—9. Str. Penang, str. Scotia, str. Winstead.—10. Baroda, and a ship, numbers undistinguishable.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Col. and Mrs. Vanrenen and two children, Miss Vanrenen, Lieut. Rigway, Lieut. Hasack. For GALLI.—Rev. and Mrs. Bradie and two infants, Mr. E. Jayen-nighe, Mr. F. Solomons. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. J. Wallace. For BRINDISI.—Mr. C. Burgett, Mr. F. B. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Macdonald and infant, Miss Money, Mr. A. Parker, Master Metcalfe, Mrs. J. Murdoch, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Miss Loch, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mrs. Leeds and three children, Mr. G. G. Sellar, Mr. W. O. Allender, Mr. R. Rowe, Mr. E. Skinner. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Peacock and child, Mrs. H. Cockerell and two children, Mrs. O. Hamilton, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Appohn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cones and three children, Mr. A. Cones, Mr. J. A. Cones, Miss T. B. Cones, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Bainbridge and four children, Mrs. R. Smith and two children, Mr. Magee and child, Mr. G. E. Magrill, Master Place and infant, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Cox, Mr. D. O'Dowda, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 12, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 99 8 to 99 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 91	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 91	99 8 to 99 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 114	110 12 to 111 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 104	102 8 to 102 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	90	to —
Assam Tea Company	200	400	to 410
Bank of Bengal	1000	1450	to 1460
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	125	to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	545	to 550
Cachar Tea Company	200	83	to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	—	to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200	to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	30	to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	100	to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 725	to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	162	to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100	37	to 38
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	252	to —
East India Tea Company	100	61	to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	240	to 241
Equitable Coal Company	250	100	to 105
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	165	to 175
Hawrah Docking Company	500	155	to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	355	to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	625	to 630
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	92	to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	78	to 79
Port Canning Land Company	1300	345	to 350
Fanjab Bank	100	85	to 86
Sinla Bank	500	550	to 560
Thrbout Indigo	200	86	to 88
Union Steam Tug Company	250	—	to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	20	to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 8 9 to £0 0 0	£2 5 0 Nominal.
Sugar	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 Nominal.
Rice	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 Nominal.

Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 17 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 12.—Our market during the past week has been fairly active, and a good general business has been done at, in many instances, firmer rates.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 12.—Jute: Though no actual decline in rates has occurred during the week, the market has been dull. Saltpetre has experienced a fall of two annas for five per cent. Calcutta washed, which may now be quoted at 8. Rice: There has not been much demand for Europe shipment. Linseed: Reports from up-country state that growers have obtained an advance of one anna, but no rise has taken place as yet in this market. Raw Silk: The sales reported have been 25 bales Anna and Coolah flatures, March bund, to arrive, at 23-4, 16 mds. P. L. Mohepore, November bund, at 21-8, and 25 bales native Commercilly at 16-8. Corahs: A further sale of 5,200 pieces has caused a rise of Rs. 10, and we now quote, for the best qualities, 170 to 172.

Madras.

RAILWAYS.—It is said that the Great Southern of India Extension line, from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, is to be constructed on the narrow guage.

COCHIN HARBOUR.—In his report on the Cochin harbour Mr. Robertson, the harbour engineer, says that the Cochin backwater can be converted into the largest harbour in the world by dredging the shallow places, and that the rise and fall of the tide is so small, that it would practically be a wet dock of greater area than all the wet docks in Great Britain put together.

THE NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS.—The *Madras Athenæum* understands that the members of the Madras bar are about to send home a protest against the appointment of Mr. Cunningham as Advocate-General to the Secretary of State for India, and also to induce some member of the House of Commons to put a question to Government in the matter.

CUDDAPAH.—The Government have, as a temporary measure and on the recommendation of the High Court, sanctioned the establishment of an additional District Munsif's Court at Cuddapah from the commencement of this month, and have further approved of the proposal that the additional District Munsif of Trichinopoly should be re-transferred to Tanjore, whence he was originally removed at the close of the year 1868.

COAL IN THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.—A Madras contemporary reports that Mr. W. King, of the Geological Survey, has found a new coal-field in the Nizam's Dominions. The locality is about twenty-four miles to the north north-east of Kummummett. The field is a small one, only about ten square miles in extent, and the amount of coal cannot of course be ascertained until the field has been tried by boring. About two feet of the seam of coal is exposed, and the coal appears to be good. This is the most southerly field yet found, and great hopes are now entertained by the geologists of finding coal seams in British territory before long.

STRAWBERRIES IN THE NEILGHERIES.—Some time ago a box of strawberry plants was despatched from Australia by Sir W. MacArthur for the Ootacamund gardens. It appears that all the plants did not reach India in a healthy state, the box in which they were placed being injured at Galle. It is also thought that they suffered from heat after being landed in this country. Out of the nine varieties one plant of each kind survived, and from these it is thought that it will be easy to propagate the plant. In return for the strawberry plants the Government has ordered a box to be packed with Ootacamund plants to be sent back to Sir W. MacArthur.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—A great deal has been said about the compulsory registration of letters—a great deal that is entirely misleading. The order about compulsory registration only applies to letters that obviously contain notes, stamps, or cheques; and all that persons posting such things have to do to avoid registration is to take care that the character of the contents is not visible from an inspection of the outside of the letter. Of course, letters are not opened to ascertain whether the contents are such as would warrant compulsory registration. All the Post-office are concerned with is that letters whose valuable contents are patent to all who handle them should be registered, so as not to place undue temptation in the way of Post-office and other servants through whose hands they pass. This is reasonable enough; but it would be unreasonable to require any one to register a letter containing, say a crossed cheque, unless it were exposed so as to tempt the cupidity of Post-office subordinates by its supposed value.—*Madras Times*.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—The import trade of Madras last month was valued at Rs. 26,11,095, of which corals were valued at Rs. 10,500; grey twist valued at Rs. 3,55,534; dyed twist, Rs. 3,66,491; metals, wrought, Rs. 1,60,769 for 614 tons; piece goods, Rs. 9,32,481; railway stores, Rs. 59,426; woollens, Rs. 22,564; wines and liquors, Rs. 79,320; oilman's stores, Rs. 29,292; gold and silver thread, Rs. 57,799; malt liquors, Rs. 13,586; treasure, Rs. 2,52,506. The value of the exported goods was Rs. 29,96,812; cotton, Rs. 4,60,740 for 20,568 cwt.; coffee, Rs. 13,590; hides and skins, Rs. 3,60,532 for 32,680 corges; indigo, 5,543 cwt., value Rs. 15,90,403; cotton piece goods, Rs. 1,27,402; seeds valued at Rs. 72,337; grain of the value of Rs. 60,229, and miscellaneous articles which go to make up the total value of goods exported by

sea. In the month of February only eighteen thousand rupees were exported in specie.—*Madras Standard*.

THE RAILWAY TO THE NILGHIRIS.—The embankments for the projected line of rail to Mettapolliam appear to have been completed for more than half the distance. At this point the line crosses the road to the left, after which the course it takes is not clearly perceptible. Report says the whole line will be finished and opened for traffic in December next, but we question this. None of the bridges have apparently been commenced, and the construction of the stations, of which we presume there will be at least two, does not seem to have been attempted as yet. We very much fear that the rail, when it assumes a matter of fact aspect, will interfere materially with our carrying and transit agencies, and Joseph's Hotel, the Oak, at Mettapolliam, will also probably be seriously affected. Whatever arrangements are made by the Railway Company, we trust the departure of the trains from Mettapolliam will be so timed as to admit of no lingering at Pothanore, a nice station in its way, but exceedingly hot, and musquitoed by the hundred.—*South of India Observer*.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Director of Public Instruction, in a letter to Government, says that he called together the Inspectors of Schools to Madras in order to discuss certain matters of importance connected with education. The chief subjects brought forward for discussion were the revision of the Results Grants Rules, the revision of the Salary Grants Rules, the revision of the scheme of studies in Government Schools, and the determination of a precise line of demarcation between Lower Class and Middle Class Schools. Mr. Arbuthnot was present during the sittings. The Director says he has long felt the necessity of a clear line being laid down to separate lower class from middle class schools. Up to this time the matter has been left to the discretion of the Inspectors, and these officers have not followed any clear and uniform plan of action. It was proposed therefore that the standard of lower class schools should not rise above the third standard of the scheme for result grants, and it was also proposed that English should be omitted from the scheme. The Government agreed with the view taken by the Director and the Inspectors of schools.

BANGALORE.—A correspondent, writing from Bangalore, says:—"We had a thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain on Thursday afternoon. When the latter ceased, I went out for a walk, but was sorely discomfited by the horrible odours arising from the damp earth, and which could only be compared to the sulphuretted hydrogen gases of a sewer or shore. In the Native Infantry lines these odours were worst, but I experienced them also all the way from the Post-office to the Police Thannah on the high ground. My theory to account for this stinking phenomenon is, that old Cantonments and towns like Bangalore are perfectly saturated with filth—that in the form of hot weather dust, which blows here, there, and everywhere, we fail to recognise the odorous properties of the soil, but that when the rain falls after a lengthened drought and sets free the gases contained in it they are brought to the cognisance of our noses in a very disagreeable fashion. But if the soil is so bad what must the water be? No wonder that diphtheria, cholera, small-pox, &c., &c., are not uncommon at Bangalore, or that generally speaking the rains are the most unhealthy season in India." Possibly our correspondent's theory is correct; at any rate it is clear that Bangalore would be none the worse for a good washing.—*Madras Times*.

TIFE CENSUS.—As has been usual in recent years, Madras is ready first. There is no sign of the completion of any similar statement in Bengal, the N.W.P., or the much vaunted Punjab; and the public will probably have to wait for many months before any such paper is issued. The Madras figures have been made up by the revenue officials in each taluq and thrown into district statements by the collectors, so that, though the work involved has been great, it has not pressed unduly on any one. It will be seen that the gross total is 30,857,390; but this is probably under the mark, for it is known that certain outlying Zemindars have not sent in their returns. We will, however, omit them for the present, and, without further preface, give the following table compiled from the statement before us. It exhibits the population of each district as it was found on the 15th of November last. Ganjam has 1,487,227 inhabitants; Vizagapatam, 1,832,614; Godavery, 1,584,179; Kistna, 1,439,252; Nellore, 1,375,349; Cuddapah, 1,343,762; Bellary, 1,653,154; Kurnool, 956,068; Chingleput, 940,744; Madras Town, 395,440; North Arcot, 2,007,667; South Arcot, 1,762,525; Tanjore, 1,975,042; Trichinopoly, 1,197,936; Madura, 2,259,263; Tinnevely, 1,689,421; Coimbatore, 1,754,705; Nilgiris, 50,194; Salem, 1,963,243; South Canara, 915,139; Malabar, 2,274,466; grand total, 30,857,890.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 4. Str. Asiana, —, Bombay.—5. Str. Satara, —, Calcutta.—6. Str. Punjab, —, London.—7. John Scott, —, London; Poncats, —, Boston; Str. Oriental, —, Bombay.—8. Str. Viceroy, —, London.—9. Armenian, —, Shields; Str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon.—11. Str. Bertha, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Satara.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cornac, Mr. Manson, Mr. F. Carritt, Mr. and Mrs. Withor, Mr. J. N. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Cargill and infant, Mr. A. Rennie. For GALLA.—Lieut. Fisho and Mrs. Martin.

Per str. Punjaub.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Codd, Mr. and Mrs. Riding, and Rev. H. Mitchell.

Per str. Viceroy.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Brett and child, Mrs. R. Winkle, Mrs. and Miss Hume, Dr. Ash, Capt. McCall, Rev. R. Nicholl, Mr. Steele, Madame Dubourg and family. For MADRAS.—Miss MacIntyre, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Capt. Gowan, Rev. J. Hay, and Mr. Gye. Disembarked at Suaz.—Mr. Byars, Mr. and Mrs. Green and family, and Miss Bourne.

Per str. Abyssinia.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Davies, Lieut. col. Clark, Surg. major Shelton, Asst. surg. Gubbett, Lieut. Dale, Mrs. Houseman, Capt. E. Shaw, M.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Wallace and child, Mr. S. S. Peppin, Mr. Towerby, Mr. Gillon, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and two children, Mr. Bowden, Capt. Vybart, Mr. Hannington and two children.

Per str. Bertha.—For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Bernard and three children, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Herrold and four children, Mrs. Lloyd and three children, Mrs. Rushton and four children, Mrs. Dunne and three children, Mrs. Conns, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Herrold, Mrs. Ninswith, Mrs. Hart, Miss Boyall, Miss Millman, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Cady, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Hehen, Mr. Burjee, and Mr. Montague.

DEPARTURES.

April 8. Str. Punjaub, —, Calcutta; Asinia, —, Coconada.—9. Str. Oriental, —, Calcutta; str. Viceroy, —, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, April 13, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	2 0.9-16 to 2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 30 to 31 per cent. pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	8½ to 9 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	5 to 5½
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	1½ to 2 dis.
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

FROM BAGHDAD TO BABYLON.—II.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 12.—After a twelve hours' stay at the Khan, we started early on the morning of Thursday, the 8th Feb., for Nedjif, the sacred city where rests the dust of Ali, the cousin, son-in-law, and successor of Mahomed. We approached the city as the morning sun lit up with rare effulgence the beautiful gilded dome of Ali's shrine, until it looked like another sun in the distance. Two graceful enamelled tile-covered minars rise on the north and south sides a little in front of the great dome which rises from a building nearly fronting the east. We entered the east gate of the city, passing through a mile or more of graves, which are constantly and rapidly increasing by the arrival of corpses brought from immense distances, even afar off in Persia and Afghanistan, to repose near the sepulchre of Ali. And if the resurrection be simultaneous, one could not but speculate on the immense army that will rise up around the son-in-law of "the Prophet." Here, after having been courteously received by the Governor, we were conducted round the city, in the bazaars of which I noticed as an instance of the permeating power of commerce, English and German lucifer matches, (Johnkoping's "Tandstickor," and "Bryant and May's Patent Safety"), Manchester cottons, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Swiss goods, and even American clocks, though the Turkish division of time differs slightly from ours—the day beginning at six o'clock or sunrise in the morning. All these must have been brought immense distances by ships, railways, and camels. For this place, like Kerbela, is far off from the river, though the salt lake, Bahr-el-Nedjib, about sixty miles long, washes the south and west of the city, and has a few small boats which find their way hither from the Euphrates by the Hindiyah. The wealth of the city, which may contain 15,000 or 20,000 souls, however, like that of Kerbela, depends upon its shrines, and in neither of the cities are Jews or Christians to be found in such numbers as to have a place of worship of their own. Nor probably would the bigoted Moslems permit them quietly to enjoy equal religious liberty, seeing the very soil of both cities is regarded as holy, and little tablets of it, one of which I procured, are made for the faithful to rest their foreheads upon wherever they may be at the hours of prayer. Breakfast over, we again mounted and rode over a sandy plain, with mounds of sand and ruins, to Kufa, about three miles east. There was the old capital of the first caliphs, the city of Ali, but war and fire reduced it, and the removal of the capital to Baghdad caused it to go into utter decay; and vast heaps of ruins now mark its site, near which a small walled-in mosque and serai, and a fishing village, where a few date gardens are cultivated by the right bank of the Hindiyah, which is here a rapid stream 100 yards wide, with several boats plying thereon. Here we embarked for Kifel or Ezekiel's

tomb, about twelve or fifteen miles distant, the horses going over the ferry and across the marshes. We arrived at Kifel about seven, and the serai being dirty and nearly full, a Mussulman gave us a spare room in an unoccupied house for the night. In the morning a lofty minar about 100 feet high, which had formed part of a now ruined mosque, was ascended, and we had an extensive view of the level country around; the Birs Nimroud could be distinctly seen about fifteen miles to the north or north-west. Across the yard to the south-west of the minar is a plain flat-roofed building about thirty paces square, surmounted by an elongated spiral dome, which covers what the Jews of Baghdad and the East generally regard as the tomb of *Ezekiel, Cohen-w-Nebi, ben Buzi*, "Ezekiel, the priest and prophet, the son of Buzi." The village is but a small one, and probably not more than fifty families, all or nearly all Jews, live there, yet a considerable number are daily in the synagogue (for such is the first or north part of the building), either for prayer or to read the writings of the prophet. I pulled off my boots like the rest, and walked across to see the tomb, a rectangular shaped structure nearly five feet high, six feet broad, and nearly twelve feet long. It is covered with a cloth, but under it are numerous slips of paper pasted on the encaustic tiles, with the names of those who have come to offer prayer at the tomb. One or two women were going round kissing the tomb at every step, and whispering their prayers the while. The Cohen was at the same time reading the public prayers in the larger court, and when he had done he came and spoke to me, showing me a book of the prophets and the great roll from which he had been reading, and which is said to be very ancient. It was apparently in a silver roll case, beautifully chased at the top. I read a few sentences from the *book* (the roll appeared to be regarded as too sacred to remain exposed after he had done with it), at which he seemed pleased. Though this place is upwards of eighty miles from Baghdad, many of the Jews of the latter city make frequent pilgrimages hither. The scene of desolation in and around the place (which is appropriate enough, whether authentic or not) brought vividly to mind the denunciations of the bold and unflinching prophet who prophesied "among the captives, in the land of the Chaldeans, by the river Chebar."

At 8.30 A.M. of Friday, 9th, we left Kifel and rode towards Birs Nimroud, the ground being somewhat swampy with the late rains, though the day was fine and clear. As we drew towards the Birs the Arabs were making small irrigation canals, and in a few places men were ploughing with a very primitive wooden plough and pair of oxen. We approached the mound from the south, some of the animals being sent on with the baggage and syces to Hillah, about 12 miles on to the N.E. The ground, though a vast plain, is extremely unlevel around for miles, with the walls of old canals, a few new ones also are working. Being thirsty with a walk over these, I tasted some of the water of a swamp, but it was so excessively bitter and salt that I had to spit it out, and I observed in many places the ground as white with salt as if covered with snow. As we ascended this immense pile of ruins we disturbed the foxes or ackals which ran or sneaked off here and there, casting suspicious looks behind them. A considerable flock of blue pigeons, too, left the rugged mass of brickwork on the summit as we approached. These were the only living things we saw there; the weather being too cold for the lizards which abound; it is said, on the plain and ruins, to make their appearance. The day was clear, and from the top of the enormous mound appeared Kifel, or Ezekiel's tomb, nearly south, and a little to the right the dome of Ali at Nedjif; the caravanseries looked like distant castles here and there in the desert, over which were dotted Arab encampments with tents of black wool or hair, while to the north were floods and swamps from the Hindiyah or some outbreak of the Euphrates, beside which, about fifteen miles distant, lay hid in palm groves the town of Hillah. The plain to the east, like that to the west, was bounded only by the horizon. The mound is perhaps about 200 feet or more in height, the brickwork at top being some thirty or forty feet higher; the length is about 100 yards, and breadth a trifle less.

Immense irregular shaped blocks of vitrified brickwork from six to eight feet or ten feet in diameter lie in strange confusion on the top of the mound; and one is at a loss to conceive what force could have exploded material so strong (for it is harder than granite), without throwing down the brick ruins a few feet distant from them. Of the age or purposes of this tremendous pile little is certainly known, and the learned differ. The Tower of Babel, a Temple of Belus, and a palace of Nebuchadnezzar are all urged as its former object or objects. The bricks, several of which I examined, and which are marked with arrow headed characters, all bear, it is said by Layard, the name of the above king; but they are thought by many to be merely the later additions of that monarch to some former edifice. On the east of Birs Nimroud, and separated from it only by a small valley, covered also with debris, is another mound larger in extent but not so high; and on it is a small mosque-like building held in veneration by the Arabs as the place where Nimrod cast Abraham into the fire, or as having been a family sepulchre of the patriarch. An Arab resides here during the day and gives cool sweet water to passing travellers or Arabs who come to bury their dead around, on the top and slopes of the mound. I entered the little chapel-like building, below the

floor of which was a cellar covered with palm-leaf matting, on which lay two irregular-shaped pieces of what appeared like an ancient marble tablet; a small recess in the wall closed by old and curiously-carved wooden doors was all that was to be seen in the place, which was probably an early tomb that had been plundered and desecrated. We drank a hearty draught of the pure cool water, which the Arab brought us, for the sun was warm and the hour one P.M., and having given a small gratuity to the man and his little boy, who was playing with a milk-white pet lamb, we departed for Hillah. As we descended the mound we observed, besides occasional foxes, a huge boar galloping across the plain to the swamp where he stayed to drink and wallow.

A ride or walk of two or three hours brought us to Hillah, where we called upon the Acting Governor and presented our credentials, asking his assistance in giving us sowars to show us Babylon and in procuring a couple of strong horses (as our own were tired, and the men had given them straw for corn) to take us in before our luggage next day. This he very readily offered to do. When the horses came we determined to look at them, though it was dusk, as the owners generally cover up the sores with cloths or saddles. To this the men readily assented. When with the utmost coolness they uncovered one of our own horses which was a little chafed, and on my remarking that it resembled the one most chafed of our stud, its rider recognised it, and avowed rightly enough that it was the one he had ridden all day. Whereupon, to the no small amusement of the by-standers, the bringers of fresh horses affirmed that the horse was theirs, until they found their mistake on being shown their own horse similarly but worse chafed. They had, however, they affirmed, brought us the best horses in the city; and, as they certainly were no better, if not worse, than our own, we dismissed them, and kept those we had. We slept that night on the west side of the Euphrates, at one of the dirtiest and most uncomfortable old serais we had seen, though it was in the midst of the town. There was, however, plenty of provisions of the best kind, a Turkish bath if we had wished, and an electric telegraph office, if we had needed to inform the Western world of our whereabouts.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

(To be continued.)

STATION TALK.

MATHERAN, April 1.—A correspondent of a contemporary seems fond of describing the flowers and flowery trees of Matheran with the most elaborate minuteness. Each stem, each leaf, each fibre, is set forth with all the profoundness of perfect knowledge. "The handsome koonook tree," "the never-failing burtee," "with its pinch of golden pollen," "the dendrobia," "the barbulatura," "the choropa," "the warus," with its "pinnate leaves," "the anjun," and "the bushy little toorda," are all painted with the pregnant power of a fertile and flowery imagination. For our part we must confess that we failed to see these blossoming beauties; but the fault, doubtless, lay with an ignorant obliquity of vision. The describer reminds us forcibly of the great Greek painter whose grapes deceived the birds, for, so vivid has been the painting of these glowing flowers, that some few ladies have been lured from the coming festivities in Bombay to gaze upon them. For this Matheran thanks the painter. It is so refreshing to see how beautifully English beauty goes at Matheran. Sometimes it dawns upon you in all the soothing elegance of snowy muslins and gipsy bonnets, and sometimes it flashes past you "perfectly overwhelming" (to use the courteous words of the courtly Disraeli) "with its bewildering habits and its bewitching hats." But, you may ask, are there no attractions to compensate the ladies for their disappointment about the flowers, and to reward them for their desertion of Bombay? We answer, many—every way. First, a climate which since Thursday last has rivalled the sweetest English air; then views, too well known to be described, and which often "beggars all description;" and, lastly, a great attraction, or rather the absence of a great distraction, there are no mosquitoes! Not a solitary roamer invades the peaceful slumber, and there is no need to wall in sleep with breeze-expelling network. Good Friday was a delightful day up here, and consequently the church was not very well attended, notwithstanding the number of visitors who had come up the night before. They were, we presume, enjoying the cool breeze at some of the points; but if it was coolness they needed, they would have found it in the church, for of all places on the hills it is, we believe, the coolest. On Easter Sunday the air was positively cold. The sun did not appear from behind the vapour till nine o'clock, so that we know not whether it danced at its rising or not. If English tradition is to be trusted it must have done so. We know, however, that it was in a very good humour, for it did not strike the rocks with its usual violence, but all day long it—

"played

A chequer-work of beam and shade along the hills."

So tired was it after its exertions that it did not leave its bed of mist next morning till past eight o'clock, and it showed a great inclination to sleep behind the clouds all day. If the sun's sleepy humour continues, Matheran will prove a delightfully cool retreat when all "the dances are done." Everything is ready, and the ladies have only to stream forth from the heated ball rooms to find palkees waiting

to carry them up to that "grand evergreen forest which clothes the summit of Matheran," where cooling breezes blow, and where flowers "blush" unseen.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE CENSUS.—The exact number of the population of Bombay on Feb. 21 last, when the census was taken, has now been ascertained to be 646,636 persons, including the harbour population.

SIR G. MALCOLM.—Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, has engaged passages for himself and family by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Aretusa*, to leave Bombay for Trieste about May 10.

GOA.—Just before Prince Augusto of Portugal left Goa he received a telegram from the King of Portugal, authorising him to grant a free pardon to all the rebel troops, except the commanding officers of the four rebel regiments. The Prince at once made known his Majesty's gracious commands to the prisoners, who were then released.

CHOLERA AT PUNDERPORE.—A telegram received by the Government of Bombay from the District Magistrate of Sholapore on the 5th states that cholera has appeared at Punderpore, that it is in other villages in the neighbourhood, and that water is scarce. With reference to the ensuing fair, the magistrate has been empowered to take such "steps as may be practicable to prevent the assemblage of pilgrims at the approaching jatra."

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—The Flying Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral F. B. Seymour, C.B., which was expected to arrive at Bombay on April 18, comprises, we believe, the following vessels:—The *Narcissus* (28), the Admiral's flagship, commanded by Capt. W. Codrington; the *Inconstant*, Capt. C. Waddilowe; the *Immortalité* (28), Capt. W. Graham; the *Topage* (31), Capt. R. B. Oldfield; the *Cadmus* (17), Capt. W. H. White; and the *Voltage* (8), Capt. M. Culme Seymour.

NOT A BAD IDEA.—The following letter has been addressed to the *Sindian*:—"Kurrachee, Rambaugh, near the Native Library. Sir,—The committee having invited opinions and suggestions as to the disposal of the subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund, I suggest that the amount be offered to me to relieve his memory from the reflection that I received no redress when I appealed against a grave injustice; the sums contributed will thus enable those who have the final decision to do good with the money.—I am, &c., P. Higgins."

THE GOVERNMENT.—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has accepted an invitation to a farewell dinner to be given to his Excellency at the Byculla Club on the 1st of May. The Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp, will take the chair at the dinner. Sir Seymour has, we hear, to run up to Mahabaleshwar for a few days this week. Sir Philip Wodehouse, according to a telegram received here, is to leave Brindisi for Bombay to-day. He will probably be here, therefore, in the first week of next month. The retiring Governor does not leave Bombay till the 13th May. The Hon. B. H. Ellis and the Hon. S. Mansfield go home together in the P. and O. mail steamer leaving on the same day.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 15.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.—The Fort Christian Schools, a charitable institution, have been the subject of several recent applications to the High Court at Bombay. A native gentleman had made a gift to the building fund of the school, in consideration of which it was decided to admit non-Christian children to the number at least of one-third of the average number of girls attending at the school. In connection with a suit filed in the name of the Advocate-General at the relation of Mary Prescott, the lady superintendent, against the Rev. F. J. Spring, late senior chaplain at Bombay, a scheme for the schools was prepared by the Lord Bishop, to which the relatrix took exception, and it was eventually submitted for settlement to the High Court. Considerable discussion took place at hearings of the matter before Sir Charles Sargent, and after a long delay, the learned judge finally confirmed the scheme on the 12th instant. The costs of the Advocate-General and of Mr. Spring up to the 15th March last were ordered to be paid out of the fund now in the hands of Messrs. Remington and Co., and after payment of the expenses the fund is to be transferred in the names of five trustees—the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain of St. Thomas's Cathedral, the Accountant-General, the Collector of Bombay, and the Principal of the Elphinstone College for the time being. Government have already granted a site for the school.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 8. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf; str. Palermo, Walker, London.—9. Arrmanella, Mack, Liverpool.—10. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Suez; str. Asia, McCollum, Calcutta; Sarah Newman, Congdon, Newcastle.—11. Str. Beethoven, Cumming, Suez; str. Belgian, Mathews, Liverpool.—12. Str. Livorno, Danoro, Calcutta; Turrell, Morgan, Rangoon.—13. Str. Whitburn, Cassap, Newcastle; str. Petersburg, Blake, London; str. Bivouac, Beach, put back from sea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. A. F. Turner, Capt. G. W. Willock, Mr. A. Chaplin, Mr. R. B. Davidson, Lieut.

and Mrs. Boyle, Sub Lieut. Beresford, Capt. Gardyne, Lieut. Jackson, Major gen. Montgomery, Mr. E. J. Spiers, Mr. E. Price, Mr. W. H. Steele, Mr. E. Buckland, Conductor and Mrs. Barton, Mr. Teasdale, and Mr. James Lanham. From BARRIST.—Capt. Watts, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Marcelli, Mr. Leggett, Capt. Sweetenham, Col. Baker, and Mr. Ashburner. From ADEN.—Mr. Macaulay.

April 8. Str. Narenta, Suttora, Rangoon; str. Mirzapore, Parish, Aden and Suez.—9. Tim Whiffler, Catter, Havre; Astarte, Wemyss, Liverpool; Ophelia, Towill, Calcutta; Zolca, Stephen, Bassein; str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.—10. Orissa, Masterdon, Calcutta; str. Aurora, Fortie, Trieste, &c.—12. Thunderbolt, Goldworthy, Liverpool; Prince Patrick, Graham, Liverpool; Caldwell, Peterson, Cochran; str. Cartago Nova, Reed, Liverpool; str. Bivouac, Beach, Galle.—12. Str. Innis, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Canute, Armstrong, Liverpool.—13. Str. Kathleen Mary, Brown, London; str. Medora, Stuart, Gonoa; str. Cingalese, Black, Falmouth; Prince Leopold, Irvine, Liverpool; Prince Oscar, Powels, Calcutta; Hindostan, Bawa, Calcutta.—14. Seaford, Woodward, Calcutta; Bywell Castle, Satturley, Port Said.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Beal and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood and four children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Col. R. C. Lawrence. For SUZ.—Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Collum, Capt. J. Forbes.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and four children, Mrs. Hayne, Mr. Race, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sinclair and three children, Miss Malpas, Mr. Webb, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. White, Mr. L. Orme, Capt. and Mrs. Badcock and four children, Capt. R. Wilson, Lieut. Ramsay, Mrs. Cotton and two children, Mrs. Homford, Capt. and Master Smithell, Capt. E. Hughes, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mr. Mortimer, Mrs. West and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and four children, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Cox, Miss Ross, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. J. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. (Col.) Banbury and four children, Capt. Carruthers, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sherenton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baylis and child, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Girardot. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Clark, Mr. W. Spink, Capt. J. C. Hay, Surg. E. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Banbury, Capt. Howes, Mr. Gore, Mr. A. Kell, Mr. G. Lingham, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, Capt. K. Mackenzie, Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Scott, Mr. W. Cogswell, Capt. W. Parker, Dr. Law, Capt. Campbell, Major Constable. For ADEN.—Lieut. coll and Mrs. Steel. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawsett, Mr. and Mrs. Rustonjee, and Mr. B. Jenkins.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 15, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	2s. 0d.
ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0½d. Credit Bills.
ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0½d. Doots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Aggra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	100
Anollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	1350
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	710
Moreantle Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	Rs. 169
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	96½ to 96½
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	96½ to 96½
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	102½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	110½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-7-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	per Tolah. 16-6-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	16-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 15.—The market for Piece Goods has been steadier, and a considerable business has been done, the total sales being 1,700 packages; holders are freely offering their goods at quoted prices. Bleached Goods are very firm. Yarns generally are steady. Metals firm, but prices are unaltered.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 15.—Cotton: A fair business has been done, and quotations for the better qualities are again Rs. 2 to 3 per candy higher than those of last week. The purchases for export aggregate about 9,000 candies, consisting almost entirely of New Cotton.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, April 15.—Exchange: A limited business has been done in sterling this week, and rates have gradually declined, closing this week at about ½ below last week's quotations. On Calcutta a limited business has been done. The rate on China is firmer, and is now quoted at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight House Bills.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BANNERMAN, Capt. P. W., received charge of the Political Agency, Baghelcund (Rewah), from Capt. E. R. C. Bradford on March 16.

CAMPBELL, J. S., offic. judge of the chief court of the Punjab, is confd. in that appt., with effect from Dec. 21 last, the date on which Mr. D. Simson was permitted to resign the service.

DAVIES, C. L., exec. engr., 3rd grade, returned from priv. leave, and joined the Cossey div. on March 27.

FLYTER, J., to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Deoghur. April 3.

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R., C.S., to offic. as Resident in Nepal during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Col. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., or till further orders.

GRANT, T. J. C., to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Monghyr. March 27.

GRAY, J. A. S., probationary acct., 4th grade, Oude, is dismissed from P.W.D., with effect from Feb. 4.

HUME, Lieut. col. J. J., S.C., superint. engr., 3rd grade, resumed charge of the western circle on ret. from priv. leave on March 27.

JUDGE, Capt. C. N., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Darjeeling div. on ret. from priv. leave on March 22.

KINCAID.—With advertence to foreign dept. notific. No. 604 G, dated March 23, Major W. Kincaid, depy. Bheel agent, received charge of the office of Bheel agent and political asst., Sirdarpore, and comdt. Malwa Bheel corps, from Capt. P. W. Bannerman, on March 13.

LIVESAY, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Baroon division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on March 16.

LYALL, C. J., C.S., to be asst. under secy. to the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., as a tempy. arrangement. Mr. Lyall assumed charge of his duties on April 1.

MELVILL, P. S., Bengal C.S., to offic. as judge of the chief Court of the Punjab, during the deputation on special duty of Mr. J. S. Campbell, or until further orders.

O'CONNELL, Col., superint. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as acct. gen. P.W.D., Bengal, and dep. sec. to Govt. in the P.W. accounts branch, during absence of Innes, with effect from March 25.

PETERSON, F. W., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint.

VANSITTART—DENNIS.—Mr. H. Vansittart is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 8th ult. Col. J. B. Dennis to act as an additional comr. of the Nurbudda div. in the Central Provs. for a period not exceeding one month.

WILKINS, C. A., asst. mag., of Begoo Serai, in Monghyr, is vested with power to dispose of cases under Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BERAR.

April 6.—Lieut. col. J. W. Stubbs, depy. comr., 1st class, and offic. comr., West Berar, having vacated his app. consequent on his departure on furl., and Lieut. col. W. Nembhard, comr., East Berar, having taken furl., H.E. in council is pleased to make the following permanent and tempy. apps. and promotions:—

Permanent.

Major J. Allardyce, depy. comr., 2nd class, to be depy. comr. 1st class.
Major J. G. Bell, depy. comr., 3rd class, to be depy. comr. 2nd class.
Capt. H. C. A. Szezepanski, asst. comr., 1st class, to be depy. comr., 3rd class.

Major H. C. Menzies, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.
Lieut. J. E. Alexander, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. H. S. Nichollett, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 3rd class.

Temporary.

Major J. Allardyce, 1st class, depy. comr., to offic. as comr., East Berar.
Capt. R. Huddleston, offic. depy. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as comr., West Berar.

Lieut. col. J. S. Bushby, depy. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as depy. comr., 1st class.

Capt. H. C. A. Szezepanski, depy. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as depy. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Farrer, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as depy. comr., 3rd class.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. H. de P. Rennick, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

MILITARY.

ANGELO.—Saugor station order confd., dated Feb. 24, directing Capt. E. F. Angelo, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to offic. as deputy asst. qmr. gen., Saugor district, from Sept. 26 to Nov. 24, 1871, inclusive.

BAILEY.—1st Bat. 11th foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 18, apptg. Lieut. C. S. Bailey to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. G. V. Meredith, proceeded on leave to England.

BAMFIELD.—Regimental order confd., dated March 5, directing Capt. J. H. Bamfield to assume the duties of paymr. 1st batt. 11th foot, from March 2, v. Major and Paymr. D. Simpson, proceeded on leave, on m.c.

BEAMISH, Major (local) E. S., R.A., to be lieut. col. (local), from Dec. 13, 1871.

BRIND, Capt. F. S. S., 1st batt. 17th foot, offic. station staff, Shillong, app. a brigade major on the estab., by G.G.O. No. 23 of March 5, is posted to the Eastern frontier district.

BURN.—Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut. col. J. Burn, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on leave to Europe on private affairs of Major F. Collingridge.

CABELL.—The appt. of Major W. Cabell, staff corps, to offic. as brig. major at Meean Meer, v. Capt. C. E. Bates, proceeded on special duty, confd. in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 30, is to be held to have effect from Sept. 7.

CARTER, Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, asst. pay dept., to offic. as dep. paymr., Punjab Circle, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major J. P. Martin, or until further orders.

COCKBURN, Lieut. col. H. A., dep. paymr., officg. paymr. N.W.P. Circle, to offic. as 2nd examiner, pay dept., during the period Lieut. col. A. E. Osborn may be employed in the account branch, mily. dept.

COOKSON.—BOYD.—Brev. lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, to be col., Madras cav. Lieut. M. O. Boyd, Bengal staff corps, to be capt.

COWPER, Capt. H. H. P., asst., pay dept., to offic. as examnr. of ordnance accounts as a temp. arrangement, v. Major Leonard, deceased.

DAWSON, Lieut. F. Dawson to be capt., 106th foot, March 10.

DOBSON.—Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 5, app. Capt. J. L. Dobson, 2nd batt. 24th foot, to act as interp., during absence of Lieut. W. G. Thomas, for garrison instruction at Umballa, with effect from Jan. 10, no qualified subaltern being available.

DOUGLAS.—Regimental order confd., dated March 7, app. Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas, 92nd foot, to act temp. as interp., v. Lieut. R. F. Darvall, proceeding to England, with effect from Feb. 1.

EVANS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 5, app. Capt. L. E. Evans, att. 34th N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing sub., in the room of Lieut. L. W. Christopher, app. to the commissariat dept., on prob.

EVANS.—Shillong station order confd., dated March 12, directing Capt. H. M. Evans, adjt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Shillong, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. F. S. S. Brind, proc. on insp. duty, with effect from March 13.

GORDON.—The servs. of Lieut. A. E. Gordon, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing sub. 22nd Punjab N.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

GRYLES, Capt. G. R., offic. qrmr., to be qrmr. 1st N.I. Dated March 8.

GUBBINS.—Nowgong station order confd., dated March 11, app. Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, 106th foot, to be station staff officer, v. Capt. E. Hay, 7th Bengal cav., proceeding with his regt.

HIRE, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) S. J., staff corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for gen. duty.

HOME, Capt. S. B., att. to the 13th N.I., to be station staff officer at Dinapore, v. Smith. March 18.

JENNER, Lieut. S. W., R.E., to be local capt., from Dec. 22.

KERR.—Regimental order confd., dated Jan. 1, app. Capt. W. F. Kerr, 1st batt. 3rd foot, to perform the duties of qrmr., with effect from 2nd idem, v. Qrmr. A. Berry, proceeding to England, on m.c., no subaltern officer being available for the duty.

LECKIE, Major and brevet lieut. col. W., 39th regt., Dalhousie depot, to be comdt., v. Cookworthy, whose tour of service has expired. Dated March, 1872.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., 20th hussars, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, Erin-poorah, irregular force, is admitted to the Bengal S.C.

MACGREGOR, C. R., 96th regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob. v. Stevens. Dated March 13. Dinapore Station order confd., dated March 13, app. Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, 96th foot, to act as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. on court martial duty of Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop.

M'EWEN.—Chukrata station order confd., dated March 4, app. Lieut. and Local Capt. and Adj. R. B. M'Ewen, 92nd foot, to be station staff officer, v. Capt. A. C. Maxwell, with effect from March 5.

MORAN.—Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 28, app. Lieut. W. E. L. Moran, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, sappers and miners, with effect from Jan. 16, in room of Lieut. W. North, offic. adj., and v. Lieut. J. H. Thurnburn, who has proceeded on sick leave.

NEWALL, Lieut. col. D. J. F., R.A., Darjeeling depot, to be comdt., v. Bell, who vacates. March 19.

ROBERTS, Capt. J., S.C., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 33rd to the 32nd N.I., for duty.

RYDER.—Jubbulpore Station order confd., dated March 16, app. Lieut. S. D. Ryder, Bengal S.C., to offic. as station staff officer during the abs. on inspection duty of Lieut. col. A. G. Forsyth, brig. major, Saugor district, with effect from March 17.

SALKELD.—CLARE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 23, app. Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing subalt., 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Major F. B. Foote, on leave on med. certificate.—Dated March 7, app. Capt. A. B. Clare, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Brevet major F. H. Inglefield, proceeded on leave.

SIMPSON, Major G. B. C., is, at his own request, transfd. from Allahabad to Meerut, for general duty.

STEVENS, Lieut. Fitz G., 1st batt. 3rd regt., 2nd wing subalt. 42nd N.I., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt. on probation, v. Harrison, dec.; dated March 13. March 26.

WOODRUFFE, Capt. C. L., offic. qrmr. 45th N.I., to be qrmr. Dated

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. H. P., paymaster, Sirhind Circle, to offic. as 1st examiner, Pay Department, during the absence, on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. col. Harrison, or until further orders.

WIMBERLEY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated March 6, attaching Capt. R. J. Wimberley, Bengal staff corps, to 10th N.I., for duty, with the detachment of that corps at Alipore.

YOUNG.—Regimental order confd., dated March 1, app. Cornet (now lieut.) E. A. Young, 11th hussars, to act as interp. to the regt., during absence of Lieut. L. G. Mundy at the school of garrison instruction, with effect from Feb. 19.

4TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated March 4, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Major M. M. Prendergast, 2nd in command and squadron officer:—

Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer.

Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer.

Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer.

Lieut. C. E. Harene, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern.

11TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated March 10, app. Capt. W. I. Bax, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, during absence of Capt. R. E. Boyle, on special duty at Delhi—viz., from Jan. 6 to Feb. 4, 1871, inclusive.

7TH BENGAL N.I.

Regtl. order, dated March 11, making the following tempy. arrangements, consequent on the departure, on m.c., preparatory to furlough, of Brev. col. F. J. Nelson, commandant:—

Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.

Capt. H. R. B. Worsley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer.

31ST BENGAL N.I.

Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 18, making the following appts., consequent on Brev. col. H. M. Wilson having assumed comd. of the Mooltan brigade:—

Lieut. col. E. G. Langmore, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.

Major H. L. C. Bernard, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. F. Tweddell, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Dated March 7, making the following arrangements, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Major H. L. C. Bernard, wing officer, and officg. 2nd in comd.:—

Capt. F. Tweddell, 1st wing subalt. and officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in addition to his other duties.

Capt. E. W. Smyth, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

TO DO DUTY.

Lieuts. C. Hoskyns, M. Martin, H. Dove, J. W. Thurnburn, and Capt. G. E. L. S. Sanford have been placed under orders for duty. April 6.

MEDICAL.

ADLEY.—ROE.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated March 14, directing Surg. Major W. H. Adley, 15th Bengal cav., to transfer the med. charge of the 36th N.I. to Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., on his arrival at Peshawur, and assume that of the 21st Punjab N.I., in add. to his other duties. Directing Asst. surg. W. A. C. Roe, 21st Punjab N.I., to proceed to Shubkudder and relieve Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., of the medical charge of the Doaba outpost.

BOOTH, Dr. B. S., to be medical officer of the Behar mounted rifle volunteers. April 5.

COURTNEY.—Order confd., dated March 8, directing Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney, 8th N.I., to afford med. aid to the sick of the left wing of the 10th N.I., stationed at Alipore, from Feb. 23.

CRAWFORD, Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals T., M.D., app. to the Bengal Presy., having reported his arrival at Bombay from England, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hosps. Munro, M.D., C.B.

ELLIOT, Surg. J., M.D., to offic. as civil surg. of Howrah.

FANNIN—COMERFORD.—Onde div. order confd., dated March 9, directing Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin to do duty with the 62nd foot, until further orders. Dated March 9, directing Asst. surg. H. Comerford, M.D., 2nd bat. 1st foot, to return to Shahjehanpore and rejoin his regt.

FLEMING, Staff asst. surg. J., M.D., to the med. charge Dalhousie depot, v. Beath, who vacates. Dated March 8.

GODWIN—SHERLOCK.—Agra station order confd., dated March 8, directing Asst. surg. C. H. Y. Godwin, R.A., to assume med. charge of the station staff. Dated March 8, directing Surg. H. Sherlock, 65th foot, to assume med. charge of the military prison, Agra.

GRAHAM, Surg. H. W., is app. assay master of the Bombay Mint, v. Collum, resigned.

GREENHOW, Surg. H. M., is app. to the med. charge of the Malwa Wheel GREENHOW, Surg., received charge of the corps from Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney on Feb. 2.

LEWIS.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Dec. 4 last, app. Dr. A. Lewis, station staff surg., to the med. charge of the sick and details of the 8th Bengal cav. and 3rd N.I., remaining at the station on the departure of these corps to the Camp of Exercise, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available. April 5.

LLOYD.—Rawalpindie div. order confd., dated March 11, directing Asst. surg. Lloyd, M.D., to proceed to Rawalpindi, and assume med. charge of 23rd Pioneers on being relieved of med. charge of 19th Punjab N.I.

LOCH—SMITH.—The following transfers are ordered:—Dr. J. H. Loch, civil surg., from Bareilly to Nynee Tal. Dr. H. S. Smith, civil surg., from Nynee Tal to Bareilly.

MACLEAN.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 8, directing Staff Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean to proceed to Umballa, and thence to Kussowlie, in med. charge of convalescents.

REID. Asst. surg. J., M.D., to be 2nd med. officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars in the room of Surg. J. B. King. April 5.

SCANLAN.—Presidency district order confd., dated March 4, directing Asst. surg. J. Scanlan, M.D., 1st batt. 14th foot, to assume med. charge of the garrison cells, Fort William, from March 1.

SMITH. Surg. D. B., M.D., to offic. as principal of the Calcutta Medical College, professor of medicine in the College, and *ex officio* first physician of the College Hospital, during absence on furlough of Surg. major N. Chevers. April 1.

STRAHAN.—Nowshera station order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan to afford med. aid to the 5th Bengal cav.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

Supernumerary surgs. H. Cayley, J. C. Penny, M.D., and A. H. Hilson, M.D., of the med. dept., are brought on the establishment of surgs. to fill existing vacancies. April 6.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. G. E. Morton, M.D., of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of para. 37 of G.G.O. No. 1,060, dated Dec. 23, 1864, with effect from March 12.

Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. G. B. Playfair, M.D., of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £456 per annum, from March 31.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the med. dept.:—

Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. (with temp. rank) J. N. Tresidder to have perm. rank, from March 31, in room of Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. Rose, who retires.

Surg. major C. M. Smith, of the med. dept., to be a dep. insp. gen. of hosps., from March 31, in room of Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. G. B. Playfair, M.D., who retires.

Surg. major J. P. Walker, M.D., of the med. dept., to be a dep. insp. gen. of hosps., with temp. rank, from March 31, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. D. J. O'Callaghan, or until further orders.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. R. Wilmer, assistant superintendent of surveys, Topographical Department, from Dec. 19 last to March 2, both dates inclusive. This cancels the two months' privilege leave granted on Feb. 16. Capt. B. Rogers, assistant superintendent, Port Blair, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Jan. 4. The leave granted to Mr. C. F. Elliott, assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, granted on March 6, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, subordinate judge of Tipperah, for one year. Surg. major N. Chevers, principal of the Calcutta Medical College, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Mr. J. Graham, advocate general, reported his departure per steamer *Meinam* on March 20.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. G. Teale, C company Calcutta Volunteer rifle corps, has leave of absence to Europe for two years. Major R. D. Griffin, of the Bengal staff corps, has reported his departure for Europe. Lieut. col. W. F. Stephens, of cavalry, is granted leave to Australia for two years. Honorary ens. J. Tanner, dep. asst. comy. of the ordnance commissariat department, for two years. Sub conductor W. Arnold, of the army commissariat department, is allowed leave for twelve months. Lieut. col. E. Bradford has been permitted to proceed to Europe on the Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. E. Bradford, of the Bengal staff corps, Surg. F. Day, of the Madras medical department, have reported their departure for Europe. Surg. T. T. Sherlock, for twenty months. Capt. E. B. Cox, of the late 3rd European regt., for two years. Capt. C. J. East, of the 41st foot, 1st asst. qrmr. general, for twelve months. Capt. D. K. Evans, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 3 to Oct. 3. Lieut. W. W. Scott, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. B. Burton, instructor of musketry 26th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Lieut. W. C. J. F. Nott, 37th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. H. O'Dowd, paymaster 41st foot, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, interpreter 105th foot, from Nov. 10 to Nov. 26, 1871. Lieut. and adjt. W. Ainsworth, 106th foot, to Dhurumsala, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) S. H. Becher (commanding at Delhi), to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. F. A. Dickens (wing officer 2nd N.I.), to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Major F. B. Foote (2nd in command 16th N.I.), to Bombay for one month, from date of quitting station. Lieut. H. H. Swetenham (2nd wing subaltern 21st N.I.), to Cashmere, from April 15 to August 13, on private affairs. Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, general list cavalry (doing duty 7th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Brevet col. G. Canfield, Bengal infantry

(doing general duty at Umballa), to Simla, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Brevet col. W. D. Bishop (doing duty at Meerut), to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. Howey (doing duty at Meerut), to Cashmere and Simla, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly during the abs. of Mr. Comyn on leave, or until further orders. April 9.

COLEMAN.—Under the provs. of section 3 of the Madras Municipal Act of 1867, the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. J. G. Coleman to be a member of the commission in the 1st div., in the room of Mr. G. B. Shaw resigned. April 9.

HODGSON, Lieut. R. G., acting asst. supt. of police, to act as supt. of police in Malabar during the absence of Capt. Coningham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

LE FANU—GRIGG.—Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as asst. to the comr. of the Nilgiris.

Lys, Capt. A. M., probat. supt. of police, Ganjam, having passed the prescribed tests, is confd. in his appt. April 9.

ATTAINED RANK.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 2nd class on March 29:—J. H. Master, R. Davidson, and G. V. Agnew.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 9.)

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., superint. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as chief engr. and sec. to Govt. in the dept. Public Works during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. Carpendale, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. W. T. F. Farewell, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as superint. engr., 7th div.

Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as superint. engr., 3rd div.

Lieut. col. J. Goddard, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, presidency, will be considered to have returned to duty from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Lieut. col. J. Goddard, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, presidency, to offic. as superint. engr., 4th div., pending the arrival of Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E.

Capt. J. N. Hunter, exec. engr., 1st grade, will be considered to have offic. as superint. engr., 4th div., in the interval between Col. Wilkieson's departure on furlough and Lieut. col. Goddard's assumption of office.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Capt. J. N. Hunter, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, from Presidency to Chingleput, for charge of the Mount Range.

Capt. A. R. Edgcome, R.E., will proceed to make up his permanent app. at Tanjore.

Lieut. J. F. Dorward, R.E., will, on the expiration of his present leave, join his permanent app. in the Godavery dist.

These officers will join at the public expense.

MILITARY.

BROOME.—Pending instructions from H.E. the C. in C. in India, and as a tempy. measure, Lieut. W. A. Broome, 2nd batt. 1st foot, at present on leave at Madras, will do duty with 2nd batt. 21st foot, on expiration of his present leave. March 21.

FRASER, Col. A. R., having assumed charge of the office of paymr. at the Presy., the services of Lieut. col. G. Pringle are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. April 8.

PARROTT, Lieut. B. A. N., of H.M.'s 76th regt., 2nd wing sub. 27th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, with benefit of his present rank, from Dec. 8, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval. The services of Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott, of the Madras staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 27th regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for employment in the Burmah commission. April 8.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. D., of the staff corps, to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Col. T. Peyton, or until further orders, with effect from the date of the latter officer's embarkation.

STAINFORTH.—The services of Lieut. W. Stainforth, of the gen. list, adjt. 36th regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for appt. as offic. asst. comr., British Burmah. April 8.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 9.)

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., superint. engr., arrived at Bombay on March 29.

Lieut. col. W. Fane, C.B., 1st grade, staff corps, comdt. 19th Bengal cav., arrived at Bombay on March 29.

Major B. J. C. Prior, staff corps, controller of public works accounts, Central Provs., arrived at Bombay on March 29.

Capt. (brevet major) R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd squad. officer 2nd L.C., arrived at Bombay on March 29.

Surg. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., med. dept., residency surg., Hyderabad, arrived at Bombay on March 29.

Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E., consult. engr. for railways, arrived at Madras on March 31.

Col. J. Wilson, staff corps, comdt. 19th N.I., arrived at Madras on April 4.

MEDICAL.

COCKERELL, Surg. R. W., to offic. as superint. of the lying-in-hospital and professor of midwifery in the med. college, as a tempy. measure, without prejudice to his other apps., v. Surg. Harris, on sick leave.

HOLLOWAY, First vet. surg. R. H. U., to be insp. vet. surg., v. Dawson, who vacates by abs. in Europe beyond two years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in April) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. D. Innes, staff corps, commandant 41st regiment N.I., for two years, instead of one year. Capt. (local major) H. L. Prendergast, royal (Madras) engineers, is permitted to avail himself of the furlough granted to him in G.O.G. Dec. 12, 1871, from date of embarkation. Colonel T. Peyton, S.C., deputy quarter-master-general, to Europe, for six months, on urgent private affairs, to embark for Madras.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., acting chaplain of Aurangabad, for one year. Capt. P. Montgomerie, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave. Col. J. Carpendale, R.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government, P.W.D., for eight months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. The furlough granted in G.O.G. No. 25, dated Jan. 25, to Lieut. col. G. F. Pearson, staff corps, conservator of forests, N.W.P., and officiating inspector general of forests, is cancelled at that officer's request. Mr. G. Thornhill, acting 2nd member of the board of revenue, privilege leave for one month, from or after April 17. Mr. C. Rundall, deputy director of revenue settlement, Nellore and North Arcot, privilege leave for three months, from or after May 1 next. Mr. R. W. Morgan, assistant conservator of forests, Trichinopoly, for four months, from March 1, 1872, or date of quitting his station. Capt. H. M. Vibart, R.E., executive engineer of the 3rd grade, for three months. Conductor F. Hudson, sub engineer, 3rd grade, for one month, from March 19, 1872.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., acted as dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, Ahmedabad, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 27.

FOXTON, W., a dep. coll. and a mag. F. P. in the Shirkapoor dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. April 10.

GRANT—GIBSON.—The following arrangements, which have been sanctioned by Govt., are published:—Mr. H. M. Grant has been app. asst. settlement officer, Puna and Nasik survey; Mr. J. R. Gibson is confirmed as dep. superint., Ratnagiri survey.

LARPENT—SALDANHA.—Baron de H., acting judge and session judge, and J. J. Saldanha, 1st class sub. judge, Dharwar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Adawlat on April 3.

MACPHERSON—DANIELL.—Messrs. G. M. Macpherson and N. M. W. Daniell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint judge and session judge of Tanna, on April 2.

THELWALL, F., acting 1st asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

VIDAL, G. W., acting 2nd asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871. April 9

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, April 3.—No. 9.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are notified:—

Mr. J. H. Dunn was appointed 2nd officer of the gunboat *Hugh Rose* from March 7, v. Cuthbert, transf. to the *Constance*, to complete the complement of that vessel.

No. 10.—Acting Asst. Apothecary M. Francis, No. 297, is relieved from the Bombay marine, and transf. to the mil. dept. on his substantive rank of 1st class hospital asst., and the services of Asst. Apothecary F. Stephens, No. 117, are placed at the disposal of the superint. of marine for duty in the Bombay marine.

MILITARY.

BRYANT, Capt. G. F., is allowed to resign his post in the commissariat dept. from March 9 last, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

CHAMBERS, Capt. R.M., Cadre 5th regt. N.L.I., offic. 2nd wing sub. 12th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing sub. 6th N.I.

HUYSE—HATCHELL.—Capt. A. G. Hulse, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., is transf. to Mhow div. Capt. G. Hatchell, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, app. an acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. by G.G.O. No. 253, dated April 3, is posted to Bombay district.

KER, Lieut. col. T. D., inf., will, on being relieved of his duties at Khundwa, at the close of the marching season, be placed on gen. duty at Indore. April 6.

MILES—GREEN.—26th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Miles, staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th regt. N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer. Major E. A. Green, staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Macleod, who vacates on exceeding two years' fur. April 6.

NEWPORT, Capt. C. E., 18th brig. R.A., will join the head qtrs. of his brig. for duty, and will travel on duty. April 6.

PENN, Brevet lieut. col. L. W., c.b., R.A., is apptd. to command the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Euphrates*, on April 5.

PENTON, Lieut. H. E., 2nd wing sub. on probation 16th N.I., is transf. to the 10th N.L.I. as 2nd wing sub. on probation. April 6.

STEVENS, Capt. M. W., gen. list, offic. adjt. 3rd light cav., to command during the abs. of Capt. G. S. Stevens.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, April 4.—Army headquarters will be established at Mahabuleswar on the 10th inst.

The following officers will accompany H.E. the C. in C.:—

The offic. adj. gen. of the army; the offic. deputy adj. gen. of the army, the offic. asst. adj. gen. R.A.; the qmr. gen. of the army; the deputy judge advocate gen. of the army.

Only emergent correspondence to be addressed to Mahabuleswar.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 256.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. L. F. Heath, 83rd foot, 2nd wing subaltern 23rd N.L.I.; March 15, 1871.

No. 257.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Ensign (now lieut.) C. E. Yate, 49th foot, doing duty officer Errinpoora irregular force; March 22, 1871. To have the rank of lieut. from March 22, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. W. Walker, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 1st (gendrs.) N.I.

Surg. major F. G. Joynt, surg. European gen. hospital, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on March 29:—

Col. C. M. Barrow, staff corps, comdnt. 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Capt. A. J. Vibart, staff corps.

Sub Conductor A. Macdonald, ordnance dept.

MEDICAL.

BIRNIE, Staff surg. T. K., is app. to offic. as sec. and statistical officer to the inspector gen. British med. dept., during absence of Surg. Veale. March 27.

DUDLEY, Staff Asst. surg. W. E., gen. duty, Poona, is app. to med. charge of Seethul sanitarium.

O'FLAHERTY, Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals R. J., c.b., is app. to act as inspector gen., British medical service, during absence of Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. Mouat, c.b., v.c., ordered to appear before a med. board in England, or until further orders. April 3.

WATTS.—Nusseerabad brigade order confd., dated Feb. 27, app. Surg. Watts, 59th foot, to med. charge of the lock hospital, with effect from March 29, v. Staff Asst. Surg. Dudley.

WICHE, Surg. major C. G., m.d., has been placed in med. charge of the Yerrowda jail, from Dec. 4 last.

TO DO DUTY WITH TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England, via the Cape, in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on April 1:—

Surg. Faught, staff, in medical charge.

Asst. surg. Clarke, staff.

Asst. surg. B. Reed, 2nd batt. 12th foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in April), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. A. Polehampton, junior chaplain, has privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 26 last. Mr. H. A. Ackworth, C.S., for one year, from March 11. The Hon. F. S. Chapman, C.S., has privilege leave for three months, from April 29, or from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. A. Borradaile, acting collector of Ahmedabad, has privilege leave for three months, from March 28. Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S., for one year, under Section 8 (a) Chapter III. of the Civil Leave Code, and also thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 15. Baron De H. Larpent, acting judge of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, eighteen months from the first week of May. Dr. E. Cordeaux, LL.D., 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Ratnagiri, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months. Mr. G. T. Gierzen, superintendent of police, Tanna, is allowed fifteen months' leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. M. Procter, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. E. G. Blenkinsop, adjutant 4th regiment Madras N.I., for two years. Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, 31st regiment Punjab N.I., for two years. Sub Conductor G. Richards, P.W.D., Bengal, for two years. Surg. major F. Turnbull, m.d., 24th Punjab N.I., for two years. Major C. S. B. Walton, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. A. P. Chesshyre, wing officer 16th N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. J. Black, staff corps, political agent, Mahoe Canta, for two years.

Major W. A. Glasspoole, staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. F. Sandwith, staff corps, for twelve months. Capt. C. E. Blowers, staff corps, for two years. Capt. F. F. Sheppee, R.A., commanding No. 1 company N.A., for one year nine days. Capt. F. S. Leacock, general list, 1st wing subaltern 21st N.I., for six months. Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Sattara, for six months. Surg. J. B. Collison, Bengal medical department, for twenty months. Surg. major H. Harper, garrison surgeon, Bellary, for six months. Capt. C. H. Lechmere, general list, adjutant 18th regiment N.I., for two years. Capt. G. C. Erskine, 1st Bombay lancers, personal assistant revenue department to the chief commissioner of Oudh, for two years. Capt. J. C. D. Moray, staff corps, quartermaster 28th regiment N.I., for two years. The above three officers having obtained medical certificates, are entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the military fund rules. Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, 3rd hussars, from date of departure, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service. Capt. A. R. Hoskins, 18th brigade R.A., from July 20 to Nov. 19, in extension, in England, on private affairs. Lieut. T. C. A. Fox, 49th foot, to Poona, from date of departure, for ninety days, to study the language. Lieut. E. Balfe, 49th foot, to Poona, from date of departure, for ninety days, to study the language. Lieut. J. W. Anderson, 83rd foot, to Cashmere, from date of departure, for six months, on private affairs. Asst. surg. A. R. Cowell, in medical charge 22nd N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. col. J. Young, supernumerary late 25th brigade R.A., from date of departure, by the Cape route, per troopship. Capt. and Local Lieut. col. J. A. R. Mead, No. 4 battery 24th brigade R.A., from date of departure, by the Cape route, per troopship. Lieut. A. F. Makellar, D battery 18th brigade R.A., from Feb. 23 to Aug. 22. Asst. surg. W. R. Kynsey, B battery 9th brigade R.A., from date of departure, per troopship, by the Cape route. Col. J. Pogson, commandant 17th N.I., from April to April 21, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Col. H. B. Hodson, staff corps, from May 7, for six months, on private affairs, in India.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—At sea, between Galle and Aden, March 27, on board the S.S. *Golconda*, wife of Surg. H. Adams, civil surgeon, Vizagapatam, son.
ARCHDALL—At Tranquebar, April 3, wife of H. G. Archdall, civil surg., son.
BEALE—At Aden, March 29, wife of Brig. gen. Beale, daughter.
BOULTBEE—At Coonoor, April 6, wife of Wm. Boulton, C.E., daughter.
BURNETT—At Calicut, March 23, wife of John B. Burnett, daughter, stillborn.
CABELL—At Dalhousie, April 6, wife of Major W. Cabell, B.S.C., daughter.
CLINE—At Cawnpore, April 2, wife of E. A. Cline, dep. coll., son.
DAVY—At Mysore, April 5, wife of Wm. V. Davy, son.
HUDSON—At Calcutta, April 5, wife of E. F. Hudson, son.
LANGLEY—At Secunderabad, April 8, wife of Sub conductor R. Langley, Const. dept., daughter.
LEWIS—At 35, Wellington-square, April 10, wife of H. B. Lewis, daughter.
LA TOUCHE—At Kaira, April 10, wife of W. P. La Touche, H.M.'s Bombay S.C., son.
MOIR—At Simla, April 6, wife of R. Moir, M.D., F.R.C.S., civil surgeon, daughter.
RIDDELL—At Mussoorie, April 1, wife of Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E., son.
SCOTT—At Galle, April 7, wife of A. B. Scott, son.

MARRIAGES.

BEADON—BODDAM.—At Hazaribagh, April 6, H. S. Beadon, C.S., to Elizabeth E., daughter of Lieut. col. Boddam.
HEENAN—BURWARD.—At Umritsur, April 3, M. Heenan, P.W.D., to Mary G. Burward.
KITSON—CHRISTOPHER.—At Lucknow, April 3, Lieut. J. E. Kitson, 21st hussars, to Louisa E., daughter of Col. L. R. Christopher, Bengal staff corps.
MACHELL—COLES.—At Benares, April 2, Capt. F. J. Machell, R.H.A., to Mary A. L., eldest daughter of the late C. R. Coles.
RICHARDS—BEAVER.—At Madras, April 3, the Rev. W. J. Richards, C.M.S. College, Cottayam, Travancore, to Constance, daughter of Capt. J. N. Beaver, H.M. Madras army.
TURNAGE—GRAHAM.—At Calcutta, April 3, G. Turnage to Mrs. Sophia Graham.

DEATHS.

BOYCE—At Barrackpore, April 8, Lieut. H. A. Boyce, Bengal staff corps, 10th regt. N.I., aged 28.
BROOKE—At Cochin, April 11, Annie, widow of the late H. Brooke, of Bombay. [way, aged about 29.
COWELL—At Lucknow, March 29, T. Cowell, Oude and Rohilound Rail-Davy—At Agra, April 5, Teresa M. M. A., wife of J. R. Davies, telegraph master, aged 21.
D'ROZARIO—At Girgaum, April 7, Paul D'Rozaio, aged 50.
LEPATOUREL—At Dacca, March 31, J. B. LePatourel, late chief officer of H.M.'s steamer *Jabona*, aged 19.
MANUEL—At Allahabad, April 4, J. Manuel, formerly Catechist with the late Bishop Corrie, aged 78.
RIDSDALE—At Madras, April 5, Charles, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ridsdale.
SEWELL—At Meean Meer, March 31, J. C. Sewell, sergeant 1-15th fusiliers, and head clerk, asst. adjt. gen.'s office, Lahore div., aged 41.
STREET—At Promo, British Burmah, March 22, Edward, son of Capt. C. W. Street, Madras staff corps, aged 3 months and 21 days.

Home.

POOR BOMBAY.

There was a young man of Bombay,
Who cried, "It is just as you say;
If I had been older
I'd not been a shareholder,
At least in the Bank of Bombay.
I am sure we have heard quite enough
In the speech made by Mr. G—— D——;
Heard the widow and orphan
Made subject for scoffing,
And their whining at ruin called stuff."

MISSIE BABA.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

The following letter, which puts on record the high opinion his colleagues entertained of the late Lord Mayo, has just been published:—

London, April 11, 1872.

Dear Lady Mayo,—We, the late colleagues of Lord Mayo, bound to him by the ties of friendship as well as political regard, while we will not presume to obtrude upon you topics of consolation in your terrible bereavement, request permission to offer you this tribute of our heartfelt sympathy.

The whole nation has recognised with sorrow and admiring respect those qualities of the man and statesman which endeared him to us, and which we so warmly appreciated; but while we unite with it in doing honour to his genial virtues, eminent talents, and distinguished services, allow us to add the expression of that deeper feeling with which the private grief of one who adorned his home and cheered his life so profoundly affects us.—Believe us ever, dear Lady Mayo, your faithful friends and servants,

B. DISRAELI.

RICHMOND.

MARLBOROUGH.

DERBY.

GEORGE WARD HUNT.

GATHORNE HARDY.

H. CORRY.

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

J. WILSON PATTEN.

JOHN MANNERS.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

CAIRNS.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

MALMESBURY.

The Countess of Mayo.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

A "Staff Corps Colonel" thus writes to the *Broad Arrow*:—

"Will you oblige me with space for another view of the Indian Staff Corps retiring question?

"A rumour, owing to a remark in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India, is abroad that a new scheme for trying to persuade the senior officers of the three Indian Staff Corps to retire is under consideration at the India House. Will you allow a colonel in one of these corps to say a few words in the interests of Government? I will not at the same time forget the interests of the service to which I have the honour to belong.

"The retiring scheme supposed to be coming out will be the third since the reorganisation of the Indian Army. On the two former occasions the service was distinctly told that the offers of pension then made were final. Those offers have proved mere temporary makeshifts. The present one will assuredly turn out the same. Can the able statesman now Secretary of State for India not face the difficulty, and by some final, really final, arrangement solve that difficulty and be done with it? The Staff Corps, as it stands and works, has been pronounced a failure, and without doubt it is so. Promotion by length of service, and the rule for getting off-reckoning are simply great blunders. I do not see how the former can well be modified at this time, but altering the latter would help greatly to put matters right.

"When our present rates of pension were first fixed by the Court of Directors, they were based on the then value of money, and were undoubtedly handsome. As time passed, and men found that money did not go so far, these became insufficient to tempt retirements as before. The Court then allowed juniors in regiments to subscribe among themselves to induce the seniors to leave the Service. The bonus thus raised varied for captains from £1,000 to £2,000, and for majors from £2,000 to £3,000. (The subject of compensation for loss of bonus under our new organisation is now being agitated, and will be brought before the House. I would venture to suggest to the Duke of Argyll that this claim be granted, and that, under experienced and competent Indian advice, to fix the various amounts at once and absolutely for ever, for those only of course who were in the army before the amalgamation. The present state of the finances enables him to arrange this liberally.)

"The pensions to which we were entitled were in round numbers as follows:—After twenty years' service, £190 a-year; after twenty-four years, £270; after twenty-eight years, £360; and after thirty-two years, £450. We are still entitled to these. The bonus enabled a captain, who had probably retired on £270, to add about £75 a-year to his pension, and a major about £125.

"I would recommend a new scale of pensions altogether, somewhat enhanced, partly because we can get no bonus now, and partly because the expense of living in England has increased of late years. The

Government cannot be expected to make up the *whole* of the deficiency in a man's income owing to the above causes.

"I would give:—After twenty years' service, £200 a-year; after twenty-four years, £300; after twenty-eight years, £400; after thirty-two years, £500; continuing the present rule of after thirty-five years, £600; and after thirty-eight years, £750 a-year. A small increase is given to the first rate of pension, more to make it even money than anything else—we do not wish to tempt *young men* to retire. Altogether, I think these rates liberal, though the increases are not large.

"But no scheme will be of any permanent good unless we seriously take up the question of 'off-reckoning' or 'colonels' allowances,' which amount to £1,124 a-year. The framers of the rule, by which every colonel in the Staff Corps gets this very handsome income after thirty-eight years' service, has left a legacy to posterity with a vengeance. Passing such a rule was a great blunder—a blunder which the finance of the country will not be able to bear, and one which they ought not to be expected to bear. A Government finding itself in a financial difficulty (I will here say nothing of the system which gives us more field officers in our army than captains and subalterns combined), which is likely to be embarrassing, increasing, and permanent, is bound in common justice to the taxpayer to modify the measure which causes the difficulty, and tends to make the army inefficient; we have been too liberally treated in this off-reckoning scheme. Its alteration cannot become a question of guaranteed rights and privileges taken from us. The Home Government abolished purchase. The Crown had the power, and there was no attempt to appeal.

"The old Bengal Army had about 2,500 officers—cavalry and infantry—and some ninety of these entitled to off-reckonings. The Bengal Staff Corps numbered on the 1st January, 1872, including probationers, 1,177, of these 212 will be entitled to off-reckonings on the 1st January, 1880, and 452 on 1st January, 1886, or fourteen years hence. Considering the ages to which these hardy old warriors generally live, we may safely assume that the expenditure under this head only, will be on the latter date—mind you, for the Bengal Staff Corps alone—not less than £100,000 a-year, and at least a similar sum for the two other presidencies. On the 1st of January, 1886, £800,000 a-year for the one item of officers drawing off-reckonings; and the bill steadily on the increase. Shall I allude to ages? In the list of officers drawing £800,000 on 1st January, 1886, most probably there will not be one over sixty-four or sixty-five years of age.

"I say, then, deliberately, let the present rule be abolished, and let us have for Bengal a fixed number of ninety officers entitled at one time to off-reckonings. In proportion to our strength, this is double what the old Bengal army had, so we ought to have no real complaint to make. In other respects we are now better off than we used to be. We have quicker promotion, and consequently get higher rates of pay sooner; we begin life on better allowances than the ensign of old; and all have staff appointments.

"Under the present system nearly every man is holding on for off-reckonings, the few that may not be, and they are very few, are ever hoping for some new scheme of extra pensions. The result is literally, no one now retires. We are hampered with the enormous number of field officers, as well as the long list of unemployed or "general doing duty" officers. Regarding the profitable employment of these latter I could give a few hints; but I have written at greater length than I intended. I will reserve these for a future occasion, if allowed room."

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, the 26th ult., the examination of Messrs. Harrison and Gay was continued, lasting throughout the day, and being upon the expenditure and on the administration of the revenue. It is hardly necessary to detail the statistics and figures produced to verify the cost of the administration, since there were none but here and there exceptional items in the accounts which raised particular objections. The expenditure on the machinery for the collection of the revenue had increased since 1857 in most departments, and in every presidency and governorship of India; but that increase arose from the great development during the last ten years or more of the sources of revenue. In Bombay the increase was from £13,800 to £18,700, caused partly by the appointment of assistants to the revenue commissioners; partly by the postage on official correspondence, which used to be free. The debiting of a department with the cost of official despatches, letters, circulars, notifications, resolutions, &c., showed as an item of importance in the increase of expenditure in nearly every province. The committee proceeded to investigate the cost of the establishment of "financial commissioners;" the audit and account departments of Calcutta, &c.; the banking department; and, finally, the administration of law and justice. The governmental banking system was called into question, as it had been several times before in the course of the sittings of this committee, and all the evidence now taken went to show that the banking administration had involved the Government in great losses and responsibilities, and that the administration still continued lax and financially unsound. If the new Bank of Bombay, for instance, failed, as the old one had most disastrously, the Government would be at the loss of all its advances. There was no Government member in the present Bombay Bank, as

there were in the other banks, viz., of Bengal and Madras. The committee next began an inquiry into the administration of law and justice, comprising the civil and criminal courts, gaols, &c., of India. The total cost of the department in 1856-7 was £1,741,000 against £2,966,000 in 1870-1. The increase on the gaols was £444,000. The examination was barely entered into when the committee adjourned.

On Tuesday Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was resumed as to the departments of law and justice. In regard to the magisterial courts, some time was taken up with the cantonment magistrates. The employment of so many new magistrates arose from the disorganisation of the system of judicature produced by the events of the mutiny. The land revenue collection was stopped by the mutiny, and the records destroyed, consequently it was necessary to reorganise everything after 1857, which had been gradually done, and in 1866 a new system of revenue collection and new courts was established. The cost of these establishments was, it appeared, by contrasting 1857 with 1870, doubled and trebled, viewing the whole system of judicature throughout India; but it was also shown that the improved efficiency obtained was productive of increased revenues and better justice to the people. Accounts were referred to by the committee and the witnesses to prove this. It did not appear that money had been spent wastefully, or without good cause, upon the magisterial system, although there were two or three items of expenditure which looked exceptionally heavy; but it was more than once explained that the seeming excess of expenditure—the large annual outlays upon the jurisdiction of certain presidencies, could be modified by another form of allocation of the accounts; for instance, charges which upon the old system had been distributed over different departments were lumped under one head in the case of certain presidencies. It was incidentally stated that the salaries of the local and other judges had been generally increased latterly through the increased demand for their services. A considerable number of the cantonment magistrates were military officers; but, of course, the larger proportion were civilians. The next subject taken was the cost of the gaols, and it was proved that the introduction of modern prison reforms had not only been morally beneficial to the convicts and all other prisoners, but had been self-supporting, as in the case of making the labour of the convict the means of supporting him. It appeared, however, that convicts did not cost the State more, on the average, than fifteen rupees per annum; seemingly a very small sum for the keep of a man for a whole year. But it was explained that natives do not require the strong dieting needed by Europeans, and that the cost of nineteen rupees per head became thus small through the value of the convict's labour saving something considerable to the State. The cost of dieting prisoners had fluctuated at different times, through the rise in the price of provisions from nineteen rupees per head per annum to forty-four rupees. It was now nineteen rupees per head. It might have averaged fifteen rupees in certain years. It came out in the course of the gaol investigations that the present annual cost of Port Blair is £109,900. This is the cost of the gaol separate from the small military establishment kept up to guard it. There had been a mutiny in this gaol. There are about 2,000 convicts now in the Port Blair Gaol, inclusive of only a few Europeans. The witness could not say how it was there were so many as 2,000 prisoners at Port Blair. To another question as to the salaries of superintendents of gaols throughout India, including presidencies and provinces, the witness stated that to every gaol there was what was called an inspector-general, who was the superintendent. The pay is as moderate as it would be for the keeper of any European gaol.

The next matter inquired into was the expenditure on the police establishments of India. The most remarkable statements made under this head was that in Madras the new police system introduced in 1866 was so good it had formed an adequate substitute for the loss of twelve regiments disbanded in that presidency after the mutiny. Mr. Harrison read from a Blue-book the statements and opinions of General Grant regarding the reduction of the twelve native regiments. General Grant concludes his remarks with the words, "I think I may truthfully say that the Madras police force is capable of fighting my battles." The force is more than self-supporting, viewed as a substitute for the twelve regiments, and contrasting the expenses of the civil as against the military force. Here, through Mr. Fawcett going into the general question of army finances, the more immediate matter was being lost sight of, and the chairman brought the committee back to the police system of Madras. Adjourned.

On Friday, at a short sitting of the committee, Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was resumed, the subject being the cost of the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, the mode of carrying stores by the Admiralty and other ships in the pay of the Indian Government, the pilot service, &c. After considerable inquiry and repeated cross-examinations of the witnesses, the chairman (Mr. Ayrton) said so little had been explained regarding the marine expenses of Bombay, that the disposal of the large sum of £241,000 for 1870-71 (against £275,600 in 1856-7) could not be ascertained without a balance sheet, and this was not, it appeared, to be had at present, as there were hardly any accounts at hand to prepare it from. It came out that the Bombay harbour expenses account was saddled with a bad debt

of £56,000, the amount due from the old Bombay harbour board to the new one (as we understood). Some questions put to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gay concerning the financial responsibilities attendant upon the abolition of the old Indian navy resulted in its being ascertained that the witnesses could give no account, one way or the other, of the loss or gain from that measure. But from the items of expenditure called over for 1870-71, it appeared that the saving effected through the abolition of the Old Indian Navy had not been such as to much improve the finances of the Bombay Government.

There being no further topic to discuss, and no new witnesses to call at present, the committee adjourned over the usual time, Tuesday to Friday next.

Miscellaneous.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Clarence H. T. Neale, of the Bengal Civil Service, was committed for trial from the Mansion House for forging the name of his father, the Rev. Erskine Neale, to a bond for £100, with intent to defraud the Reliance Mutual Assurance Society.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Bank of England. The amount allotted was £2,500 to Madras. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies, and tenders at that figure will receive in full. These results show a continued falling off in the demand for remittances to the East.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The following telegram has just been received from Mr. Pender, M.P., by British Indian cable from Aden:—"Some natives who have been forty days on the journey arrived at Zanzibar, and report Dr. Livingstone alive and well at Ujeeji, where he had been joined by another white man—Stanley. No other details. I spoke with an old Zanzibar resident who arrived here May 1, and who said the Zanzibar people had long been satisfied of Livingstone's safety." The trustworthiness of the foregoing announcement was recognised by its being read at the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE MAIL SERVICE VIA BRINDISI.—It is stated upon authority that a Convention has been signed by the Ministers of the Italian Government and the representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Adriatic and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which provides that the mail service between Venice, Ancona, Brindisi, and Alexandria, at present carried on by the latter company, shall be discontinued, and that the existing weekly service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Brindisi and Egypt (under their English contract) shall be extended to Ancona and Venice. The formal ratification of this Convention by the Italian Parliament and the King of Italy is now alone required, and it is expected that the new service will commence in about two months. Italy will by this means secure the great advantage of direct communication between Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi and all parts of India, China, Japan and Australia served by the existing lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and passengers and shippers by the steamers of that company will have the opportunity of making Venice the terminal port of their voyages or mercantile operations.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.—The following letter, curiously illustrative of the firm and amiable character of the writer, was addressed by the late Lord Mayo to a friend who had written to congratulate him on his appointment of Governor-General of India:—"November 1, 1868. My dear H.,—Many thanks for your kind note. I did not accept this great office without long and anxious consideration. I relied more on the opinion of friends, who had long worked with me in affairs of magnitude and difficulty, than on any estimate I had myself formed of my fitness for it. I do not fear for the result, and leave in full expectation that I shall be able to obtain a success that will realise their expectations. Special information is easily gained; but the knowledge of what people at home who direct public opinion think and feel on great questions is only to be acquired by a long apprenticeship to political life. I do not pretend to say that I did not feel keenly the virulence of the attacks made upon me. I did not expect them. I was prepared for keen and hostile criticism; but I thought that my long public service would have saved me from personal abuse. However, I bear the authors no malice; for I know that if my health does not fail me, I will soon be able to show them they were wrong. Thanking you again for your good wishes, I remain faithfully yours, MAYO."

NON-PURCHASE INDIAN REGIMENTS.—A Parliamentary return has been issued, showing the number, rank and names of the officers of the non-purchase Indian regiments transferred to the Crown who have retired since the 1st day of November, 1871, and the sums they have severally received as an equivalent in lieu of any claim for bonus, together with the number of those who have applied to retire, but have not yet retired. The following are the particulars:—20th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Warner, sum awarded £4,500, retired March 2, 1872; 20th Hussars, Lieut. Beattie, sum not fixed, not yet retired; 19th Hussars, Lieut. Taylor, sum not fixed, retired Feb. 23, 1872; 101st Foot, Major de Longueville, sum awarded £3,000, retired Jan. 9, 1872; 101st Foot, Captain Sewell, sum not fixed, not yet retired; 102nd Foot, Lieut. Tremenhore, sum awarded £855, retired Jan.

16, 1872; 102nd Foot, Lieut. Hamilton, sum not fixed, not yet retired; 103rd Foot, Ensign Burmester, sum awarded, £125, retired Dec. 22, 1871; 103rd Foot, Lieut. Showers, sum awarded £450, retired Feb. 16, 1872; 103rd Foot, Lieut. Wood, sum awarded £625, retired March 15, 1872; 104th Foot, Lieut. Tharp, sum awarded £471, retired Feb. 13, 1872; 104th Foot, Lieut. Huddleston, sum awarded, £429, retired March 8, 1872; 104th Foot, Captain Willes, sum awarded, £1,655, retired March 5, 1872; 106th Foot, Captain Gaitskell, sum not fixed, not yet retired. Number of retirements completed, 10; number in course of being completed, 4; total, 14.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders was held on May 1 at the London Tavern, Mr. Andrew Cassels in the chair, who said: Gentlemen, the business which calls us together to-day is of a purely formal character, and will only detain us a very few minutes. It will be remembered that our annual meeting, held in this room on the 17th of last month, was adjourned to this day in order that we might announce to you the result of the poll demanded by the friends of Mr. Morrison. That result, decided by the scrutineers—Mr. A. Morrison and Mr. Hugh Oxenham—is as follows:—"The motion was, 'That Mr. Joseph R. Morrison, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director.'" Stated briefly, the result was—for the motion, 375; against it, 548; the majority of votes against the re-election of Mr. Morrison as a director being 173. I have therefore to declare that the motion for the re-election of Mr. Morrison has been negatived.—Mr. J. R. Morrison delivered a short speech, thanking his supporters, and said he had no alternative but to accept the decision to which the majority had come; and, although the result was certainly not such as he had wished, it was not one of which he was at all ashamed; for he felt confident that if any gentleman on the board had been subjected to the same ordeal through which he had passed (that was, of having his colleagues on the direction voting against him), he would also have met with a defeat; the more agreeable task then devolved upon him of thanking those gentlemen who had honoured him with their support.—The Chairman said they had not adopted this line of conduct without considerable reluctance and pain, for it was always an ungracious task to be obliged to oppose an old colleague; he would only add that an earnest desire to promote the interests of the bank superseded in their minds every other consideration. The meeting then terminated.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on May 1 (Mr. John Pender, M.P., in the chair), "for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, of declaring the expediency of amalgamating this company with, or transferring its undertakings and property to, a new company, to be formed for acquiring the several undertakings and property of this company, the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited), and the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), or some of them, and passing a special resolution or special resolutions providing for the dissolution of this company, and transfer of its undertakings and property, or the shares thereof, or for otherwise carrying into effect, as far as this company is concerned, the proposed amalgamation with or transfer to the new company, and for division in the meantime of the net profits of all the companies amongst the shareholders and stockholders thereof respectively in the proportions to be defined in the resolutions." The Chairman stated that they were all aware that this was an extraordinary meeting, called for a special purpose, their consent being asked to approve a scheme for amalgamating the different submarine cable companies connecting England with India. The question had been fully considered by the directors, their great desire being to carry the amalgamation out in a spirit of equity. There might be some who were not quite satisfied with the terms, but they might depend upon it that the best had been done; and the board recommended their views to the approval of the shareholders, being fully persuaded that they could not come before them with fairer or more equitable terms. A resolution confirmatory of the above having been read to the meeting by the solicitor to the company, was ultimately put and carried.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 30.—**THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.**—Mr. G. DUFF said, in reply to Mr. FAWCETT, that the attention of the Government had been called to a letter from Mr. Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, referring to the abolition of the Professorship of Hindoo Law at the Sanskrit College at Calcutta. No official information having reached the Government on the subject, he would ask the Government of India for an explanation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 2.—**THE CONVICTS AT THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.**—Mr. SALT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the statement was correct that Ahmed Oolah, who was convicted as a leader in the Wahabee conspiracy, about the year 1865, was in confinement at the Andaman Islands at the time of the assassination of Lord Mayo; that he had frequent opportunities of

conversing with the other convicts; and that the Wahabee prisoners in the convict settlement had been able to hold regular communication with their friends in India.—**MR. GRANT-DUFF**: In reply to my hon. friend, I regret to say that I have no means of answering his questions categorically. The Acting Viceroy has, however, sent Mr. Campbell, a very experienced judicial officer, to the Andamans to make a full inquiry into their state, and when we receive his report, we shall, no doubt, be in a position to state which are true and which are false of the many rumours current.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 3.—**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO INDIA.**—**MR. DICKINSON** asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India in Council would provide the Library of the House of Commons with copies of the printed Budget Estimates prepared by the Governor-General of India in Council, and printed copies of all Acts and Regulations passed by the various Indian Governments since and including the official year 1870, and of all existing rules regulating the appointment, salaries, pensions, and furlough of officers employed in the various branches of the Public Services or in India or in England; and also periodically, when and as the same are received from India, or as soon after as practicable, copies of all such printed Budget Estimates, Acts, regulations, rules, reports, and other printed public documents, not of a secret or confidential nature, as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India, be necessary to enable members of Parliament to understand the administration of the Government of India.—**MR. GRANT DUFF**: We shall do with much pleasure what my hon. friend proposes.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—A long discussion took place on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay raised by **MR. GREGORY**, who called attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into its failure. Tracing the history of the Bank from its commencement, he maintained that the Government of Bombay, by its negligence to supervise the terms of the new Charter and the conduct of the Government Directors, had incurred a responsibility for that failure, and he moved that the case of the shareholders is one for the favourable consideration of the Government.—**Colonel BARTELOTT** seconded the motion, and condemned in strong language the *laches* of the Bombay Government.—**MR. GRANT DUFF** opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government. It would only raise false hopes in the shareholders, who had no legal rights which they could enforce in a Court of Law, and had no moral right to have their losses repaid to them out of the pockets of the people of India. He denied that the Bombay Government was responsible to its fellow-shareholders; it was only responsible to the Bengal Government and the Secretary of State for looking sharp after the large sum of Government money invested in the Bank. The Government of Bombay had acted indiscreetly, but it had more to say for itself than was generally thought.—**MR. EASTWICK** maintained that if the Government became a shareholder in an undertaking people would persist in assuming its responsibility. In this matter the Directors had been guilty of more than mismanagement; there had been something approaching to swindling. In order that the confidence of the people of India in banking operations might not be utterly destroyed, he recommended that the Government should find funds for the prosecution of the Directors, and should replace the sums invested on trust.—**MR. C. DENISON** was unable, from general considerations of justice and policy, to support the resolution, but he reproached in strong terms the gross mismanagement of the Directors.—**MR. DICKINSON** also opposed the motion, thinking that Parliament had no right to charge the Indian Exchequer for such a purpose.—**MR. CANDLISH** made some remarks, which were interrupted by an unavailing attempt to count him out; and the **SOLICITOR-GENERAL** argued that the Indian Government was no more responsible than the Home Government would be to the shareholders of the Bank of England if the Directors got them into difficulty.—**MR. HENLEY**, on the other hand, held that as Government connection had attracted capital to the Bank, and Government negligence had contributed to the catastrophe, the Government was responsible; and **MR. M. CHAMBERS** also spoke in favour of the motion.—**Sir S. NORTHCOTE** endorsed the defence of the Under-Secretary for India, and maintained with him that the Government had undertaken no responsibility towards its co-shareholders, and had given nothing in the shape of a guarantee. On the contrary, he asserted that the shareholders and the public knew perfectly well that the supervision exercised by the Government Directors could be little more than nominal. At the same time he admitted that the Government Directors had not always done their duty, and, personally, he doubted the expediency of Government connection with banks. As Parliament could do nothing more effectual than express sympathy with the sufferers, he deprecated a division.—**MR. BOUVIER** protested against the doctrine which, if not laid down in, was deducible from **Mr. Grant Duff's** speech, that the Indian Government should not be made responsible for any wrong if the Indian taxpayers would have in consequence to pay for it. The Government of Bombay, he contended, had incurred a previous liability by its malfeasance, and he quoted passages from the minutes of Lord Lawrence and **Mr. Massey** to this effect. On the conduct of the Directors **Mr. Bouvier** animadverted severely, and blamed the Government for not having prosecuted them.—**MR. W. WILLIAMS**

argued against the responsibility of the Government.—**MR. GLADSTONE** showed cause for doubting whether **Mr. Massey's** opinion was as **Mr. Bouvier** had represented.—**MR. CRAWFORD** exculpated the commercial governors of the Bank; and **MR. McCULLAGH TORRENS** asserted that the Indian Government, having culpable knowledge of the insolvency of the Bank, was morally responsible for all the losses which occurred afterwards.—After some observations from **MR. E. SMITH**, the resolution was negatived by 116 to 78.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—For redress of grievances:—From Captain T. Clarke, Bombay staff corps; from Capt. E. Venour, 40th Bengal infantry; and from Lieut. col. Bates, 16th Madras N.I. By **MR. Sinclair Aytoun**, from Major Ross, of the Bombay staff corps; Capt. Pictet, Madras army; and Capt. Harris, Madras staff corps; and by Col. French, from Col. R. Caulfield, Madras light cavalry. By **Sir S. Child**, from second Capt. C. Clifford Saxton, R.A., praying that on retirement he may receive the same amount of half-pay as if he had continued in the service of the East India Company.

India Office.

May 4, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. M. Currie, R. Porch, J. Westland, H. W. Steel, T. E. Coxhead, H. J. Sparks, H. P. Mulock, H. M. Chase, R. J. Leeds, H. F. Cotgrave (Uncov.), and Jno. Bennett (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. B. Mulock, and H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A. (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. Currie, Cav.; Major J. T. Martin, Staff Corps; Major gen. D. Pott; Major H. R. Osborn, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. J. McL. Innes, R.E.; Major H. B. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Woodhouse, Inf.; Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Inf.; Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, Cav.; Major O. L. Smith, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Pictou Warlow, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. V. Gordon, Staff Corps; Surg. D. C. McAllum; Conductor W. Jack, P.W.D.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. F. C. Barker; Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp; Conductor M. Norton; Col. J. W. Playfair, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—**MR. T. F. HARKNESS**, 8 mo.; **MR. A. Hough** (Uncov.), 2 mo.; **MR. G. G. PARKER** (Uncov.), 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—**MR. O. B. IRVINE**, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—**ENSIGN J. JACKSON**, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. F. K. Hewitt, and J. H. Morris.

Bombay Estab.—**MR. F. D. CAMPBELL**.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. L. Randall, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. St. A. Wilton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DE FABECK—The wife of William F. De Fabeck, Surgeon 6th Regiment Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Edinburgh, April 27.

MURRAY—The wife of James S. Murray, Commander P. and O. Company's Service, of a daughter, at Stirlingshire, April 28.

PARKES—The wife of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister to Japan, of a daughter, at Lancaster-gate, April 28.

SWINHoe—The wife of Capt. Charles Swinhoe, of the Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Haverstock-hill, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

BATTIE—**COMMING**.—G. W. Battie to Emily F., widow of the late Capt. L. V. Comming, at Bath, May 1.

HEVELTIE—**FENWICK**.—Heveltie, 40th Regiment Hohenzollern Fusiliers, his Prussian Majesty's Service, to Fanny L., daughter of W. J. Fenwick, at Paddington, April 29.

MYLNE—**HAMILTON**.—Townshend W., son of Major Charles Mylne, H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Caroline C., daughter of Andrew Hamilton, at Streatham-common, April 30.

WALKER—**BEECHING**.—James G. D. Walker, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, to Frances R., daughter of the late Alfred Beeching, at Tunbridge-wells, April 25.

WYNTER—**BULLMORE**.—William R. Wynter, Lieut. H.M.'s 16th Lancs, to Beatrice, daughter of Henry O. Bullmore, at Falmouth, April 27.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY.—Lieut. col. Peter Barclay, late H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, April 27, aged 86.

BUCHANAN—Madelino E., daughter of Col. James Buchanan, Commandant 4th Madras Cavalry, at Brighton, April 28, aged 11.
BURN—Harry Cavenagh, son of Lieut. H. Burn, Indian Navy, at Bayswater, April 29, aged 13 months.
LAYARD—Frederick Layard, late of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, at Venice, April 27, aged 48.
TRAVERS—Catherine, widow of John Renward Travers, Circuit Judge, Madras Civil Service, at Tulse-hill, April 28, aged 81.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 26. Kingsbridge, Colombo; Star of India, Colombo; Arabia, Maulmain.—27. Str. Chester, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; Wild Rose, Calcutta; str. Harold, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—28. Str. Hutton, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—30. Str. Hector, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Mirfield, Bombay; Mangalore, Calcutta.—May 1. Colimbatore, Calcutta.—2. Str. Magdeburg, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Hutton, April 29, via Suez Canal.—From Bombay.—Rev. and Mrs. Bruce and three children, Mr. Bossell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. D. Newall, Mr. Phelan, Capt. H. S. Ruxton, Capt. and Mrs. Sherlock, Mrs. Strangeways and three children, Capt. Scott, Mr. M. Scott, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and two children.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. Darham, Calcutta; str. Agra, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Indian Empire, Galle.—27. Valkyrien, Bombay; Kingston, Calcutta; Agra, Calcutta; Adelaide, Aden; Prince Eugene, Rangoon; str. Arracan, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; Alumbagh, Madras; Timour, Aden.—28. Lincelles, Calcutta and Madras.—29. Str. Riga, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—30. Hindostan, Calcutta; Lord Strathnairn, Calcutta; Childwall Abbey, Calcutta; Ireshope, Calcutta; Gosforth, Madras.—May 1. British Envoy, Calcutta.—2. Golden Fleece, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, May 2.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. N. Haig and two children, Miss A. Knight, Miss E. Knight, Master R. Knight, Mr. W. Riddle, Mr. R. Skinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Wynter, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Heasy, Surg. Barrow, Lieut. Atkinson, and Asst. surg. Stewart. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Woolcott.

Per str. Nyanza, May 6.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hughmoor, and Mr. and Mrs. Knox. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. N. Taylor. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. T. White.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Jane Porter, London to Manila, March 10, 13 S, 31 W.
 Knight Companion, London to Calcutta, March 9, 3 N., 27 W.
 Grecian, London to Calcutta, March 3, 3 N., 22 W.
 Arberg, for Rangoon, Feb. 13, 25 S, 28 W.
 Victoria Cross, from Bombay, April 16, 36 N., 41 W.
 Clara, Liverpool to Bombay, on the line, 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lumley Castle (s.), from Shields to Aden, previously reported in collision, proceeded on April 24 for Cadix.
 The Dilston Castle (s.s.), from Bombay to Liverpool, put into Carthagena on April 21 with shaft damaged.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 9.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woolcott.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Lockhart.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. K. Comber, Dr. Dundas, and Dr. Faaken.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. F. D. Campbell, and Col. Randall.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Bayley.
 BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. E. B. Harley.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. De Windt, and Mr. F. Worsley.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Berens, and Lieut. J. Pettley.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Kalb.
 SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. E. Linden.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. C. H. Langdon.

MAY 16.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Ramsay, and Mr. A. Cappel.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. F. R. Francis.

MAY 23.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Arathoon.
 BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Rev. J. Higgins, junior chaplain, has passed the prescribed examination in the Telugu language, according to the higher standard. Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th foot, A.D.O. to H.E. the C. in C., has passed the examination prescribed in G.O.C. No. 23 of 1866.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
 Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 9.
 Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 17.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.
 Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 1s. 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 1s.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.
 Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.
 Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
 Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with an additional rate of Ninencepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. ...	
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	1,000 as equivalent to ...	97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	£100.	101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		99½ 100
4½ per Cent. of 1872		94 96
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		103½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½ 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½ 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½ 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. 5s. 0½d.
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. 4s. 11 9-16d.
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. 4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	205 to 207		
India 5 per cent.	110 to 110½		
India 4 per cent.	102½ to 103		
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	96½ to 97		
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	108 to 108½		
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	108½		
India Stock Debentures, 1868			
Do. " " 1869			
Do. " " 1863			
Do. " " 1864	102½ to 102½		
Do. " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1898	103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000)	21s. to 26s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)			
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100		
Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100		
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0		
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100		
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100		
East Indian	100		
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100		
Ditto (new)	12		
Ditto	6		
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all		
Great S. of India (Limited)	100		
Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100		
Ditto 5 per cent.	100		
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100		
Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	all		
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100		
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited)	all		
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all		
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all		
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all		
Oriental Bank Corporation	all		
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 22; Agra and Madras, April 20; Calcutta, April 19.

THE discussion on the Income-tax Bill for this year came off on the 17th April. Mr. Bullen Smith gave it an unwilling support, but Messrs. Stewart, Inglis, and Robinson spoke strongly against a measure which they deemed neither just nor necessary. Of the ten who voted on the Ministerial side, Sir R. Temple himself was almost the only one who defended the measure on its own merits. If Mr. Strachey saw nothing in it either unsound or impolitic, and General Norman agreed on the whole with the Finance Minister, the others, including both the Lords Napier, seemed to accept it as a necessary evil which could not be remedied in the absence of the new Viceroy. The long day's sitting ended of course in the passage of the Bill, after which the Extradition Bill also was discussed and passed.

At the sitting of the day before much legislative work was done. After the Bills for preventing the overcrowding of passengers in pilgrim ships, and for protecting patterns and designs, had been passed, Mr. Stephen's Criminal Procedure Bill underwent some further criticism in its final stage. One amendment proposed by Mr. Ellis, for the purpose of allowing natives of the Covenanted Service the same powers as their European comrades over European prisoners, received support from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir R. Temple, and the Acting Viceroy; but was thrown out by the majority mainly on the plea that it tended to reopen a question already settled. Lord Napier of Magdala then tried to get rid of another clause which would fall hard, he thought, on Europeans of other than the loafer class. He could not see why a magistrate of three or four years' standing should have power to imprison a European for three months, whereas a commanding officer could only do so for twenty-eight and a regimental court-martial for forty-two days. But his amendment also was thrown out, and after a little more discussion Mr. Stephen's Bill was passed nearly in its original form.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, left Bombay for England by the last steamer after three years of steady work in amending and simplifying the laws of British India. As specimens of the progress made by him in these directions, may be mentioned the Evidence Act, lately passed, which condenses into 167 sections all the pertinent principles contained in the 1,598 pages of "Taylor on Evidence." Two other Acts passed last year, the Punjab Land Revenue Bill and the Punjab Laws Bill, reduce to order and compactness a vast amount of rules and regulations which had been scattered over many volumes. Several Acts of the widest importance, such as the Hindu Wills Act, the Oaths Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Native Marriage Act, have passed under his shaping hand, and owe their consummation mainly to the care he bestowed on them in their earlier stages. Some hundreds of old acts and regulations have under the same hand been done away or fused together into a dozen new, concise, and comprehensive enactments. It is reported in India that Mr. Stephen will shortly be raised to the Common Law Bench at home, when the Commission to which he has been appointed in concert with Mr. Charles Bowen, Q.C., shall have closed its labours.

THE last of the troops employed with General Brownlow's Column in Loshai-Land arrived at Goalundo on the 12th April. Nine hundred coolies of the Force were brought on to Calcutta by rail on the morning of the 15th. General Brownlow himself has been appointed President of the Court of Enquiry into the case of Major Lloyd Harris who was removed some time ago, from the Assam Commission. Colonel Dodgson and Lieutenant Colonel Needham are also placed on the Committee.

CHOLERA and small-pox seem to be unpleasantly rife, the latter in the Central Provinces, and the former in the district of Jaunpoor, where three hundred people are said to have been dying daily for some days before the mail left Bombay. The same disease has broken out nearer Calcutta, and in some parts of Southern India. Calcutta itself has been suffering much from an old plague revived, the Dengue Fever, which causes dreadful pains in the joints and covers the body with a rash like that of scarlet fever.

AT Madras a meeting of Uncovenanted Servants has been held, at which it was agreed to get up a large public meeting to protest against the recent despatch from England which would close the Uncovenanted Service to Europeans in India. It is said that the movement thus begun is extending throughout the country.

A SAD accident has occurred at Deesa, where two officers of the 108th Foot were mortally wounded by a private of the regiment.

It appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the order lately issued against certain Commissariat officers, to which we referred last week, was published in the *Official Gazette* by mistake, and that none of the officers struck at in the order had been even afforded a chance of defending themselves.

WE hear that Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, has been prevented by stress of important work from coming home on furlough as he had intended. Mr. Kellner has been confirmed as Military Accountant General. Staff Surgeon-Major H. D.

Fowler is the new Medical Superintendent of the Calcutta Presidency Circle, in the place of Staff Surgeon-Major Thompson.

WE have heard a good deal lately of proposals for furnishing India with consultative councils, based on the principle of the immemorial *Panchayat*. The advantage of such councils as a guide and help to the Government on many questions affecting the people at large is obvious enough, and the day, we imagine, is not far off when Sir Bartle Frere's scheme will come up for trial, if only on financial grounds. Its successful working however will depend on the amount of deference which the Government may show in practice to the advice of these consultative bodies. At present the nearest approach in India to such an arrangement is the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and we do not find much readiness on the part of the Viceroy's Executive to act up to the often expressed wishes of their legislative colleagues, in the matter of the Income-tax for example. If the speeches made last year by Mr. Inglis and all the independent members of the Council had carried their due weight, Sir R. Temple would hardly have ventured to continue the Income-tax for another year in the face of a handsome surplus for the past twelvemonth. This year the legislative members pleaded, if not for the instant abolition of the tax, at any rate for a look at all the official documents bearing on the subject, before they could agree to renew the obnoxious impost for another year. Sir Richard however objected to their demand entirely on the plea that for this year it came too late, and also because papers which referred to a three per cent. tax reaching incomes of Rs. 500 a-year, would throw no light on the character of a one per cent. tax on incomes of Rs. 1,000. In this refusal he was supported by Lord Napier of Merchistoun, who pleaded that the income-tax was only to be renewed provisionally, and hinted that any inquiry into its working had better be deferred for some months, until his successor had mastered the financial condition of the country. Mr. G. Campbell also objected to producing papers at such a time, but plainly avowed his objection to the income-tax in its present form, as an instrument useful for meeting an occasional deficit. He was "strongly of opinion" that it should be converted somehow into a permanent source of revenue, or else dropped altogether.

To drop it altogether would, no doubt, be the wisest plan. At the present rate and level of assessment it is reckoned to embrace only 180,000 people, bringing in a total yield of half-a-million in aid of a revenue of about 49 millions. For the sake of a hundredth part of his revenue, Sir Richard would keep up an irritating blister which has already done us incalculable harm. He is so enamoured of it as a means for raising money in the future, that nothing will tempt him to part with it, although every native sees or thinks he can see through his little game. As the *Times* correspondent truly remarks, the natives are everywhere accusing the Government of keeping up the machinery for raising the tax, in order that they may turn it to account whenever they are in want of money. Let the assessment be never so light and limited now, they have no assurance that it will not at any moment be raised and extended once more.

A TELEGRAM of May 11 states that Lord Northbrook will leave Calcutta for the Hills on the 21st inst.

THE steamer *Viceroy*, Captain Taylor, from Calcutta, arrived at Madras two days after the cyclone, and left that place on May 7 for England. The four days' detention at Madras is accounted for by the confusion at that place after so many wrecks.

A CALCUTTA telegram of May 7 announces the departure of Lord Napier, the Acting Viceroy, on that date from Calcutta for England. On the same day Sir Philip Wodehouse was sworn in as Governor of Bombay.

THE telegraph informs us that the Flying Squadron sailed from Bombay on the 6th of this month. It appears from the Bombay papers that, in accordance with the changes proposed by Sir W. Mends, Director of Transports at the Admiralty, Bombay has at length been declared the future head-quarters of the naval force in the Indian seas. The naval and victualling stores at Trincomalee will therefore be removed to the Western Capital, and Trincomalee itself will probably be abandoned. India's contribution to the cost of the Indian squadron has also, we under-

stand, been raised to £70,000 a year. It would be a more statesmanlike proceeding to restore to India her local navy as well as her local army; but it seems hopeless to look for either reform at present.

THE telegraph brings later accounts of the terrible cyclone which raged among the shipping at Madras, and caused a heavy flood at Vellore. It is now stated that thirteen Europeans lost their lives at Madras, and that the reported wreck of the *Dupuy de Lome* turns out to have been a mistake. On the other hand the number of victims to the Vellore floods has swollen from four hundred to a thousand. Forty tanks have also burst, twelve thousand persons are reported houseless, and three thousand destitute.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Rome, the Burmese Embassy, consisting of four persons, arrived there on its way to England in the beginning of this month. It was to be received in state by the King of Italy at Naples, after which it would pass through the chief cities of Italy, before coming on to England.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR appears to look with small favour on the new system of spelling Indian proper names. He has officially informed the Viceroy in Council, through his own Secretary, that he thinks the official adoption of Mr. Hunter's system would be "a grave mistake," introducing confusion and liability to error where little if any such now exists. The old system of spelling by sound was reimposed some five and twenty years ago by "that distinguished statesman," Mr. Thomason, with whose opinion his Honour entirely concurs. The scientific system he holds to be "quite unsuited for popular and administrative use." It discards, for instance, "certain combinations, such as *oo* and *ee*, which cannot possibly be mispronounced by an Englishman, for others which, being arbitrary in their use, are constantly liable to be pronounced variously." The word "Koonch," for instance, pronounces itself, but write it *Kunch*, and most people would make it rhyme with "bunch" and "crunch." Names like "Deeg" and "Beet," again, would be mispronounced by nine Englishmen out of ten if they were written *Dig* and *Bit*. Sir William further objects to the use of "diacritical points" as "embarrassing and liable to error." He owns that against his better judgment he allowed Mr. Hunter's system to be followed in compiling the *Provincial Gazetteer*, but he pleads against its substitution in the ordinary business of the North-West Provinces for the "well-known, long-established, and popular system now in force." There would be better reason for this protest if there were anything like a uniform method of spelling already in vogue. But how many Indian names are there which two Englishmen would spell alike on the principle of translating sounds from one language into another? Fewer people, we imagine, would mispronounce Karâchi than Kurrachee, which we have heard pronounced in three or four different ways. Is Amritsar more misleading than Umritsir, Banâras than Benares, Nilgiri than Neilgherry, or Audh than Oude? Ambâla is surely as near the mark as Umballa, Zamindar as Zumeendar, and Nawâb would anyhow fare better than Nabob. Our English vowels are the great stumbling-block to any scheme of transliteration, because we never feel certain of their proper sounds. We have *but*, *put*, and *duty*, *altar*, *callous*, and *able*, *gold* and *nod*, *here*, *there*, and *set*, *wind* and *mind*, *round* and *wound*, *read* and *bread*, *aisle* and *wait*, to say nothing of other combinations which puzzle the foreigner, and for which the average Briton would be unable to account. Some of our consonants also have uncertain sounds, according as the word comes from an old-English or a Latin source. On the whole, if an uniform system of spelling Indian names be desirable, especially in official documents, we are inclined to think that of Jones and Wilson more workmanlike than any based on Dr. Gilchrist's method.

IF Mr. Cowan had hanged his Kuka prisoners instead of blowing them away from guns, it is likely enough that the bulk of those who now blame him would have had little to say against such a method of punishing rebellion, although death by hanging is probably more cruel and certainly more protracted than death in the other form. The blowing away from a gun is the work of a moment, but the English mind is apt to shrink from the horror and disgust which such a process might inspire among the bystanders. What would our countrymen think however of the milder punishment suggested by the *Oudh Ak-*

bhar, a native paper? According to this authority, "it was highly improper in Mr. Cowan to blow away so many men from guns all of a sudden." He ought to have contented himself, it seems, with "cutting off their ears and noses."

WITH reference to the question put last Saturday to Mr. G. Duff by Sir D. Wedderburn, we must hope with the former that the Bombay Government will be very careful in working the new income-tax applied "for local purposes" to the non-agricultural classes in Western India. It appears at any rate from the country papers that the imposition of the new tax has raised a general outcry among the people affected by it. Following as it has so close on the heels of the Census, they connect the two things together, regarding the latter as part of the procedure employed for raising the former. We are further told that hundreds of petitions against the new levy are pouring in, and that the discontent provoked by it is very general. It is strange what a charm this mode of raising money possesses for those who can best afford to pay the tax. We should have thought however that one income-tax at a time was more than enough to satisfy the official craving for excitement. Could not the Bombay Government have waited until Sir R. Temple had given up his favourite method of "getting at" the commercial classes?

THE shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay were unfortunate in their attempt to gain a favourable hearing from the House of Commons. With Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Stafford Northcote both against them, the result was less surprising than it might seem to those who hoped that their prayer for compensation would be considered only with reference to the claims of ordinary justice. Mr. Gregory brought forward a strong case for mercy on behalf of his clients, but the Under-Secretary for India was so overcome with sympathy for the pockets of the Indian taxpayers, that he could see no reason for refilling those of the widows and orphans who had invested their money on the strength of what in India was generally considered a Government Guarantee. It may be true that the Indian Government had always "set its face like a flint" against the notion that it was in any way answerable for the safety of a Bank three of whose directors were appointed by itself. But the very fact of such an arrangement would seem to most people a pretty clear proof that the Bank was something very different from similar concerns of a more private character. And did not the Indian Government step in, at a critical moment, to prop up its tottering fortunes by a large subsidy, which only postponed and intensified the final catastrophe? It may be that the shareholders had no legal claim for indemnity on the Indian Government, but this is one of those cases for which something more than legal justice might fairly be pleaded; and Mr. Grant Duff might at least have spared his sneers at the widows and orphans who "came whining to Government" for redress of suffering caused in great part by the culpable recklessness of the Government's appointed agents. The measures which brought the Bank to ruin could hardly have been carried out if the three Government Directors had done their duty in spite of the remaining six.

WE are glad to see that Captain Dacey's project of a double-steamer for the Channel finds favour with so competent a judge of such things as Captain Taylor, whose interesting letter will be found in another page. We shall be very glad to hear his opinion on the best harbours for the Euphrates Valley Line.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. J. H. Macdonald, late Bengal Artillery, at Dulwich, aged 66. Lieut. col. E. B. Cookson, Bengal S.C., at Shillong, April 9.

MADRAS.—Capt. Laurie and Lieut. Monroe, 108th Regiment; shot at Deesa, on April 17, by a soldier of the regiment named Butler, a bad character. Captain Laurie lived for some time afterwards, but the lieutenant was killed instantaneously. Capt. R. A. Joy, late 7th Madras N.I., staff officer at Chingleput, at Maidstone, May 9. Mr. H. J. Stokes, Madras Army, at Bayswater, April 29, aged 29.

BOMBAY.—Col. H. Stanley, Bombay Army, at Bangalore, April 16.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Mooltan*, May 9.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Major Clav, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Hon. Fitz J. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Col. Beecher, Capt. Tickell, Mrs. and Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Prinsep, Major and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Law, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hervey, Dr. Barry, Mr. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Lotherbury, Mr. Pease, Hon. W. Robinson, Mr. Quinn, Dr. Riel, Mr. and Mrs. Beddon, Surz. C. D. Ogby, and Lieut. Call. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Burgeat, Mr. Parker and child, Mrs. and Miss Lock, Mr. Martin, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Sellar, Miss Money, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Rowe. From MADRAS.—Sir T. and Lady Peyton, and Colonel Woolley.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Ceylon*, May 21.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Bambridge, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. C. G. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Col. and Mrs. Dowell and two children, Mrs. Dunlop, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton and infant, Lieut. col. Reynolds, Lieut. J. C. Gordon, Capt. Stammers, Miss Frere and child, Capt. Thompson, Mr. E. Beadun, Major Prinsep. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Macksill, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. Bambridge and four children, Mrs. Cockrell and two children, Mrs. Croker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. and six children, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Peacock and child, Mrs. R. Smith and three children, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Miss D. O. Dowell, Mrs. Vans Agnew, and five children, Mrs. White, and three children, Lieut. Col. R. H. Davis, Major Rowley, and child, Mrs. Carpendell and three children, Miss Carpendell, Capt. A. Grove, and Mrs. Thornton and two children.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

A RAJAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

IT is only a year and a-half since the promising young Rajah of Kolhapoor left these shores, after a few months' sojourn, to die at Florence a month afterwards on his way back to his own country. Our readers will remember the account we gave of his death, and of the funeral rites performed over his body on the banks of the Arno, at dead of night, in strict accordance with Hindu usage. Never since the remains of Shelley were burnt on the wild sea-shore near Lerici, had a like ceremony been witnessed on Italian ground. The young Maratha prince's premature death cut short a life of remarkable promise at the moment when it began to bear visible fruit. His memory however still lives in the hearts of many friends, one of whom, his old tutor Captain West, has now brought out a neatly printed edition of the Rajah's Diary, written during his visit to Europe in very fair English, which needed few corrections from the editor's pen. To this "somewhat meagre" yet not uninteresting record of a busy time, he has prefixed a pleasant little retrospect of the history of Kolhapoor with a brief account of the late Rajah's earlier years, and of the events that led him to cross the "Kala Pani" in search of the knowledge that only comes from travel.*

The little State of Kolhapoor is one of many that still survive the downfall of Maratha greatness, to show, "like rocks left on land by some great inundation"—as the Editor himself puts it—how far the power of Sivaji's countrymen once extended. It is a strange story, that sudden uprising of Mahrashtra in the seventeenth century from a sleep of more than three hundred years under the Mohammedan yoke. About fifty years after Sivaji's death in 1680, the two States of Sattara and Kolhapoor were the seats of two rival dynasties sprung from the great Maratha leader's two sons. In the middle of the eighteenth century Kolhapoor came into conflict with its English neighbours who objected to the piracies of the Maratha State. From time to time fresh quarrels arose from the same cause, until in 1812 the reigning Rajah gave up his chief port to the English, and renounced piracy in return for a guarantee of his possessions against all attack from without. His son's loyalty to us during the war with the Peshwah was repaid by a grant of some districts formerly belonging to Kolhapoor. By his brother's misrule British interference was again provoked on two or three occasions. The insurrection of 1844 during his

* Diary of the late Rajah of Kolhapoor, during his visit to Europe in 1870. Edited by Captain E. West (Bombay Staff Corps, &c.). Smith, Elder, and Co. 1872.

son's minority again called for the coercive influence of British troops. Since then the presence of a regular Political Agent has done much for the better government of a country once famed for internal disorders. Even in 1857 Kolhapoor remained comparatively free from disturbance, in spite of intrigues fomented by the Rajah's brother.

The late Rajah was only sixteen when his uncle died in 1866. For the next few years he lived in a bungalow near the Residency, in charge of Captain West who overlooked his studies, and encouraged him in every manly accomplishment. He learned to play billiards, croquet, and cricket, took for a native plenty of exercise on horseback, and was particularly fond of shooting. Of an amiable but rather weak nature, he listened readily to good advice, was eager to stand well with the British Government, and showed a fortunate preference for the society of Europeans of both sexes. In due time he took his first lessons in public business, attending the courts of the Agency, and learning to decide simple causes by himself, until in 1870 he received one department of State into his own charge. In 1868 he attended Sir S. Fitzgerald's first Durbar, and two years afterwards he played a leading part in the greetings offered to the Duke of Edinburgh by the native princes of Western India. It was then that he made up his mind to visit England in spite of the hindrances which social and religious usages were sure to throw in his way.

His Diary, which begins with his arrival at Paris, if it does little more than jot down the journeyings and sightseeing of each day, contains not a few passages more or less likely to interest or amuse the reader. It is always amusing to note how things in our own country may have impressed themselves on a foreigner; and the Rajah of Kolhapoor, if he wrote sparingly, was not a fool. The diary makes no pretension to be more than it is—a plain, almost colourless record of what the writer saw day by day in a new country, among new acquaintances. It shows, among other things, what a deal of ground he went over, and what a number of sights he saw in the shortest possible time. One day, for instance, he takes his dancing lesson in the morning, goes in the afternoon to the Working Men's Exhibition, and ends the day at St. James's Theatre, "where I liked the play called *Paul Pry* very much." Two days afterwards he goes by rail to Windsor, explores Eton College, "a large and good building," drives and walks through Windsor park, and returns home, having "enjoyed this day very much." Two days later he drives to Wimbledon, "to see the shooting for prizes at twelve o'clock." After much wandering about the camp and talking to many people, he drives to Hampton Court, loses himself in the Maze, which he "liked very much," admires the garden, and returns home after dinner to an evening party at 10.30. Another day is divided between the Bank, which greatly astonishes him, the Suffolk-street Portrait Gallery, the General Post-office, where he "liked the way of sorting the letters and of sealing (that is, stamping) them," and the Gaiety Theatre, "a small but nice building," where he saw a play which he did not "like very much."

Another hard day's work comprised a run down to Oxford, the "Lions" of which were duly shown to the Rajah, a drive to Blenheim, "a very large palace," which "has got a large compound also," and the journey thence back to Oxford and London. His stay in London was varied by trips to places yet more distant, including Liverpool, Manchester, and the Scotch Highlands. The factories in Manchester "spoil the beauty of the town." At Liverpool he was "very much struck to see cases decided in this country in such a short time" as a minute or two a-piece. He "enjoyed immensely" a ball given in the Town-hall by the Mayor of Liverpool, at which he "danced with some ladies" and drank champagne with the Mayor and his guests. At the meeting of the British Association he "spoke a few words" with reference to Mr. G. Campbell's speech on the physical geography and people of India. At Inverness he danced the Lancers, admired the Highland costume, and "liked the Scotch reels very much." During his first day's shooting over the Scotch moors he was "very much surprised to see the

dogs beating jungle like men," and finding out the dead birds "in a very astonishing way." He thought the "sceneries" round Loch Lomond "exceedingly beautiful and charming," and enjoyed his trip to the Lakes very much, having "never seen such pretty and charming scenery before."

In crossing the Channel to Ireland the Rajah suffered much "on account of its heaving." He came across "a great Shikaree" in Lord Powerscourt. Wherever he went in these islands his luncheon seems to have consisted of "champagne and grapes," and his evenings were usually spent either at the play, or in a ball-room. We are sorry to find that he did not appreciate the *Two Roses* at the Vaudeville. In general, however, he seems to have been very much pleased with everything and everybody, from the Prince of Wales to Sir Bartle Frere, from the Crystal Palace fireworks to the Holborn Circus. What particularly astonished him was to see "the simple and unpretending ways of talking of the Ministers—especially of Mr. Gladstone. They are very gentle in conversation. They have not got the pride of the Indian officers, though they are the leading men of the English Empire." We would fain hope that the Indian officers to whom he thus refers are not those of the old Indian Army. In former days at any rate the remark would have been more appropriate to the "Royals," who knew and cared to know little enough about the natives of the country in which for a time their lot was cast. It is natural however that Englishmen, living as masters in a foreign country, should assume towards the natives a somewhat higher tone than Englishmen at home would do to Indians whom they may receive as guests.

Correspondence.

MR. COWAN AND THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With the greatest regret I have read in your *Mail* of the 6th inst. that for the execution of a dangerous gang of Kookas Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner, was dismissed, and his immediate superior, Mr. Forsyth, removed to a lower position. I greatly admire and highly appreciate your most able leader upon this subject. I am a native of India, served in the Punjab for several years under the English Government, at a most critical conjuncture, and continue to receive letters from Indian Princes and various other influential and experienced friends; and they in all rectitude and candour inform me, that had it not been for the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the above-named gentlemen the Punjab would have been in a flame and would have presented a dreadful scene of bloodshed and plunder from one end to the other. The whole unvarnished fact is this, that for the last ten years a great sensation has been prevailing throughout the Punjab in consequence of the detection of a conspiracy on the part of the Kookas sect to raise an insurrection in that part of the country. Several Kookas were convicted of cold-blooded murder on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to be hanged. The truculent Kookas are, beyond a shadow of doubt, by nature murderers, mutineers and traitors; as such they were taken in *flagrante delicto*, and for such offences the punishment of death is usually adjudged. The whole tribe directly or indirectly participated in the mutinous rising. If this be so, then the whole body might justly have been executed.

Secondly, all troops had been despatched to join the Delhi Camp of Exercise. There was only the raw police force to guard the district. The crisis did not admit of any leniency being shown to the sanguinary rebels. Things were at such a stage that either the Kookas must be executed, or else the lives of British officials and their families sacrificed. It is a source of much joy, satisfaction, and gratitude to the inhabitants of the Punjab that a timely deliverance has been vouchsafed them. Anyone who is well acquainted with the affairs of the Punjab will not doubt for a moment the necessity and the justice of the retribution which has befallen these blood-thirsty Kookas.

Thirdly, it was impossible for Mr. Cowan at the moment to select rebels for the various degrees of punishment, or to wait for a formal trial, and it must be borne in mind that if the prisoners had been reserved for ordinary trial, such leniency would have been attributed to the weakness of Government, and

in all probability there would have been a rising of a large body of hot-headed Hindoos ready to fraternise with a clan who have undertaken to clear the land of cow-slayers, and who would have overpowered the guard set over the prisoners. The risk of an outbreak at the most critical point, namely Umritsar, the religious capital of the Sikhs, would have been extreme. Therefore, the immediate execution of the fanatical Kookas was almost unavoidable. In fact, if Mr. Cowan, through dread of responsibility, or any other reason, had attempted any other course than the one he actually pursued, the attempt would have been disastrous.

The necessity for inflicting such stern justice on so large a body of criminals is much to be lamented, but it was justice, nevertheless. It is to be hoped that the new Governor-general of India, who is a thorough master of Indian politics and the Home Government, after learning all the facts, and investigating the matter from the Alpha to the Omega, will reinstate Messrs. Forsyth and Cowan, officers who evinced indomitable courage, great energy, and moral resolution under circumstances of extraordinary trial and difficulty. It must be remembered that all the Punjab officials brought up in the school of the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Lawrence are strictly instructed to adhere rigidly to the policy of overawing by a prompt and stern initiative, and in the hours of difficulty to stop short at nothing but absolute, active, and positive loyalty. On the 1st August, 1857, at a station called Ujalla, near Lahore, the Deputy-Commissioner of that place, to use his own words in his report to Government, says, "Thus, within forty-eight hours from the date of the crime, there fell by the law nearly 500 men." He goes on to describe as follows:—"The remainder refused to come out of the bastion where they had been imprisoned temporarily a few hours before. Expecting a rush and resistance, preparations were made against escape; but little expectation was entertained of the real and awful fate which had fallen on the remainder of the mutineers, who had anticipated by a few short hours their fate. The doors were opened, and behold they were nearly all dead men! Unconsciously to all, the tragedy of Holwell's Black Hole had been re-enacted. No noise had been heard during the night, otherwise relief would have been given. Forty-five bodies dead from fright, exhaustion, and fatigue, but principally suffocation, were dragged into light, and consigned, in common with all the other bodies, into one common pit by the hands of the village sweepers." He concludes his despatch by stating—"The philanthropists of Exeter-hall may cry out, but with all their resolutions and orations they will never bring life back again to those dead. The annexed letters are appended, as a proof that no officer in the Punjab can do his duty without instant and warm recognition."

Sir John, now Lord Lawrence, writes to this gallant and promising officer, in his letter dated the 2nd August, 1857, "I congratulate you on your success against the 26th Native Infantry. You and your police acted with much energy and spirit, and deserve well of the State."

Sir Robert Montgomery wrote to the same gentleman in the following terms:—"All honour to you for what you have done, and right well you did it. There was no hesitation or delay, or drawing back. It will be a feather to your cap as long as you live." Lord Lawrence and Sir Robert Montgomery are both statesmen of acknowledged ability, talent, experience, and strict impartiality and justice at the same time tempered with mercy; truly Christian men with tender hearts and great benevolence. They would have been the first to inflict condign punishment upon that deputy commissioner, if, in their opinion, he had done wrong. Mr. Cowan, no doubt, acted upon the same precedent set to him. In India, particularly the Punjab, a newly-annexed kingdom, with its inhabitants naturally warlike and inclined to be turbulent upon any weakness on the part of the authorities, such prompt and speedy action and such terrible examples are most indispensably necessary to operate as a warning to the wavering mind.—Yours obediently, SYED ABDULLAH.

May 9.

BENEVOLENCE AND HUMANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 12th ult. contains an article headed "The Influence of Benevolence and Humanity," of which the following is an abridged translation:—

The common people in India consider that the English nation never directs its thoughts to Indian affairs, unless it be for the purpose of ad-

vancing its own interests. That this idea is entirely erroneous is sufficiently proved by the fact that the claims of the titular Nawab Nazim of Bengal, ridiculous and unfounded though they are, were yet heard and discussed before the august tribunal of Parliament. It is a great pity that Government does not warn all grievance-mongers proceeding to England not to waste their money and labour in bringing before Parliament cases which have been already disposed of by the Governor-General in Council. The fact is that many Eurasians and Europeans, anxious to visit England, but without the means to do so, lie in wait for imbecile but wealthy princes, and endeavour to entrap them by holding out all sorts of brilliant hopes, and boasting of their own immense influence amongst the leading members of Parliament; and the hapless prince, whose experience of life has hitherto been confined to the routine of his own palace and the society of eunuchs and females of the worst type, at once snaps at the bait and starts for England, where he is at once pounced upon and taken possession of by a band of briefless barristers, solicitors in want of practice, and other needy philanthropists. These gentry continue to flatter and delude him, showing him in print how ill he has been used, and how warm an interest he is creating in the public mind; and thus he is led on from one folly to another until at last he involves himself in debt and troubles, and having spent all his ready cash he is deserted by his parasites, and left to extricate himself from his difficulties as best he may. He then becomes a nuisance to the Secretary of State for India, and is at last sent home at the public expense, having succeeded in bringing ruin and disgrace upon himself and all his family.

It is the duty of the Government to devise some means for preventing the abuses to which we allude. Public opinion in India is in favour of allowing Native Princes to visit England, so long as they are under the care and auspices of proper British officials; but unless they are so escorted, the visit is certain to end in their ruin. The scheme of sending young men from India to England at Government expense, for the purpose of studying for the Bar or for the Competitive Examinations has, with one exception, proved an utter failure. These young men return to India disappointed in prospects and corrupted in morals from the society in which they mix, which (especially the female portion) is not always of the most respectable character.

Yours obediently,

A PHILO-BENGALI.

May 8.

LUCIFER MATCHES IN A MAGAZINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Are the Indian Council aware of the probable effects of the latest legislative experiment on the *corpus vile* of the British Indian Empire? I allude to the Marriage Bill. In vain did the only men of Indian experience protest in Council against casting this firebrand into the country. Probably if the authors of this Bill had tried to invent a measure which should awaken all the mistrust and suspicion as to the motives of the English which caused the revolt of 1857, they could not possibly have devised one so well calculated as this Bill to effect that end. It is like putting a box of fuses in a powder magazine. It merely requires some accident like the old order about the greased cartridges to set it on fire. You will say I am exaggerating. What does this Act do? It strikes at the root of the whole religious and social economy of both Hindoo and Mahometans. Your readers do not require to be reminded how property is affected by marriage in India. Under Hindoo law, over a great part of India a widow succeeds during her lifetime to the hereditary landed property of her late husband; and hereditary landed property is actually inalienable by the children. Under this new law a man (say a Hindoo), if he becomes attached to a Nautch girl, has only to go before the Civil Judge and say he is *la mazhab*, "without sect," and they can be married. I need not lengthen my letter by detailing the consequences, and showing you how this Bill cuts at the very root of all the most cherished institutions of the people of India.

It is useless to urge that the Bill is intended to relieve a particular sect of modern Hindoos from the difficulties raised by their abandonment of the orthodox rite. The people, generally, will not believe this any more than they believed that the religious tracts exhorting them all to be Christians, which were extensively circulated in 1856, did not emanate from the Government. They believe that we did intend to force them all to adopt Christianity, but were prevented by the outbreak. They believe this Bill is another attempt to effect the same end by an artful measure which will sap the foundations of society, break up the family tie so closely interwoven with religion, and break the ground for a forcible extension of Christianity by giving a premium to members of old families to declare themselves *la mezhab*, without religion; in other words, half converts.

I hear that the utmost possible consternation prevails among all classes of natives all over the country. Meetings have been held, and protests by the thousand got up; but it is too late. The Income-tax created the greatest annoyance, but it was

child's play compared to the apprehension excited by this most ill-starred act of the legislature, forced into law by a few groove-running Englishmen, against the protest of such men as John Inglis, Sir R. Temple, and others, on the ground that because the law allows marriage to be contracted before the civil magistrate in England it should be the same in India.

If the legislature must legislate, cannot they expend their morbid activity in tinkering up old Stamp Acts or something, instead of aiming a blow at the very foundation of that closely interwoven fabric of social, domestic, and religious institutions which the natives, whether Hindoo or Mohamedan, value so highly that they are at all times ready to resist any encroachment upon it at the peril of their lives?

If the Secretary of State or the Home Government do not put their veto on this Bill, take my word for it, you may look out for squalls. Before passing a Bill like this, why did not the legislature take the trouble to send round to all the principal cities in India and ascertain the tone of public feeling? I suppose because there was no precedent for such a course.

Such sentiments as these are called the whinings of an alarmist. I must submit to it; but I cannot see a man running into a magazine with a lighted match without doing what little may be in my power to stop him.

The Finance Committee might as well suspend their operations and save their time.

THE CHANNEL FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Engaged upon a work which was the aspiration of my early maritime career—a new edition of the "East India Directory" of the late Captain James Horsburgh—all available sources of information as to harbours, winds, and weather of the Mediterranean and Eastern Seas come under my scrutiny; and I submit that the Euphrates Valley Railway project has not been much looked at from a seaman's point of view. You were good enough some months ago to notice favourably my paper on the Harbours of India. Therein allusion is made to a very similar work—the Madras Railway—going from sea coast to sea coast with a harbour at neither end. And yet I remember the time when enthusiastic Bengalees and Madrases anticipated getting their English letters several days sooner by it. Engineers were going to make harbours at both ends; but as yet they have only learned how not to do it; and the Bombay-Calcutta Railway has now removed any necessity for making harbours to expedite the mail service.

The Euphrates Valley Railway scheme has a similar object in view; and, in common with many others, I anticipate that mails and passengers will have a *through-line* from England to India, not many years hence, if God permit. But, without doubt, until trains can cross our Channel and the Bosphorus, we must *break-bulk* at the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Then comes the question, "At what Ports?" and here we have the nautical side of the question. "Our failures" make me rather sceptical of the ultimate success of many harbour-making schemes; which take no pains to ascertain the accessibility of a port, or the weather which their works will have to encounter, much less to consider whether there be not some fluvial or oceanic forces that will spoil their embryo harbours.

Mr. Robertson's Report on Indian Harbours (upon which you commented a few weeks ago) did not disappoint me; he writes cautiously, as one who knows his work and the responsibility, complaining of a lack of trustworthy data and evidence procurable out there. This lack was clearly foreseen by some officials at the India-office, who urged that a maritime surveyor should be associated with the harbour-engineer; but the military engineer, who came home expressly by the Viceroy's order to obtain the services of a harbour-engineer, could not conceive such an association to be necessary. Howbeit, the Indian Government (it was *not* the work of the India-office) got little enough for their money by the step they took. Mr. Robertson's views as to deepening the Paumben Pass coincide with mine, but Mr. Townsend's are entirely different. When two of the same cloth disagree as to the feasibility of a particular project, it is no wonder that the military engineer and the sailor are seldom able to—as the dear old Admiral (Mediterranean) Smyth once wrote to Captain Basil Hall—"row in the same boat without catching crabs."

And this brings me to what I want to say to-day about a project—the Channel Ferry—which stands in the fore-front of

almost all schemes for bringing India nearer to England for mails and passengers. I was much pleased to see your notice of Captain Dicey's plan of the double steamer, somewhat similar in principle to the Ceylon outrigger-boats, and more so to those of the Feejee Islands. On the west coast of India, about Malwan and Vingorla, large outrigger fishing-boats are much used, the safest and most comfortable of all sea-going craft. I take for granted that none will dispute this, and that engineers will soon contrive to have one of Captain Dicey's double ferry-boats on the Channel, using the existing harbours without the expense of money and time that would be involved in attempts to make better and deeper ones.

The *Jangar*, a double canoe with platform, is used on all broad rivers of the Malabar coast, where horses, palankeens, and men are safely and comfortably carried across in all weathers. In the south-west monsoon, some of these long stretches of water have quite a rough sea on for such a tiny ferry-boat, but its buoyancy and safety are marvellous, and I venture to predict even less discomfort during the worst weather in one made from 300 to 400 feet long for the Strait of Dover. The inner wall-sides of the separate hulls will offer no opposition to progress but that of friction; and the interval between them furnishes space for most powerful paddles, the back-wash from which will tell most advantageously upon the inner side of either starboard or port rudder which may be in use, and make her answer helm more readily.

Commencing to-day about the Channel Ferry, I will, with your permission, next week say a few words about those Mediterranean and Persian Gulf harbours which are in my judgment best suited for the railway termini.—Faithfully yours,

A. D. TAYLOR,

Commander late Indian Navy.

Hastings, May 10, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BUDGET.

The *Englishman* remarks that though Sir Richard Temple has not the wit to turn to good the opportunities that fortune gives him, he has had the adroitness to take advantage of a most untoward accident in order to forward his own blind policy. We have good reason for believing that the late Viceroy had fully made up his mind to rid the country of this incubus. He had never liked the income-tax, though he was persuaded to regard it as a tolerable expedient for surmounting a serious financial crisis. But the mass of concurrent testimony as to the iniquitous working of the tax in practice had had on him that effect which it could not fail to have upon any honest man with a mind open to conviction and sufficient intelligence to appreciate the value of the facts before him. And we have little hesitation in saying that had he lived, Sir Richard Temple would have found its abandonment consistent with a surplus. But Sir Richard Temple has shrewdly calculated that, with the Duke of Argyll on his side, he need fear no opposition from a new Viceroy, and that even those members who condemn the tax will forbear to press their views rather than embarrass Lord Northbrook at the very commencement of his career.

The *Indian Daily News* admits that the financial statement was an ample collection of figures and facts no doubt, as an accountant would show them, to display balances correctly. Where the theme rose above a mere debtor and creditor elaboration, and touched on the higher ground of an economist's province, there was an absolute barrenness of any fresh proposition tending in any way to the removal of universally condemned measures for supplementing income. The only change, if change it can be called, is a proposal to raise the minimum of the incidence of the income-tax—to make the tax, as Sir Richard Temple said, "as it was always intended to be, a tax on classes in comparatively easy circumstances." The income-tax indeed came in for a good deal of eulogy. According to Sir Richard, it "with all its drawbacks had done right good service!" Further, the tax, "as a measure, is manifestly indispensable, because without it there would be a deficit in the budget"—a mild sort of woman's reason, the soundness of which will possibly become clearer as the figures are closely studied. Throughout the speech there was a subdued tone of exultation, at the soundness and strength of the position, though there were not wanting indications of a determination to find an excuse, however lame, for the perpetuation of the income-tax. There is a weakness in that portion of the financial statement where a distinction is drawn between "precarious or abnormal surplus" arising from an extraordinary advance in the price of opium and the consequent unexpected accretion of income, and between "the normal and of regular character savings in expenditure." Whilst disinclined to place reliance on the abnormal source of sur-

plus, the Finance member has no hesitation in displaying the figures which declare an ample surplus from "normal regular character" sources. He shows how by economy, even with declared diminished receipts, expenditure has been provided for and a surplus left. In his exposition of the conditions and prospects of opium for the coming year, and the assumed price of Rs. 1,200 per chest for the budget estimate, Sir Richard, on the avowed determination of the Government not to sell more than 48,000 chests of the Bengal drug in the calendar year, initiates a period of high prices, if they had not already prevailed, and makes out a clear case of too low an estimate for this heading of revenue.

The *Madras Mail* declares that the alarm exhibited by Lord Mayo and his Council in the autumn of 1870, regarding the tremendous deficit that they foresaw to be inevitable, unless the income-tax were placed on a war-footing, and expenditure ruthlessly curtailed in all directions, has been, as the Press predicted would be the case, stultified by facts; and the official year that was branded during its mid-age with every term of opprobrium that official financialism could devise may well complain of having been defamed in a most cruel fashion. . . . While the Government of India were doing their best to damage their credit by announcements of impending bankruptcy; while the Viceroy in Council in fervid resolutions was taking the public into his confidence, and in piteous terms was entreating his subordinates of all grades not only to retrench, but also to communicate financial wrinkles to the Government, who thus publicly admitted their need of them, the state of affairs was most prosperous, and a surplus of grand proportions was accruing. The imposition of a 3½ per cent. income-tax is thus proved to have been quite unnecessary for the maintenance of financial equilibrium, and the Government of India have justified the censures that were evoked from all sides by their impulsive cries of alarm in the middle of the official year. But one good result, of a permanent description, may be attributed to that alarm, however much it compromised the dignity of Government. We refer, of course, to the Decentralisation Resolution of December, 1870, which entrusted to local Governments increased financial control in certain departments, by giving them a regular allotment of funds, to spend as they think best, and to supplement by local taxes, or to save and otherwise appropriate as may to them seem desirable. . . . The compulsory retention of the 1 per cent. income-tax we were not prepared for. The tax was clearly not required in 1871-2, but it is as clearly requisite in 1872-73. The question, however, again intrudes itself, is the game worth the candle; is the net return from this impost a sufficient set-off for the discontent that it excites, for the outrage that it does in fact commit on the sensitive Oriental? We do not object for a moment to pay the tax ourselves, for it is a mere flea-bite of direct taxation; but, we are convinced, at the same time, that the Government are ill-advised in adhering to a policy that is condemned even by the majority of their own subordinates. The income-tax in India is an anomaly, an impolitic illustration of the danger of Government by minorities; but it is better to endure the fiscal evils we have grown accustomed to than to risk the infliction of others of greater severity of which we have as yet no personal experience.

THE WHITE PARIAS.

The *Madras Times* thinks it cannot possibly be that the British public would submit to see their countrymen disqualified from holding office simply because they have white skins. We believe that the policy announced by the Duke of Argyll is not only most unfair to those who won India for England, but that it is most dangerous for the welfare of India itself. In every way it is dangerous. It is dangerous because it threatens to fill up offices of responsibility with men who do not possess the confidence of the natives of the country as Europeans do, and it is dangerous as creating a European population in India whose interests will be hostile to the Government. Whether the Government likes it or not, there is, and will be, a growing non-official European population in India, characterised by the energy that belongs to the race, and possessing all the Anglo-Saxon failings and virtues. Does the Duke of Argyll imagine that such a body of people can be politically outcast without danger? Does he think that men will quietly stand by and see their children deprived of all chance of a career, simply because they are of English blood, without action? Englishmen of all stations are loyal and patriotic, but they would be more or less than men if they failed to wage unceasing war against such monstrous injustice. The powers that be perhaps despise the hostility of such people. To do so would be in keeping with the folly that provokes it. But our rulers have happily never had any experience of what English disaffection could do in India; and they would be wise indeed to hark back from their present position, and take measures to prevent their ever having any such experience. They may depend upon it that nothing save the grossest injustice will ever create such disaffection; but it seems to us that the present policy need only be carried out to bring about a state of matters in which it will be impossible for the non-official European population to view the Government without bitter hatred. There are many Europeans here who, from want of means to go home, or want of connection there, are obliged to rear families of European children in India. For many of these children the public services

offer the only available career, and it would be utter folly to expect men to remain contented while their children's bread is taken from them.

THE ART OF GETTING ON.

The *Indian Observer* thinks it is worth while for young men on their first landing in this country to lay well to heart the rules by which success is to be attained. Let them study the secret of great and successful work, analyse carefully the lives of the able Indian administrators, and deduce from them the golden rules of getting on in India. The first is to do if possible any other work than that allotted to you. Above all, let the youthful aspirant to an Indian reputation take care to provide himself with a hobby. The more disagreeable it is to other people, the better. The first notion to be got rid of is the absurd idea that one has any duty to perform. If one can do one's duty and acquire reputation at the same time, so much the better. But it is not enough to leave the beaten track, unless one can manage to advertise one self; and we can only say that no one has risen to eminence in this country without being a thorough master of the puff in all its forms. The "puff solitary" is the great path to name and fame. To be able to stand up and say to the world *Athanasius contra mundum*, is a truly proud position. Possibly the universe may be in the right, but it takes a long time for it to arrive at a consciousness of its own opinion. The Indian hobby-rider need not fear good society. Good society does not quite approve of Miss Olivia Warbut; but it fears her, and in its heart of hearts respects her, because she makes a noise. Her creed has something *bizarre* about it, which redeems it from the curse of vulgarity. Good society rather prefers Orson to Valentine if he be not a person of humdrum virtue. Good society leaves virtue and duty to Southey and Wordsworth to take care of. The great ally of the hobby-rider is the apathy of the Anglo-Indian world. He may always count upon success if he only perseveres. If he carefully sticks the hard corner of his scheme into other people's backs, they will move out of his way. There are, of course, certain drawbacks, as we before indicated, to the course which we have laid down for the young man who wishes to pave his way to success. It may not always be successful; it may be successful only for a time. It sometimes happens that conscientious work profits the workman as well as the employer, but not often. And it does sometimes happen that the leading lights of the world are eventually extinguished or dimmed. Men who have shone in their youth as administrators, philologists, exhibitors, reformers, pioneers of progress and civilisation, do sometimes come to be stigmatised by an ungrateful world as Hierophants of Humbug and Apostles of Unreason. But in the meantime they have their reward.

LABOUR IN JAILS.—We understand that the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, has sanctioned a set of rules, regulating the employment of prisoners on different kinds of jail labour in all jails, in supercession of Rules No. 250 and 251 of the Jail Code. They are divided into three classes, viz., penal, hard, and light labour. Penal labour consists of the treadmill, stone breaking, oil pressing, lime and flour grinding, and soorkey making; hard labour of weaving gunny blanket, cloth, sattrajee, rug and carpet, masonry, compositors, carpenters, and blacksmiths, &c., &c.; light labour of tailoring, gardening, jail writer's work, barber, and miscellaneous duties. Those prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are to perform the full term of their sentence on penal labour. Those sentenced to twelve months, half term on penal labour, and the other half on hard labour. Those sentenced to three years, full term on hard labour; and those sentenced to three years and above three-quarters on hard, and one quarter on light labour.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The conclusions we arrive at from Lord Hobart's writings are, first, that he is a really able man, of broad liberal views, who is a facile writer and probably a tolerable speaker, but who likes to deliver himself a trifle too pompously. Lord Hobart's horror of diplomacy is a little amusing to remark in connection with the fact that he is about to succeed Lord Napier. We can scarcely think that Lord Hobart is a man given to very narrow and exclusively puritanical views upon religious matters, when we find him so impartially liberal in his political ones. There is something in the diction he adopts—a lofty and dignified manner—which seems to us to commend him as a fit candidate for the high post he is about to occupy. There is nothing loose about his style, nothing tawdry, nothing mean or slipshod. If he errs, he errs on the right side for a Governor of a great Presidency. We certainly want a man who will maintain his position before the eyes of Hindus. The one fault of Lord Hobart as a writer is a glaring one. It lies on the surface. But the more we look deeply into his composition, the more we scrutinise the matter of these productions, we find ourselves holding a higher opinion of our coming ruler. As to his ability and large-heartedness of purpose, we think—judging at least from his writings—there can be no reasonable question. There is, however, a certain "dreaminess" about his politics observable in these compositions. If, however, he proves as practical in operation as his writings prove him to be exalted in conception, we shall soon have a Governor in our midst whose talents we may admire, and whose deeds we may respect.—*Madras Times*.

Bengal.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

Sir R. Temple concluded his speech as follows:—The Government savings banks of all kinds (including those at the Presidencies, in the districts, and in regiments) have now 35,600 depositors, and £1,126,772, or near 1½ million of deposits. The figures, if not absolutely large as yet, are annually increasing. The new district banks in the interior of the Bengal Presidency have, within the past year, increased from 49 to 92 in number, the number of depositors up to recent date being 2,300, and the deposits amounting to £40,374. These are only beginnings, but they will grow.

There are now 362 money order offices in British India; the number of orders issued were, in 1870-71, 242,700, amounting in value to £1,300,600, or one and one-third million. These figures are the highest yet attained. The arrangements for a money order system between India and England (so long delayed) are now nearly complete, and will, I hope, soon be announced.

The paper currency has been already adverted to in a former part of this exposition. It will suffice to add that some effect has been given to the arrangements promulgated last year for establishing currency agencies at the district treasuries in the interior, in addition to the previous existing offices of issue. Some twenty-seven of these agencies have been set on foot, and more are in contemplation. In all they have had consigned to them notes to the value of a quarter of a million sterling. This, too, is a commencement, and further development is hoped for. It is matter for regret that the new five-rupee notes have not yet been received from England.

The loan operations explained to-day have simplified the classification of the national debt of India, which may now be abstracted as follows:—There are ten and a half millions (£10,663,600), bearing 5½ per cent. interest, raised in the troublous times consequent on the war of the mutinies. This loan will not be repayable, under its conditions, until 1879, at which time there will accrue to Government an option of repaying. There is more than one million at 5 per cent. (£1,100,000). This is made up of debentures (for periods of ten and fifteen years) issued in 1867-68, to raise money for public works. There are sixteen millions (£16,033,650) at 4½ per cent.; this includes the large item to which I have just been referring, and which, after seven years, is to bear only 4 per cent. It also includes the loan received from Maharajah Holkar and some remnant of former loans. The next item consists of thirty-six and three-quarter millions (£36,778,775), bearing 4 per cent. interest. This is a consolidated head, comprising the loans raised up to 1832, commonly called "the sicca fours," the loans raised in 1842, and in subsequent years up to 1854, and the loans of 1869, one received from the Maharajah of Puttala, and the other raised in open market. There is a small item of £67,900 at 3½ per cent. Besides these rupee loans in India there are the loans raised in England bearing 4 and 5 per cent. interest (departmentally called the "sterling" loans, the amounts being expressed, and the interest payable, in pounds sterling). These now amount to 39 millions (£39,036,017), of which £22,200,000 bear interest at 5 per cent., and the rest, except a petty sum of £20,917, on which no interest is paid, bears interest at 4 per cent. They have been chiefly, though not entirely, raised at various times since the war of the mutinies in 1857. Thus, of the grand total of 104 millions, of "rupee" and "sterling" loans, no less than 54 millions already bear 4 per cent., and 16 millions now at 4½, of which the greater part will bear only 4 per cent. after brief terms of years. Thirty-four millions are bearing a higher rate, and we are only prevented from dealing with these with a view to reduction of interest by the obligatory conditions on which they were raised. The figures just given do not include the £6,299,700 East India stock, for the redemption of which a guarantee fund is accumulating.

Now, inasmuch as the 4 per cent. stock in England and India has during the year commanded higher prices than ever, generally as much as 98 and 99 for 100 pounds or rupees, and has sometimes reached, even slightly exceeded par, it would seem that the credit of the Government of India in the money market may be measured by a rate of something less than 4½ per cent. On the whole, the public credit of British India has never at any period been in a more satisfactory position than during the year just closed.

I shall finish this exposition by summarising its chief points. It has been shown, then—

That for 1870-71 there is an actual surplus of £1,482,990, or 1½ million of income over ordinary expenditure, chiefly owing to increment of opium receipts;

That, however, without this increment, there is still a moderate surplus owing to other and more normal causes;

That, for 1871-72, there is an estimated surplus of £2,700,000 or 2½ millions of income over ordinary expenditure, of which three-fourths are attributable to increase of opium receipts, and one-fourth to ordinary management of the finances;

That the ordinary expenditure has been reduced to a point lower than any which has been seen during the past five years;

That, for 1872-73, there is estimated an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure, supported by a small surplus of £287,000, or one-quarter of a million;

That the Income-tax Act for 1871-72 having expired on the 31st of March, 1872, its re-imposition is proposed for 1872-73, at the same rate as before, namely, a fraction above 1 per cent., but with the exemption of incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 per annum; causing the release of 60,000 taxpayers and a sacrifice of only £63,000 of revenue;

That the concession of increased financial control to the several local Governments, in respect to certain provincial services, is working well, apparently affording satisfaction to the local authorities, and fostering a spirit of economy in administration;

That in addition to the previously existing local funds, fresh provincial taxation has been imposed in the various provinces of India, probably amounting in the aggregate to £750,000 per annum;

That at the commencement of 1872-73 there remain upwards of 2½ millions in hand of money borrowed for public works extraordinary, after deducting expenditure and advances on these works up to date;

That it is proposed to meet 2½ millions of expenditure on these works during 1872-73, without borrowing either in England or India;

That the cash balances in India, estimated at 21½ millions on 31st March, 1872, are satisfactorily large, though not too high for the requirements of the country, present and prospective;

That the Indian Treasury is to meet 13 crores of bills to be drawn by the Secretary of State in England upon India during 1872-73;

That the rate of interest on 13½ millions of the national debt has been reduced from 5 per cent. to 4½ for seven years, and thereafter to 4 per cent., and that 2½ millions have been discharged;

That the investment of the specie reserve of the paper currency has been completed nearly up to the legal limit of six millions sterling;

That the establishment of district savings banks is gradually but surely extending in the interior of the country.

I must now conclude this exposition. In previous expositions I have dwelt on the principles which have guided our financial policy. There is now nothing to be added thereto. I can only say that, throughout the past year, those principles have been followed, and have on this occasion, with your Lordship's support, been firmly maintained. And certainly a retrospect of results should encourage us to persevere in our present course. For the ordinary finance is in a condition of surplus; expenditure is kept within limits; the treasury is full; and the State credit is high, higher perhaps than it has ever been. But, though something has been accomplished, still much remains for accomplishment in the way of fiscal and economic improvement. And that should serve as a further incentive for perseverance.

ABSTRACT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Actuals, 1870-71:—

Receipts	£51,413,685
Ordinary expenditure	49,930,695
Surplus	1,482,990, or 1½ millions.
Extraordinary expenditure, public works, provided for by loan ...	1,167,810

Regular Estimate, 1871-72:—

Receipts	£49,976,500
Ordinary expenditure	47,276,500
Surplus	2,700,000, or 2½ millions.
Extraordinary expenditure on public works	1,736,800

Budget Estimate, 1872-73:—

Receipts	£48,771,000
Ordinary expenditure	48,534,000
Surplus	237,000, or ¼ million.
Extraordinary expenditure on public works	2,615,000

Income-tax proposed for 1872-73 at 1 per cent., with exemption of incomes below one thousand rupees per annum.

No other fiscal changes.

No loan for public works either in England or India, as loan funds in hand sufficient for works in progress.

Estimated cash balance in Indian treasury on March 31, 1872, twenty-one and a-half millions; anticipated cash balance on March 31, 1873, seventeen and a-half millions.

Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN BEADON.—A correspondent at Loodianah writes to say that Captain Beadon, son of Sir Cecil Beadon, is the successor to Major Parsons as Deputy Commissioner, and not Captain Beecher.—*Pioneer*.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.—It is now understood that the Seistan Arbitration Mission has come to grief, its mediation being entirely frustrated by the position assumed by the Shah of Persia. General Pollock and Dr. Bellew will return through Persia.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

MISCARRIAGE OF MAILS.—All letters from Mooltan, Montgomery, and the Punjab frontier missed last mail to England, in consequence of the train from Mooltan being late at Lahore.

A NEW PAPER.—At a meeting of the *Anjuman* at Delhi, it was resolved that a vernacular newspaper should be started by the society, and be called the *Mayo Memorial Gazette*.

ROBILKAND.—Bareilly and Phillibheet are saddled with the maintenance of an extra police force for another period of six months. This is not for any riots at last Mohurram, but in consequence of the evil reputation they had gained for themselves aforesaid.

NAVAL.—Captain Beresford, of H.M.'s steam gun-boat *Undaunted*, four guns, received orders to proceed with his vessel on Thursday, April 18, from the Bengal Government Dockyard for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal and among the Andaman Islands.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—We learn that two clergymen are coming out to India for educational work. The Rev. E. Gulliver comes out to be Head-master of the Lahore High School, and the Rev. L. Phillips, B.A., to be an assistant-master at the Mussoorie School.

A CIVILIAN ABSCONDED.—Mr. J. F. Campbell, Deputy Magistrate of Hanskova, near Darjeeling, has absconded. Money is missing from the Hanskova Treasury, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension.

MAJOR PARSONS.—We are glad to hear that the medical men are of opinion that rest and change of scene will soon restore Major Parsons's tone of mind, impaired solely by too heavy and anxious work. Major Parsons will accordingly proceed at once to England on medical certificate.—*Pioneer*.

SUICIDE.—We regret to say that a case of suicide occurred at this station on Saturday last, the 6th inst., a man belonging to her Majesty's 20th Hussars having shot himself with his carbine. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned on enquiry into the case, and he was buried with the usual military honours on Sunday.—*Mofussilite*.

THE PRATT MEMORIAL.—The total subscriptions for the memorial in remembrance of the late Archdeacon Pratt reached on the evening of the 10th April the sum of rupees 24,977, of which rupees 22,451 have been paid. The Metropolitan, we perceive, heads the list with a second subscription of 1,000 rupees.

PORT BLAIR.—We learn that the superintendent of Port Blair has been requested by the Government of India to prepare a set of rules relating to the enlistment, pay, and leave of men of the free police in that settlement, on the understanding that the rules will not involve any increase of the aggregate of Imperial police charges.—*Daily Examiner*.

CAPTAIN LIOT'S (R.A.) Court-Martial at Agra, of which but very little has been heard, perhaps, out of military circles, but of which very much will have to be said when the causes and the result become generally known, has terminated. The proceedings have gone up through the "usual channel," and we await the G.O. with something like impatience. It is no use mentioning prevailing opinions in the meantime.—*Delhi Gazette*.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.—In most tracts from which reports have been received, more or less rain or hail seems to have fallen during the fortnight ending the 11th April. The crops, however, where still unharvested, do not seem to have suffered, and in Mysore and parts of Bengal the rainfall has been beneficial. In other respects things have not changed since the last report. Prices in Bombay have slightly risen.—*Gazette of India*, April 13.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, apprehending "that the Sanscrit College and School, Calcutta, have been of late years turned into a sectarian institution, where 'respectable Hindoos' (not sons of Pundits only) receive an ordinary education at a cheap rate, but at a great expense to Government," is of opinion that "this state of affairs must certainly be brought to an end." The Sanscrit College is therefore to be merged in the Presidency College, the propriety of the continuance of the School being held over for further consideration.—*Pioneer*.

A PANTHAY EMBASSY AT CALCUTTA.—An embassy of Panthays from Tali-foo in Yunan has arrived in Calcutta to solicit the assistance of the British against the Chinese. We can hardly be expected to abet rebellion, unless we want another batch of "claims for indirect damages" advanced against us. The Panthays are Mahomedan rebels, and in a desultory kind of way have been amusing Chinese armies in Yunan and about Momein for some years. There is a good opening here for an adventurous foreigner of warlike tendencies.—*Pioneer*.

BOY MURDER.—The news of a curious circumstance reaches us from Peshawur. In a village near that station a number of boys held a mock tribunal, and tried one of their number on an imaginary charge. The offender was duly tried by one of the lads who represented the "Commissioner Sahib," and was condemned to death by hanging. The sentence was carried out with all the formalities usual upon such an occasion. One boy, representing the "Doctor Sahib," then felt the dead boy's pulse, but pronounced him still alive, and ordered the body to be left hanging. In the meantime the villagers became aware of the circumstance, but were too late to save the poor boy's life; for he was cold and stiff, having been suspended for some time.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.—It is said that the Hon. Fitzjames Stephen will be raised to the Common Law Bench at home immediately upon the termination of the labours of the Commission to which, conjointly with Mr. Charles Bowen, Q.C., he has just been appointed.—*Ibid*.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL.—His Highness the Nawab of Rampore has subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the North-West Provinces Mayo Memorial Fund, and we believe that his Highness intends presenting the Calcutta Fund with a similar donation.—*Pioneer*.—The city of Mirzapore is raising a very handsome subscription to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo, with which sum, it is rumoured, a local library will be established. We discredit the rumour. Mirzapore may be relied on for the gratification of provincial before district patriotism. And this surrender will be the more graceful that the liberality of her citizens might well entitle them to indulge their local ambition.—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., has taken charge of the Mayo Memorial Fund, North-Western Provinces, in consequence of Mr. G. W. Allen leaving Allahabad for the present.

MORE PANICS.—Writing on the late panic mania, the *Indian Observer* says:—"More lately an official in the North-Western Provinces has done his best to throw another province into confusion, by announcing that a Mahomedan rising was concerted to take place on a day named, and sending information to all the neighbouring officials. The most astounding results appear to have been caused by this communication, if what we hear be true. One Zillah Judge is said to have regularly gone to *cutcherry* armed with a revolver, which he solemnly laid before him on his desk as he took his seat in Court. Another official, who was on tour at the time, rode about the country armed with a pistol, and wrote to the District Superintendent of Police asking for muskets and cartridges. In one zillah the European inhabitants were called into the station on a fixed day, under pretext of a Volunteer review, whilst the officer in charge of a native regiment there prepared to send away the women and children to a place of safety. In a neighbouring sub-division, all the Europeans met at a planter's house on the fixed date, and on their arrival there found to their astonishment that they could not raise powder enough to fire one round with all the fire-arms they had collected."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. City of Hankow, Napier, Melbourne; South Easter, Sandberry, Algoa Bay; str. Bushier, James, Moulmein; str. Punjab, McKirly, London.—13. Str. Viceroy, Tailor, London; Mallowdale, Melville, Liverpool.—15. Str. Oriental, Dickson, Bombay; Cilaos, Aillet, Marseilles; Lady Clarendon, Nash, King George's Sound.—16. Ganges, Ferguson, Liverpool; Twilight, Gates, San Francisco.—17. British Sceptre, Tulloch, London.—18. Str. Himalaya, Heusmann, Camorta; str. Penang, Ewart, Sandaway; Peter Johnson, Watson, Moulmein; Gondola, Barron, Capetown.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Nelson, Ardgowan.—14. Forfarshire.—15. Str. Excelsior; Chanticleer.—16. Str. Arabia; The Royal Family.—17. Str. Meinam, Mont Cenis; Lord of the Isles.—18. Str. China, Strathclyde, Historian; Brochin Castle.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 19, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	99 8 to 99 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	110 10 to 110 12
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104	102 6 to 102 10

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	80 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	125 to 128
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	30 to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	100 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	182 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	37 to 39
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	252 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	61 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	100 to 105
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 175
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	155 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	355 to 360
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	625 to 630
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	93 to 94
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	38 to 39
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	345 to 350
Punjab Bank ...	100	85 to 86
Simla Bank ...	500	550 to 560
Thriroot Indigo ...	200	86 to 88

Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	...	250	...	to	...
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	...	£10	...	20	to 21

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 10 3 to £0 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 19.—There is but slight alteration to report in this market during the week. Shuttles continue to improve both as regards demand and price.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 19.—Jute: Except for the finer sorts there has been little business done during the week. Saltpetre: The market closes firmer than last week, though still quiet. Raw Silk: The business done during the week has been confined chiefly to native November brand, at from 15 to 15-12. Corals: Holders continue firm in their rates, and business has been restricted.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, April 19.—EXCHANGE: But little alteration has taken place in this market during the week.

Madras.

COLONEL MACAULAY.—Colonel Macaulay, Commandant 37th Native Infantry, had a severe fall from his horse, but the injuries sustained by him were comparatively slight.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of the appointment of Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and the revival of that of Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department of that presidency, the arrangement resulting in an annual saving of 14,826 rupees.

POST-OFFICE.—We hear that the office of Postmaster-General has been offered to several Madras civilians, among whom is Mr. Stokes, Assistant Secretary to Government, and has by them been "declined with thanks." We do not wonder at this, for the Postal Department offers no prizes equal to those which a talented civilian may win in his own proper service.—*Madras Times*.

MADRASSEES FOR ENGLAND.—A batch of educated and intelligent Madrassees are about to start for England. We read in the *Mail* that "Mr. Vencataswamy Naidoo, Mr. P. Vencatachelly Chetty, Mr. P. Vencatakristnamah Naidoo, and Mr. C. Sabapathiah, will leave Madras in a few days for England. The two first named gentlemen go on a visit of pleasure, and will return to Madras in about six months. Mr. Vencatakristnamah Naidoo, a teacher of the London Mission School, will study for the Bar; and Mr. Sabapathiah, who is a pleader at Cuddapah, may also remain in England to be called to the Bar."

MR. HARRINGTON.—Mr. W. S. Harrington, executive engineer, who is known as one of the boldest riders in Madras, met with a serious accident the other morning. While riding with some friends near the Cenotaph, the horse he rode suddenly reared, and threw Mr. Harrington, who fell on his head. He was stunned for the moment, but speedily recovered and made his way home. He had hardly arrived there, however, before he fell down insensible; and since that time he has suffered from severe convulsive attacks, indicating a serious concussion of the brain. We have since heard that Mr. Harrington is going on well, and that there is now a fair prospect of his recovery.—*Madras Times*.

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School took place yesterday evening. The Hon. the Governor presided, and there was a very large attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution. Among those who were present were the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Millar, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Miss Gell, Miss Gorton, the Rev. Mr. Schaffter, Mrs. Schaffter, the Rev. Mr. Burton, Mr. Thom, the Rev. Mr. Walker, &c. The proceedings, which were very interesting, were begun with prayer by the Venerable the Archdeacon. The pupils after this sang a couple of songs, and then the Rev. Mr. Dubois read the Committee's report.—*Madras Times*, April 20.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL.—We (*Madras Mail*) noticed a short time ago an interesting report by Mr. Grahame on some archæological discoveries in the Ganjam District. Mr. Burgess, of Bombay, to whom some copies of the photographs were sent, has written to inform our Government that the inscription on the Jogada Naugam rock is (as was correctly surmised by Mr. Harris) a copy of the celebrated Asoka Edict, and Mr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarker has discovered some valuable points in it, throwing light on the difficulties attending the translation of the transcripts from the Girnar and other copies. Mr. Burgess is anxious to get copies of photographs of any further corrections. He also calls attention to the method of taking paper casts described in the Appendix to the "Report on Archaic Architecture" published by the India Museum in 1869.

THE LATE "FRACAS" IN HYDERABAD.—Mr. Stewart, the Manager of the Hyderabad Stud Farm, gives the following account of his late fracas with natives, in which he was compelled to take life. The affair commenced, it appears, by his bandy-drivers refusing to fulfil an agreement, and beginning to unyoke their cattle. Mr. Stewart resisted, the bandy-drivers called for assistance, and a mob

of thirty or forty rushed to the attack with sticks and stones. Very soon Mr. Stewart was seriously injured, his head being cut open in two places, and his ankle crushed, so he made for his bandy, took a rifle out, and fired two shots over the heads of the mob. Instead of this terrifying it encouraged them, and with a cry "He has got no more shots now" they came on again. Mr. Stewart then loaded one barrel, and dropped the foremost man, the next man he killed with the butt, and then again made a rush to covert. At this juncture his syce made his way to him, and handed him a hog-spear, and with this Mr. Stewart defended himself until his friend arrived, revolver in hand, and put his assailants to flight.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A COFFEE-PLANTER.—The report we published yesterday of the doings of an infuriated bison, or wild buffalo, on the Asambu Hills in South Travancore, has been confirmed by another correspondent, who gives a few additional particulars. He writes:—"A rather serious accident occurred on this range a few days ago; Mr. A. Grant, a coffee planter on these hills, was tossed and gored by a bison. He had shot the animal the previous evening, and was looking at it the next morning, supposing it to be dead, when it jumped on its feet and charged him. He did not see soon enough what it was about, his attention being occupied with a dead *Sambur* lying near, so that he was unable to get out of the way. The bison put both its horns into him, happily only in the leg, and carried him twenty yards, when it dropped down dead. The wounds were dressed by an apothecary from the neighbouring town of Nagercoil. Dr. Thomas, the well-known and skilful surgeon, also came up to see him from Palanacottah, and a dresser has been left to look after him. He has been brought to the Mahendragheri Coffee Estate. There does not seem to be much imminent danger to life, but it seems doubtful whether a leg that has had two bison horns through it will ever be quite what it was. Mr. Alexander Grant is the keenest shikari on these Asambu hills, but unfortunately he is exceedingly near-sighted. He has over and over again been engaged in hunting expeditions, and has almost always been remarkably successful, even against the larger and fiercer game. This is his first accident."—*Madras Times*, April 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 13. Str. Emblehope, —, London; str. Winstead, —, Calcutta.—15. Str. Fenella, —, London; Dupey de Loure, —, Pondicherry; str. Khedive, —, Calcutta.—16. Str. Sumatra, —, Suez; Kingdom of Belgium, —, London.—17. W. W. Smith, —, Galle; Sir Robert Speppings, —, Colombo.—18. Str. Burmah, —, Calcutta; str. Excelsior, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Grant, Mr. Wright, and Rev. Mr. O. Denis. From BRINDISI.—Miss Haswell, Miss Sison, Miss Chandler, Miss Rand. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Stewart and child, Mr. Magarane. From BRINDISI.—Signor Butti. From COTTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. P. P. P. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. King.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Col. and Mrs. Vanrenen, Miss Vanrenen, and two children, Lieut. Ridgway, Lieut. Hossack. For GALLE.—Mr. F. B. Simson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brodie and two infants, Mr. Lyesingho, Mr. F. Solomon. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. J. Wallace, Mr. J. C. Cox. From BRINDISI.—Mr. C. Burgett, Mr. A. Parker and child, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lech, Miss Lech, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mr. C. Marten, Mrs. Leeds and three children, Mr. W. V. Allendes, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and infant, Mr. G. G. Sellar, Miss Money, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Rowe. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. O. Hamilton, Mr. Magee and child, Mr. G. Makgill, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Bainbridge and four children, Mrs. H. Cockerell and two children, Mrs. Croker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cones, two Masters Cones, two Misses Cones, and two children, Mr. J. Walker, Mrs. Nolson, Mrs. Peacock and child, Mrs. Appohn and child, Mrs. R. Smith and two children, Mrs. Place's two children, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Mr. D. O'Dowda, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker.

Per str. Burmah.—From MADRAS.—Mr. R. W. Chew, Mr. W. F. Pettigrew, Col. Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Capt. and Mrs. Gunning, Mrs. Beyers and four children, Mr. Gaudolphe, Mr. G. Gaudolphe, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ramsbotham, Mr. De Leuw, Miss Clarke.

Per str. Excelsior.—For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Wintle, Master and Miss Wintle, Dr. and Mrs. Sherlock and two children, Miss Gaspar, Miss Nicholson, Master Shuttleworth, two Misses Jennings.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Str. Huntley Castle, —, London.—15. Str. Bertha, —, London; str. Fenella, —, Calcutta.—16. Annie E. Boyde, —, London; str. Emblehope, —, Calcutta; str. Khedive, —, Galle; str. Winstead, —, Galle.—17. Str. Abyssinia, —, Rangoon; str. Sumatra, —, Calcutta.—18. Queen of the South, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. H. Sage, Mrs. and Miss O'Neill, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Tatlock.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Vans Agnew and five children, Miss White and three children, Capt. and Lieut. Col. R. H. Davies, Capt. A. S. Grove, Major Rowley and child, Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. Thornton and two children, Col. and Mrs. J. Campendale, Miss Campendale, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter, Miss Dourman, two Misses Hunter and two children, Staff surg. major G. A. F. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cargill and infant, Mr. A. Rennie. From BRINDISI.—Col. Sir T. and Lady Peyton, Col. Woolley. For GALLE.—Mr. McDougal.

Commercial.

Madras, April 20, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 03
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 09-16 to 2 04
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 30 to 31 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	1859	8½ to 9 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	...	1870	5 to 5½
4 per cent. ...	...	1832-33	1½ to 2 dis.
Ditto ...	...	1835-36	
Ditto ...	...	1842-43	
Ditto ...	...	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. 5d. and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

DAFOOREE.—The estate of Dapoorie, near Poona, once the residence of the Governors of Bombay, which was sold for the sum of 3,50,000 rupees by the Government during the share mania, has been re-sold to a Parsee merchant of Bombay for the sum of 30,000 rupees.

MAHABLESHWAR.—His Highness Ramchunder Row Appa Sahib, the Chief of Jumkunder, has decided on the erection of a temple at Mahableshwar at his own expense. The entire cost of the building will, it is said, amount to upwards of 22,000 rupees.

A SCHOOL FOR FEMALE TEACHERS IN AHMEDABAD.—The *Bombay Summachar* states that a Hindoo merchant of Ahmedabad has expressed his desire to Mr. Borradaile, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, to lay at his disposal a sum of 10,000 rupees for opening a school at that station for preparing native female teachers in Guzeratee.

BARODA RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.—At a meeting of the Chiefs of Kattywar, lately held at Rajkote at the instance of the Political Agent, it was resolved that the proposed extension of the Baroda line to Rajkote should be commenced as soon as possible. Twenty lakhs are to be made over to the company for this purpose.

ANOTHER COTTON GIN.—We learn that an ingenious gentleman of Broach, the manager of the Broach Mills, Mr. Bridge, has invented another cotton gin, which he believes will supersede all other gins in simplicity of construction, certainty of action, quality of work, and diminution of motive power required.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ILLNESS OF MR. MANNING.—We regret to hear that Mr. J. R. Manning, Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, is so seriously ill that his medical attendants advised him to leave for England by last mail. From the nature of Mr. Manning's illness, it is not likely that he can return to India.—*Times of India*.

MR. SASSOON'S KNIGHTHOOD.—We (*Madras Times*) are glad to see that the Honourable Mr. Sassoon of Bombay has been made a knight. He well deserves the honour that has been bestowed upon him, for he has ever been ready to do what he could to forward the interests of the place in which he has resided. Nobody can grudge an honour bestowed upon such a man.

MEKRAK.—Hoosein Khan, the Persian raider in Mekran, has returned to Charbar, after an interview with Ebrahim Khan. On arrival he agreed to return all goods he had seized from British traders, and promised compensation for other losses. The traders have now left Charbar for Guadar, where they will stay till tranquillity is restored.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.—The statement made the other day by a vernacular paper that arrangements were being made to extend the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Wudwan to Rajkote is at all events premature. All that has yet been done, or is likely to be done for some time to come, is to talk about surveying the country through which at some future time a line may run to Rajkote.—*Times of India*.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.—The Bombay Budget was published on the 17th April in the local Government *Gazette*. In obedience to special instructions from the Secretary of State, there will be no discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council this year, the estimates framed by the Executive Government being simply published for general information.

KURRACHEE.—Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, who arrived here the other day from Bombay, inspected the town and cantonment, and we are glad to learn that he expressed himself highly pleased with the sanitary condition of Kurrachee. The doctor also proceeded to Hyderabad, where he had a look at the place; he leaves for Bombay in the Dalhousie.—*Sindian*, April 13.

THE SHIKARPOOR JUDGESHIP.—It is currently rumoured that Major R. R. Wallace, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, will be appointed to the Shikarpoor Judgeship. We should not be surprised if the rumour turns out to be true, for a better qualified and more experienced officer than Major Wallace to fill the post will not be found in this province.—*Sindian*, April 13.

MR. RUSTOMJEE JEEJEEBHAY.—We learn that a meeting of a few leading Parsee gentlemen was held on the 16th April, at the residence of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on the invitation of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee and the Hon. Mr. Byramjee, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Byramjee and the other gentlemen connected with this movement are engaged in a good work.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Annajee Ambajee reported to the police on Wednesday that his daughter, a girl of about ten years of age, had been enticed away from his house by a man named Pandoo Balloo, who took her on the Bellasis Railway Overbridge and threatened to cut her throat with a knife if she would not give up her gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 42, which she was then wearing. The girl being alarmed, gave up the ornaments, and Pandoo then ran away. The police are on the look out for the offender.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 22.

HAIL IN SIND.—We find from official reports furnished by the Collector of Shikarpoor to the Commissioner in Sind, that in the Obarah talooka on the 30th March at 1 o'clock P.M. the wind blew very hard, and rain fell, accompanied by hail. No apprehension, however, is entertained with respect to crops. In the Shikarpoor talooka, on the 29th March, at about 9 o'clock P.M., and on the 30th at 1 P.M., rain fell in small showers, accompanied by hail, in Dehs Darrapoore and Dhora Toodkee of Shah Gur, but no apprehensions are entertained with respect to crops. In the Lubdurya talooka, on the 30th March at 12 o'clock A.M., rain fell, accompanied by hail; the crops are pronounced safe.—*Sindian*, April 13.

VIOLENT STORM AT POONA.—A very violent storm passed over Poona last evening, between five and seven o'clock. Heavy rain fell, and the lightning was terrific. The storm finished up with the most remarkable peal of thunder that we ever heard: it followed immediately on the lightning flash, and consisted of three distinct claps, like three successive discharges of cannon. We fear that we may hear of injury by the lightning. We have already heard that the telegraph line has been interrupted on the Sholapoor line. The heat previous to the storm was excessive. The climate has been very agreeably changed by the storm; and we trust it has exercised a favourable effect on the public health of the station.—*Deccan Herald*, April 15.

MURDER OF A HINDOO LAD FOR THE SAKE OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—We observe that on the 5th April a boy of the Coonbee caste, aged about fifteen years, was murdered somewhere near Surat, for the sake of his ornaments, worth about fifteen rupees. Four men of the Dhod caste, who were concerned in the perpetration of the crime, were arrested by the police. They were charged before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat, with murder. One of the accused was acquitted by the magistrate, while the remaining three were committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court. The other day they were tried before Mr. Newnam, Acting Session Judge of Surat. They were convicted, and two of them were sentenced to be hanged, and the third, a Government servant, was charged with the concealment of the offence, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF TWO OFFICERS BY A PRIVATE OF THE 108th FOOT.—(DEESA, April 18).—Yesterday morning as Captain Laurie was leaving his house to go to parade, about 5 A.M., he was fired at by a private soldier of his own company, who it appears was lying concealed behind a hedge. The shot missed its object. Captain Laurie must then have turned and gone in a different direction to get out of the man's way, when a second shot was fired which took effect in his leg and brought him to the ground. The murderer must then have approached him and deliberately fired several shots at him while lying on the ground, which all took effect. The Adjutant (Lieut. Munro), who lived close by, alarmed by the firing, came out of his house, but there being a thick and impenetrable hedge between him and the scene of action he could render no immediate assistance. He mounted his horse and (the murderer by this time having left Captain Laurie) galloped to the barrack guard for assistance; he however only went a few yards, for seeing another officer he called out to him to send him help from the guard room. He then turned back, and was almost immediately dropped by a shot fired by the same man. The shot entered his right side, and lodged in the left ribs, passing right through his body. He never spoke after falling from his horse, and must have died almost immediately. The murderer, a man named John Butler, then blew his own brains out. Captain Laurie, who was most fearfully injured, having no less than six different wounds, lingered till one o'clock, when he expired. Both officers were buried the same evening with the usual military honours. The whole affair did not occupy two minutes, the man having in that time fired eleven shots.—*Times of India* Correspondent.—It appears that Butler had remained absent from tattoo roll-call on the night of the 16th instant; and, on search being made for him, it was found that he had taken his rifle and twenty rounds of ball-cartridge with him. The search thereupon was prosecuted more vigorously than ever, but no clue could be obtained as to Butler's whereabouts. It appears he must have been lying hid all night in Captain Laurie's compound, awaiting his unsuspecting victim. Why Butler should have entertained such deadly animosity towards Captain Laurie, who was so greatly beloved in the regiment, we have not heard; but Butler was a notoriously bad character, and always in trouble.—*Times of India*.—According to another correspondent Lieutenant Munro was buried on the evening of the 17th, the day on which he met his death. Captain Laurie died at half-past three on the same day. It was at first intended to amputate his leg, but the operation was not performed, as the other wounds, for which surgical skill could do nothing, were only too clearly mortal.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 14. Pehlwan, Scott, Calcutta.—15. Sandringham, Hamilton, Liverpool.—16. Str. Infante Dom Joao, Viegas do O' Goa; str. Durley, Lunham, Liverpool.—18. Str. Corinna, Dryden, Trieste; str. Malta, Brooks, Suez.—19. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Hewett, Kurrachee; str. Bonledi, Buchanan, Calcutta; str. Persia, Merello, Genoa; Ashgrove, Fullerton, Liverpool.—21. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Horsley, Major and Mrs. Kettlewell, Mrs. Rollinson and two children, Capt. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. D. B. Cromartie, Mrs. Creagh, Lieut. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. H. Cartwright, Mrs. Tapp, Master Geo. Lake, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Shields, Mr. B. Alexander, Mr. W. Freshwater, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Chas. Miller, and Mr. C. Wright. From BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs. Davidson, Dr. E. B. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbhouse, Col. A. Y. Short, Mr. James Pontz, Mr. C. E. Mangles, and Mr. Wilson. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Christopherson. From ADEN.—Lieut. Caldecott.

DEPARTURES.

April 15. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Aden and Suez; str. Beethoven, Cumming, Rangoon.—16. Str. Commodore, Morrison, Liverpool.—17. Str. Urbino, Todd, Akyab.—18. Str. John Middleton, Wilson, Liverpool; British Flag, Symes, Calcutta.—19. Str. Lorne, Butcher, Liverpool; Kingdom O'Fife, Irvine, Galle; Andaman, Collin, Akyab.—20. Str. John Straker, Purvis, Liverpool; str. Firenze, Guleli, Liverpool; str. Asia, McCallum, Coast and Calcutta.—21. John Peacock, Finley, Rangoon.—22. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Johnston and child, Mrs. Dempster and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie and four children, Col. and Mrs. Fuller and child, Mr. C. T. Fuller, Miss Frere and child, Col. and Mrs. Pogson and two children, Lieut. col. Reynolds, Surg. Major and Mrs. Gilbert, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Dowell and two children, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Dixon and child, Mrs. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Kamford, Lieut. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Manooch, and child, Capt. and Mrs. Iredell and child, Mr. Bainbridge, Capt. Wilson, Commissariat serg. T. Miller, Mrs. Miller and two children, Mr. Smyth, Lieut. H. Ward, Mr. T. Armstrong, Mrs. Young and child, Capt. and Mrs. Tyler and two children, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. J. M. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Buriton, Mrs. Pears and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hammar and child, Lieut. col. J. R. Auldjo, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Mr. J. Calvert, Mrs. Gamble, and Mr. Macfarlane's child. For BRINDISI.—Major A. D. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rivett-Carnac, Hon. Mr. F. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. and Mrs. Thornhill, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Major and Mrs. H. A. Prinsep and child, Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Law, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hind, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Proctor, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Weylaust, Dr. Barry, Capt. W. Thompson, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Lothbury, Mr. W. C. Baker, Mr. E. L. Pearse, Col. Becher, Capt. Tickell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prinsep, Mr. E. Cameron, Mr. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Henry. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. Bradon, Mr. F. Drew, Mr. J. Sands, Col. Sir C. D'Oyley, Mr. C. F. Overbeck, Mr. B. W. Docke, Lieut. C. F. Call, and Mr. H. Newagay. For ADEN.—Lieut. P. H. Johnstone, Mr. T. Barker, and Lieut. Thurtone.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 22, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,600) ...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000) ...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000) ...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150) ...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500) ...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	" 100
" " " 1842-43 ...	" 100
" " " 1854-55 ...	" 104 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	" 112 1/2 to 113

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 22.—The market for Piece Goods continues steady, but the business done has been much smaller than in the preceding week. Grey Shirtings have been in more request, at an advance of 1/4 to 1 anna per piece. In all kinds of Yarns a good business has been done, at full prices. Metals continue very firm, and a general advance of Rs. 1 to 2 has again taken place.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 22.—Cotton: The market has been firm, and prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to 3 per candy higher. A fair business has again been done, the purchases made in Bombay for export aggregating 10,000 candies, consisting almost entirely of New Cotton. The market closes firm.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, April 22.—SHARES: The market generally has been steady, though very few transactions have taken place. GOVERNMENT PAPER: The market has throughout been very firm, and large transactions have been daily made in all kinds at advancing prices.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ABBOTT, L. C., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Kooshtea during the abs., on leave, of Babu K. N. Mallik. April 16.
ALLEN, Rev. I., has resigned his app. of Marriage Registrar of Birbhum. April 8.
BODDAM, R. H., recently app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Deoghur, and vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class, dep. coll., and moonsiff.
BOXWELL, J., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to have charge of the sub div. of Serampore. Mr. Boxwell will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. April 16.
BRETT, A. C., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to have charge of the sub div. of Jumooie from the date on which he may relieve Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, or until further orders. Mr. Brett will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. April 16.
BURNET, R. T., offic. dep. comr., Montgomery, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Firozpur.
CHRISTIAN.—The servs. of Mr. E. B. Christian, offic. superint. of police, Bangalore dist., being no longer required in Mysore, that officer will revert to his substantive app. in Berar.
CUNNINGHAM, H. S., received charge of the office of offic. advocate gen. from Mr. Graham, on March 20. Mr. Cunningham will continue also to offic. as secy. to the council of the gov. gen. for making laws and regulations.
DAVIES, W. S. R., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub district of Gowhaty, having its head quarters at the Sudder Station of the dist. of Kamroop.
FENNESSY, J. F., exec. engr., Midnapore division, is transfd. to the Rajshahye division.
GORDON, Lieut. A. E., is app. to offic. as an asst. comr. in the Chittagong hill tracts, and to have charge of the sub division of Sungoo. Lieut. Gordon is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class and those of depy. collector. April 9.
GORDON, Lieut. A. E., who has been under separate orders of this date, app. to have charge of the Sungoo sub division, in the Chittagong hill tracts, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff and those of an asst. superint. of police.
GORDON.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) T. E. Gordon is app. to offic. as dep. Bheel agent, v. Major Kincaid.
HARRIS, G. L. T., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Gya. April 16.
HARRISON, C. L., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Chupra during the abs., on special deputation, of Mr. G. Field, or until further orders, with effect from March 28. April 16.
HEYSHAM, W., dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a collector, for the purpose of acquiring the land required for extending the open excavation through the Salt Water Lake's reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappah, Mounpoor, and Bantollah, Pergunnah Calcutta, from the Mookulpatee Khal eastward. April 9.
HOPKINS, J. A., B.L., is reapp. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from the date on which he may make over charge of the office of dist. supt. of police in Midnapore. April 16.
LOWNDES, Capt. T., superint. of police, 2nd grade, British Burmah, to be asst. political agent at Bahmo.
TUTE, A. C., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Patna div., is posted to the Sudder Station of Sarun, and is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the second class. April 9.
WILLIAMS—DONOVAN.—G. R. C. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Dehra Doon to Moozuffernuggur. C. Donovan, offic. joint mag., from Moozuffernuggur to Dehra Doon.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified, to be exercised within the limits of the Holkar State Railway:—

Mr. C. Cheyre, superint. engr., the powers of a subordinate mag., as described in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. A. Cregeen, Mr. J. Ramsay, and Mr. S. D. Alexander, exec. engs., the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class, as described in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MILITARY.

BABINGTON—WILLIS.—9th Bengal cav. regtl. order confd., dated the 14th March, 1872, making the following apps. consequent on the departure, on furl., of Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, adjt.:—Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties. Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer, offic. 2nd squad. officer.

BRUNKER—BOILEAU—LEADER.—The following orders are confd. :—Oudh div. order, dated the 14th Feb., 1872, directing Lieut. and Adj. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Foot, to take charge of the office of dep. assist. qmr. gen., Oudh div., from the 14th Feb., 1872, until further orders. Dated the 26th Feb., 1872, directing Capt. F. W. Boileau, S.C., brig. major, Lucknow, to take charge of the office of dep. assist. qmr. gen., from Lieut. and adj. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Foot. Dated the 19th March, directing staff assist. surg. J. Leader to return to Allahabad.

BURTON.—1st Bengal cav. regt. order confd., dated the 19th March, app. Lieut. F. C. Burton, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th April, v. Capt. A. R. Chapman, proceeding on furl.

PENN, Lieut. col. L. W., C.B., R.A. is app. to command the troops proc. in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on April 5.

SANDEMAN, Lieut. J. E., Bengal staff corps, asst. supt., 1st grade, having returned from furl. on Feb. 1 last, was posted to the 2nd div., C.P. rev. survey, which he joined on April 21.

TYLER, Capt. (local major) C. J., 8th brig. R.A., will proc. to England and join the depot brig., in the room of Capt. R. C. W. Campbell, lately prom. from the 5th to the depot brig., with whom Capt. Tyler has been permitted to exchange.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1872.	Calcutta	Rs. 5,36,44,550	Rs. 7,16,250	Rs. 5,29,23,300	Rs. 1,42,33,426	Rs. 1,05,26,488	Rs. 72,495	Rs. 2,74,78,631	Rs. 5,23,11,040
March 31	Madras	87,11,190	4,64,970	82,45,210	26,60,786	2,01,13,584	...	17,28,404	43,89,190
"	Bombay	5,92,95,810	62,95,960	5,29,99,850	1,40,70,557	...	...	2,25,35,209	5,67,19,300
"	Allahabad	41,46,330	2,13,250	39,33,080	19,94,289	...	...	11,03,291	30,97,580
"	Lahore	71,48,390	1,71,370	69,77,010	41,66,433	...	...	27,00,037	68,66,470
"	Calcut	16,55,640	1,01,820	15,53,820	13,09,541	...	...	1,00,059	14,09,600
"	Trichinopoly	7,21,120	1,31,090	5,40,040	4,47,931	...	...	1,00,059	5,47,990
"	Vizagapatam	3,76,720	33,870	8,42,850	2,65,391	...	...	1,00,059	3,65,450
"	Nagpore	22,87,160	6,19,960	16,67,200	6,72,468	...	...	5,47,902	12,20,370
"	Kurrachee	41,17,460	23,78,820	17,38,640	13,01,234	...	...	27,00,106	40,01,340
"	Akola	12,96,630	5,44,460	7,52,170	7,50,840	...	...	...	7,50,840
	Total	14,34,00,990	1,17,21,820	13,16,79,170	4,18,72,896	3,06,40,022	72,495	5,90,93,757	13,16,79,170

Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta,
April 3, 1872.

(Signed) HUGH SANDEMAN, Head Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

April 5.—No. 4,539.

Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in Circulation of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in April), to Europe, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. R. Drake, sub deputy opium agent, of Tirhoot, for three months, from May 15, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. G. H. Damant, assistant magistrate and collector, Dinapore, for twelve days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test at the examina-

tions which will be held in Calcutta in July next. Mr. F. J. G. Camp bell, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, in charge of the sub division of Jumooie, for three months. Mr. J. Blumhardt, extra assistant commissioner of Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for three months. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, in charge of the sub division of Khulneah, for two months. Mr. R. Pereira, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, for six months. Mr. R. P. Jenkins, C.S., reported his departure from India on April 1. Mr. J. Mackenzie, of the unconvanated service, reported his departure from India on March 30. Mr. A. F. Watson, executive engineer, 4th grade, Berhampore division, for two years, to Europe. Mr. Watson is also allowed preparatory leave for fifteen days. Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, officiating judge of the Small Cause Court and subordinate judge, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from March 29. Mr. W. J. Bramly, district and sessions judge, Allygurh, one month's subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. T. Martin, collector of customs, Jhansie division, two months' leave, with effect from Feb. 29. Dr. C. Planck, sanitary commissioner, North-Western Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 25. The Rev. G. D. Symonds, B.A., chaplain of Bareilly, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 1. The Rev. A. Ramsay, M.A., chaplain of Nowgong, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 1. Mr. J. M. Rutherford, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 1. Mr. K. E. Symons, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Brevet col. E. Atlay, C.B., R.H.A. (F brigade), overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. S. Higginson (D battery D brigade), to Nynce Tal, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Asst. surg. G. Whitley (O battery F brigade), for four months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Quartermaster T. Briggs (F brigade), overland, from date of embarkation. Ridingmaster W. Williams, 11th hussars, by troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. P. K. L. Beaver (23rd brigade R.A.), for fifteen months, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs. Quartermaster J. Robinson, 2nd battalion 1st foot, by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. W. Kane, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Paymaster J. J. Bailey, by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. A. Grant, 2nd battalion 21st foot, by troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. B. Bethune, 37th foot, instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. O. W. Hill, 58th foot (adjutant), to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. Scougall, 96th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of quitting regiment, on private affairs. Brevet lieut. col. G. A. Galloway, late 1st European Bengal light cavalry, doing general duty at Meerut, to Landour and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brevet col. G. Strangways (doing duty at Meerut), Bengal infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D., to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major F. Turnbull, M.D. (in medical charge 24th N.I.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Col. D. Gaye (late E. Brigade), R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ridingmaster F. Moore, 4th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. H. Thurnburn, to Australia and New Zealand, for six months, from March 28; the leave granted in G.O.C.C. Jan. 22 is cancelled from March 28. Capt. (local lieut. col.) J. A. R. Mead, No. 4 battery 24th brigade R.A., from March 21 to April 6, to proceed to Bombay. 2nd captain C. Crosthwaite, inspector in gunnery, 19th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieutenant W. L. C. Gordon, E battery 18th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. B. S. O. Hewitt, No. 5 battery, 5th brigade, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Surgeon major J. K. Carr, M.D., 5th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation at Bombay. Surgeon W. R. Steuart, 19th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ridingmaster T. Ritchie, 8th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Captain F. W. Kane, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. M. Robinson, 1st battalion 14th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. H. Cobbe, 1st battalion 17th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Qmr. J. Fallon, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Paymaster de P. de P. O'Kelly, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieut. R. H. Martin, 21st hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ridingmaster H. B. Germany, 21st hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. W. J. Tibbs, 1st battalion 11th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. Mitchell, 3rd battalion 60th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. C. G. B. Martin, 65th foot, inspector of musketry, to Nynce Tal, from April 15 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Brevet col. H. C. Adam, staff corps, doing general duty at Fyzabad, to Nynce Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. R. Auldjo, staff corps, doing duty at Sealkote, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. G. W. C. Plowden, staff corps, brigade major, Jullunder, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. R. S. Robertson, staff corps, brigade major, Umballa, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it (this cancels leave granted March 13). Brevet col. W. R. Cunningham, Bengal Inf. (doing general duty at Umballa), to Simla, Mussoorie, and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct.

15, on private affairs. Capt. C. F. Thomas, 1st wing subaltern 6th N.I., to Cashmere, Simla, and Darjeeling, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. J. E. W. Howey, attached to the 34th N.I., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, late 3rd European L.C. (commandant 7th Bengal cavalry), to hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major F. J. Craigie, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 1st N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major H. St. G. Tucker, of the late 29th N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. H. C. G. Lassalle, of the general list, infantry, assistant commissioner, Mhairwarrah, for eighteen months, embarking at Bombay. Capt. C. E. D. Branson, of the general list, infantry, for two years. Surg. J. F. Loughheed, 21st foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. M. E. Brunner, 26th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. A. J. Roberts, 44th foot, to England. Captain W. N. Manners, 60th foot, for one month. Lieut. H. A. H. Ward, to Bombay, for one month, thence to England for fifteen months. Lieut. the hon. E. A. H. A'Court, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. C. V. Hassall, 89th foot, to England. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, for four months. Lieut. col. J. E. L. Willows, Bengal S.C., to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, to Darjeeling, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. E. A. Fraser, Mussoorie light cavalry, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15 to study Persian. Lieut. col. R. B. Dundas, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major T. M. Shelley, late 11th N.I., to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Staff surg. J. Munday, to England. Surgeon E. Taylor, to Bombay, for one month.

Bombay.

MILITARY. EXCHANGES.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. A. Phipps, 2nd batt.; Lieut. P. A. J. H. Johnstone, 3rd batt.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Sind Frontier Field Force.—Dated March 21, making the following arrangements in the 30th regt. N.I. (Jacob's rifles), v. Lieut. col. Mainwaring:—

Major Bell to offic. as comdnt., Major Mills as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. Humphrey as wing officer, and Lieut. Smith as qrmr., in addition to his own duties.

2nd Foot (1st Batt.)—Regimental order, dated March 6, directing Lieut. Dunne to act as interpreter to the regt., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Webster.

24th Regt N.I.—Regimental order, dated March 23, directing Major Tanner to offic. as comdnt., and Capt. Grant as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Col. Hewett, tempy. comdg. Deesa brigade.

25th Regt. N.I.—Regimental order, dated March 29, directing Major Eales to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Withers as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, with effect from 15th idem, v. Lieut. col. Fairbrother, proceeded on leave.

MEDICAL.

ASHER, Surg. J. G., M.D., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from Feb. 1 last.

COLLUM, Surg. major W., is perm. to retire from the service from the 8th inst., on the pension of £156 per annum. April 4.

USSHER, Asst. surg. J. H., 109th foot, is app. to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*, April 5.

WATERS.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm Asst. surg. G. Waters in the app. of civil surg. at Bushire, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEFALCATIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, April 8.—No. 275.—It has been brought to the notice of H.E. in Council that grave irregularities in matters of account have prevailed in the Executive Commissariat Office in Bombay for some years past. The successive officers have habitually rendered false cash accounts. They have kept large cash balances in hand, in opposition to express orders; and have concealed the fact, by excluding large sums (received on Government's account) from the cash account rendered to the military accountant, and by keeping a separate account of these sums, of which the account department had no knowledge.

H.E. in Council attributes no fraudulent motive to the officers: but, whether they were culpably ignorant of the falsity of the accounts and statements to which they put their names, or whether they persuaded themselves that some seeming convenience justified such fictions, or whether any sacrificed his own duty to the desire to avoid exposure of his predecessors, the fact remains that, month by month, for above eight years past, they have signed false certificates of having no cash balance in hand, whilst, in opposition to express standing orders, they had large balances, which on one occasion amounted to as much as Rs. 99,000.

The Commissary General and the Controller of Military Accounts, in a joint report on this subject, say:—"No amount of instruction can obviate irregularities such as those brought to notice, which have arisen, not from any defect in the rules affecting the duties of commissariat officers, but from carelessness on the part of those concerned, and total disregard

of the regulations with which they must have been well acquainted. The most effective remedial measure we can suggest is that the officers of the department should each and severally be made to understand that Government have taken such serious notice of the irregularities and neglect of duty as should prevent any neglect on their part in future."

This being the judgment of the head of the department, and H.E. in Council being satisfied of its justice, comment on the facts above stated is unnecessary.

The living officers who have been thus guilty are:—Col. A. W. Lucas, Major L. M. Davies, Major M. W. Willoughby, Major C. F. Keays, Major G. S. Mignon, and Capt. A. Phelps.

Misconduct in the foregoing respect has, of course, led to many further errors and irregularities; and one of these especially demands notice.

Whilst Major G. S. Mignon was in charge of the office, a bag containing Rs. 9,304 was stolen from the chest in which the irregular balances of cash were kept. The following is recorded by Captain Mignon himself:—

"The head accountant is to blame for not having actually seen the money placed in the chest as usual; but excuses himself in that he was extremely busy at the moment in drafting a letter under my instructions; he is, nevertheless, responsible for his omission; but there is not a shadow of suspicion resting against him in the matter. I have ordered him to make good the deficiency in the chest, which will be done in a day or two."

Thus Major Mignon made his accountant, whose pay was Rs. 200 a month, pay a fine of nearly four years' salary, because, whilst occupied in work under Major Mignon's direction, he overlooked a usual precaution. Yet slight reflection would have shown to Major Mignon that his own misconduct in keeping such large sums in hand had alone made such a theft possible; and this misconduct was not an oversight like the accountant's error, but a persistent disregard of orders concealed by such means as have been already stated.

The acceptance of the preposterous penalty without remonstrance, and its prompt discharge, point to a common interest to prevent any knowledge outside the department of the existing abuses.

What further notice should be taken of Major Mignon's conduct of his duties in this and in certain other cases now under inquiry will be considered when that officer returns from furlough.

With regard to the other officers named above, the Commissary General has been instructed to report his deliberate opinion of the degree of blame attaching to each officer concerned in grave irregularities as regards certain other matters: and, therefore, until H.E. in Council has before him that report, showing how any and each of these officers is affected thereby, H.E. in Council defers passing a final judgment respecting them.

SANITARIA.—MATHERAN.—It is notified that there are at Matheran six furnished quarters for the convenience of sick officers who may be sent for change of air. Officers not on medical certificate and civilians will be permitted to occupy these quarters on conditions of their being vacated when required for the accommodation of sick officers. The scale of rents is as follows:—

		For each set of Quarters.	
		Monthly.	Quarterly.
Subaltern	...	Rs. 15 0 0	Rs. 0 8 0
Captain	...	20 0 0	0 12 0
Field officer	...	45 0 0	1 8 0
Non-military	...	60 0 0	2 0 0

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. S. Iredell, staff corps, quartermaster 20th N.I., for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure in April. Lieut. S. Carter, staff corps, adjutant 4th regiment N.I. (rifles), for two years, from date of departure in April. Lieut. colonel E. L. Taverner, staff corps, settlement officer, Sind, for twelve months, from the date of the sailing of the last steamer in May, or the first steamer in June. The furlough granted to Major Melliss, staff corps, executive engineer, Poona and Kirkee, by G.O. No. 127, dated Feb. 19, will commence from the date on which that officer may embark. Col. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal staff corps, resident in Nepal, for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Lieut. col. H. R. Wroughton, Bengal staff corps, officiating deputy assistant commissary general, first class, for two years. Surg. R. Mantell, M.B., of the Bengal medical establishment, for two years. Col. R. Phayre, C.B., staff corps, aide de camp to the Queen, for eight months. Major general W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., is permitted to return to Europe, under the regulations. Surg. J. F. Straker, Bombay medical establishment, for two years, from date of departure in April. Capt. E. C. Corbyn, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years. Colonel J. W. Saunders, Bengal infantry, commandant 3rd Goorkha regiment, for twenty months. Capt. R. P. Fox, 11th hussars, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure. Lieut. H. Coghlan, 21st hussars, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure, fit for duty with troops. Asst. surgeon W. R. Kynsey, E battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. G. F. Guyon, 1st battalion 18th foot, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. A. H. Turner, 2nd battalion 25th foot, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure. Lieut. H. M. E. Brunner, 26th foot, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure. Lieut. C. Michell, 3rd battalion 60th foot, from date of embarkation, for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. Hon. E. H. A'Court, 85th foot, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, from April 1 to April 30, to remain in Bombay. Capt. E. D. Way, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure. Asst. surg. J. H. Ussher, M.B., 109th foot, per troopship, via the Cape, from date of departure, fit for duty with troops. Lieut. C. A. Owen, 2nd L.C., from March 1 to March 4, in extension.

Lieut. col. G. F. Hogg, 27th N.L.I., to Clifton, from March 30 to April 28. Lieut. col. J. H. Reynolds, 17th N.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) L. W. Penn, c.b., R.A. (No. 7 battery 6th brigade), to England, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Col. J. C. Graves, c.b., 3rd regiment L.C., to the Hills, from date of departure, for one month. Major (local colonel) J. D. Montmorency, 59th foot, commandant general depot, from April 2 to May 1. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, to remain in England for four months, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. A. P. Chesshyre, staff corps, wing officer, 16th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. With reference to G.O.C. No. 189 of the 16th ult., the preparatory leave therein granted to Colonel Bushe, 59th foot, will be from April 4 to May 3, instead of the dates previously stated. With the sanction of Government, Magazino Sergeant J. Hagan, ordnance department, is granted a year's furlough.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 7.

18th Hussars.—B. D. Müller, Queen's cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Andrews, retired; May 8.

20th Hussars.—J. H. Sewell, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Beattie, retired; May 8. Surg. J. P. Cunningham, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; April 13.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. M. L. Porter to be 2nd capt., v. R. H. Robertson, who resigns his commission; May 4.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B., to be colonel comdnt., v. Gen. W. R. Ord, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. L. J. Gallwey to be col., v. R. G. Hamilton, removed from the corps as a general officer; Capt. and Brevet major G. E. L. Walker to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Gallwey; April 12. Capt. W. A. Frankland, from h.p., to be capt., v. Brevet major Walker; April 26. The temporary commission as lieut. of H. V. H. Davis has been made permanent; Jan. 8, 1870.

1st Foot.—Lieut. B. E. Mitford retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. H. C. Hogg receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Bombay staff corps; May 8.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. C. R. E. Cresswell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; May 8.

8th Foot.—W. C. F. Field, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Emerson, prom.; May 8.

10th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. Short retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; May 8.

12th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Sawyer receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; May 8.

14th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Dwyer retires on full pay; Capt. J. D. Fitzell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. W. C. Barne retires upon tempy. h.p.; C. W. Ravenshaw, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Whidborne, retired; May 8.

20th Foot.—J. E. Jameson, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. A. Woolley, retired; May 8.

21st Foot.—Lieut. T. O. Wingate has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; March 15.

37th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Abbott receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; May 8.

38th Foot.—Capt. St. J. E. Daubeny, from 109th foot, to be capt., v. W. W. Sherlock, who exch.; E. H. H. Montresor, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hackett, retired; May 8.

109th Foot.—Capt. W. W. Sherlock, from 38th foot, to be capt., v. St. J. E. Daubeny, who exch.; May 8.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. E. T. W. Dunn retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; May 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. major W. G. Watt to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; May 8.

Staff surg. T. G. FitzGerald, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be staff surg. major under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; April 13.

Asst. surg. H. C. Herbert, M.D., from 40th foot, to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major J. Rambaut, M.D., who has retired upon h.p.; Staff Asst. surg. L. White, M.B., resigns his commission; May 8.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. and Brevet capt. P. Murray, of the Bombay unattached list, to be capt. on the Bombay unattached list; April 11.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotion to take place consequent on the death of Major gen. G. Gambier, c.b., R.A., viz.:

Capt. J. G. Harkness, 5th foot, to be major; March 30.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. W. R. Ord, R.E., who died April 11:—

Lieut. gen. M. Williams, col. comdnt., R.E., to be gen.; April 12.

Major gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B., R.E., to be lieut. gen.; April 12.

Col. R. G. Hamilton, R.E., to be major gen.; March 6, 1863; such antedate not to carry back pay prior to April 12, 1872.

Major T. W. Cator, h.p., late 76th foot, to be lieut. col.; April 12.

Capt. F. Pocklington, 5th foot, to be major; April 12.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. G. B. Mellersh, royal (late Bombay) art.; Lieut. col. T. B. Gibbard, royal (late Bombay) art.; March 25.

Lieut. col. G. W. Patey, 56th foot; April 11.

Apothecary W. Wilson, Bengal med. estab., to have the hon. and local rank of asst. surg.; May 8.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. and Brevet major J. Grimston, late R.A., has been perm. to commute his retired allowance; April 13.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—At Rampart, Row, April 12, wife of S. Abraham, son.

BARNARD—At Bombay, April 21, wife of Lieut. J. Barnard, senior barrack master, son.

BELLELLI—At Tank Bunder, Mazagon, April 19, wife of P. Bellelli, son.

BLUNT—At Colaba, April 19, wife of W. A. Blunt, H.M.'s Customs, twin daughters.

BOURNE—April 16, wife of W. G. Bourne, dist. traffic superint. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, son. [twin boys, still-born.]

BRAGANZA—At Indore, April 12, wife of P. F. Braganza, Govt. Telegraph, survey, daughter.

CARDOSO—At Kurnool, April 1, wife of H. O'C. Cardoso, Madras revenue survey, daughter.

CHAPMAN—At Simla, April 18, wife of R. B. Chapman, son.

FALCON—At Rungpore, April 9, wife of A. B. Falcon, Bengal C.S., daughter.

FLEMING—At Calcutta, April 8, wife of N. Fleming, son. [daughter.]

FOX—At Poona, April 6, wife of Capt. Fox, 56th regt. (Pompadoours), son.

GORDON—At Jalandhar, April 8, wife of L. Gordon, son.

JENKINSON—At Mussoorie, April 13, wife of E. G. Jenkinson, B.C.S., son.

LANGER—At Calcutta, wife of F. Langer, son.

LEE—At Agra, April 15, wife of J. G. Lee, civil engineer, daughter.

MILLIE—At Calcutta, April 12, wife of W. J. Millie, of Chittagong, son.

MOSELEY—At Calcutta, April 15, P.W.D., wife of T. H. Mosley, son.

NOYES—At Agra, April 10, wife of D. E. H. Noyes, assistant engineer, D.P.W., daughter.

NURSE—At Beypoor, April 9, wife of J. H. Nurse, son.

ROGERS—At Bombay, April 11, wife of A. M. Rogers, Presidency surg., son. [daughter.]

SEARLE—At Vellore, April 12, wife of Major A. T. Searle, staff corps, son.

SMITH—At Bombay, April 15, wife of M. M. Smith, locomotive dept., G.I.P. Railway, son. [10th regt., son.]

SPOULE—At Ootacamund, April 10, wife of Capt. H. M. Sproule, H.M.'s staff corps, son.

TEED—At Deolalce, April 7, wife of T. Teed, Queen's Bays, acting sub. asst. comy. gen, son.

THEOPHILUS—April 18, wife of T. Theophilus, clerk Tract and Book Society, Bombay, son.

WESTROPP—At Wurgaum, Belgaum dist., April 11, wife of Major G. R. C. Westropp, asst. political agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta country, son.

WILKINSON—At Bombay, April 19, wife of C. Wilkinson, son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—RUSSELL.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, April 16, Knightley G. Burne, to Mary E., daughter of Col. W. C. Russell, R.A.

CRONAN—CROKER.—At Madras, April 15, Thomas Cronan, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ensign and dep. asst. comy. J. Croker.

DESOUZA—GREIFF.—At Patna, April 9, Anthony Desouza, to Clara A., daughter of the Rev. J. E. Greiff, B.M.S.

NEWTON—O'BRIEN.—At Chinsurah, April 9, Herbert W. Newton, to Margaret E., daughter of the late E. O'Brien.

STAPLES—BAPTISTE.—At Calcutta, April 10, J. E. E. L. Staples, to Josephine H., daughter of the late J. Baptiste, Government pleader, Bhaugulpore.

SEETUL—MOHUN.—At Allahabad, April 9, William Seetul, head master Lucknow Mission School, C.M.S., to Paulina Mohun.

DEATHS.

BANERJEE—At Banda, April 11, H. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee, aged 1 year.

BISHOP—At Meerut, April 14, William F. C., son of Col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal army, aged 8 months.

BOONE—At Nagode, April 15, son of Capt. Boone, M.S.C.

CLINTON—At Madras, April 15, Edmund Clinton.

COOKSON—At Shillong, April 9, Lieut. col. S. B. Cookson, Bengal S.C., commandant 43rd Assam light infantry, aged 48.

CORRIGAN—At Lahore, April 14, Aileen G., daughter of S. S. Corrigan, aged 10 months.

CRAWFORD—At Umballa, April 15, Henrietta M., daughter of Thomas Crawford, M.D., dep. insp. gen. of hosps, British forces, Sirhind division.

CUNNINGHAM—At Lahore, April 11, Edward D. Cunningham, aged 3.

D'CRUZ—At Calcutta, April 11, Marian, wife of H. L. D'Crux, asst. military dept., account branch, aged 42.

GODFREY—At Ootacamund, April 12, Grace J. R., daughter of Capt. A. Godfrey, Madras staff corps, aged 4.

GORDON—At Jalandhar, April 8, Halkett McLeod, son of Lewis Gordon.

HANLON—At Butee, April 9, George A., infant son of G. Hanlon.

HARRIS—At Berhampore, April 15, Charles J., son of Mr. Harris.

HEWETT—At Mazagon, April 12, Edith J., infant daughter of J. Hewett.

LUNELL—April 12, S. W. Lunell, supt. Govt. Bakery, Fort, aged 50.

OGILVIE—At Rawul Pindee, April 8, Helen M., infant daughter of Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie.

PARKER—At Lahore, April 8, Astley W., son of E. W. Parker, Judge of Small Cause Court, aged 15 months. [9 months.]
PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, April 14, Ethel E., daughter of Mr. Phillips, aged
REID—At Fyzabad, March 19, Francis J. M., son of Lieut. col. J. Reid, Bengal staff corps, aged 12.
ROBERTS—At Bombay, April 13, G. A. Roberts, aged 56.
ROBERTS—At Belgaum, April 16, Charles L., infant son of Capt. C. P. Roberts, R.A. [missariat dept., aged 9.]
SMITH—At Vizagapatam, April 13, Louisa, daughter of C. Smith, Com-
STANLEY—At Bangalore, April 16, Col. H. Stanley, Bombay army.
STRETCH—At Hurda, April 11, Charles B. H., infant son of F. Stretch.
WAKEFIELD—At Umballa, April 10, A. S., infant son of W. S. Wakefield.
WILLOUGHBY—At Marine Lines, April 13, Helena, infant daughter of Major M. W. Willoughby, staff corps.
WOLSELEY—At Delhi, April 15, Garnet R. F., infant son of Capt. G. W. Wolseley, station staff officer.

Official Papers.

MILITARY WORKS.

(Gazette of India, April 13.)

H.E. the Governor general in Council, having resolved to place the military works at all the chief stations occupied by troops of the Bengal Presidency directly under the control of the inspector general of military works, acting under the immediate orders of the Government of India in the P.W.D., has authorised a rearrangement of circles of superintendence and executive division. This rearrangement will be held to have had effect as far as possible from April 1, and will be subject to revision after a year.

2. The officers named below for the several charges will take up these duties as soon as possible. In some cases it may not be possible to do so immediately, and in such cases the Local Governments concerned are requested to allow present arrangements to continue in force till the new organisation can be established.

3. The upper subordinates are not named in this notification. Their names and postings will be published hereafter, and meanwhile they will as soon as possible take up the duties under the orders of the inspector general of military works, present arrangements continuing until this can be carried out.

4. The work under the inspector general is divided into two main classes, maintenance and construction, and circles have been formed for each. The maintenance charges are ordinary permanent public works charges, and those for construction are extra, depending upon the special work of new construction in hand. This construction work will be under the supervision of a chief engineer. The details of a rearrangement are notified below, and the officers named are transferred to the establishment of the Inspector general of Military Works under the direct control of the Government of India, and posted as indicated:—

Chief Engineer—Col. A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., who will be graded as chief engineer 2nd class.

Assistant to the Chief Engineer—Capt. C. M. Browne, R.E.

FIRST CIRCLE.

Major W. S. Trevor, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade. Headquarters, Calcutta.

Ordinary.

Executive Division—Fort William. Out-stations—Dhullundur, Hastings, Kidderpore, Cossipore, Allipore, Diamond Harbour, Ballygunj, and Calcutta offices. Engineer and Staff—Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade; Mr. M. King, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Capt. A. O'Berne, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Barrackpore. Out-stations—Dum Dum, Ishapore, Duckinsur, Pultah, Chinsurah, and Hazareebagh. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. col. F. J. Davies, exec. engr., 1st grade; Rammessur Nath, asst. engr., 1st grade; and Mr. R. N. Umkies, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Darjeeling. Out-stations—Jalpigoree, Buxa, and Silligoree. Executive Engineer—Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

SECOND CIRCLE.

Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., offic. supt. engr. Head Quarters—Allahabad.

Ordinary.

Executive Division—Dinapore. Out-stations—Benares and Chunar. Executive Engineer—Mr. F. Fitzjames, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Executive Division—Allahabad. Out-station—Cawnpore. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. G. T. Maitland, S.C., exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. W. R. Barker, asst. engr., 3rd grade.

Executive Division—Lucknow. Out-stations—Fyzabad and Seetapore. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, exec. engr., 1st grade; Mr. A. Valentine, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. A. G. Reid, asst. engr., 3rd grade.

Executive Division—Sangor. Out-stations—Puchmurree, Jubbulpore, and Nowgong. Executive Engineer—Mr. G. P. Doyle, exec. engr., 2nd grade.

THIRD CIRCLE.

Lieut. col. L. Russell, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade. Head-quarters—Meerut.

Ordinary.

Executive Division—Agra. Out-stations—Muttra and Futtoghur. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. A. J. Bell, exec. engr., 4th grade; Capt. F. Rose, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Meerut. Out-stations—Delhi, Deyrah, Landour, Roorkee, Saharunpore, and Chukrata. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. W. H. Beckett, exec. engr., 3rd grade; Lieut. T. O. Wingate, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Lieut. J. F. Garwood, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Morar. Out-stations—Fort Gwalior and Jhansi, Executive Engineer—Mr. W. H. Parker, exec. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Bareilly. Out-stations—Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Nynsee Tal, Raneekhet, Almorah, Loohoooghat, and Petoseghur. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. A. C. Padday, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. J. Robinson, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. J. Norman, asst. engr., 1st grade.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, offic. superint. engr. Head-Quarters—Umballa.

Ordinary.

Executive Division—Umballa. Out-stations—Kurnaul and Loodiana. Executive Engineer—Capt. E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Dugshaie. Out-stations—Kussowlee, Subathoo, Solun, Jutogh, and Simla. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. M. A. Alves, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade; Lieut. D. Oliver, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Jullundur. Out-stations—Kangra, Dhurmsala, Phillour, Dalhousie, Bukloh, and Baloon. Executive Engineer—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 2nd grade, in temporary charge.

Executive Division—Ferozepore. Out-stations—Mooltan. Executive Engineer—Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. exec. engr.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

Lieut. col. J. J. Hume, S.C., offic. superint. engr. Head Quarters—Rawul Pindee.

Ordinary.

Executive Division—Lahore. Out-stations—Mean Meer, Umritsur, Govindgurh, and Sealkote. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. G. Pettitt, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Rawul Pindee. Out-stations—Jhelum, Murree, Abbottabad, Attock, Lawrencepore, and Campbellpore. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. D. C. Walker, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. A. Ricketts, asst. engr., 3rd grade.

Executive Division—Peshawur. Out-stations—Nowshera, Cherat, and Murdan. Executive Engineer—Capt. T. C. Manderson, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

Capt. G. P. de P. Falconnnet, R.E., offic. superint. engr. Head Quarters—Allahabad.

Extra for Special Works.

Executive Division—2nd Allahabad. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. W. F. Richardson, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade; Lieut. G. T. Plunkett, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—2nd Sangor. Out-station—Puchmurree. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., exec. engr., 4th grade; Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Nowgong. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. J. W. Henry, 3rd grade; Mr. E. LeLievre, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Fyzabad. Executive Engineer and Staff—Lieut. col. J. Dawson, S.O., exec. engr., 1st grade; Lieut. D. McLeod, asst. engr., 1st grade.

SEVENTH CIRCLE.

Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., offic. superint. engr. Head-quarters—Moradabad.

Extra for Special Works.

Executive Division—Cawnpore. Executive Engineer and Staff—Col. A. F. Baird, S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade; Lieut. W. H. Browne, S.O., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—2nd Raneekhet. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. J. Birney, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, asst. engr., 3rd grade.

Executive Division—Raneekhet Road. Executive Engineer—Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, exec. engr., 4th grade.

Executive Division—2nd Chukrata. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. D. Ward, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade; Mr. W. Eckstein, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—Chukrata-road. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. J. W. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd grade; Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—Moradabad. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. A. T. Fraser, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade; Lieut. J. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

EIGHTH CIRCLE.

Major Limond, superint. engr., 2nd grade. Head Quarters—Rawul Pindee.

Extra for Special Works.

Executive Division—11, Upper Sirhind. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. W. H. Davis, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—12, Dalhousie. Out Stations—Road to Plains. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. H. F. Blair, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. W. H. Johnson, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—13, Ferozepore. Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. C. A. Sim, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. W. B. Bromley, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Executive Division—14, Mooltan. Executive Engineer and Staff—Mr. W. B. Harington, exec. engr., 2nd grade; Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Executive Division—15, Rawul Pindee. Out-station—Murree (temporarily). Executive Engineer and Staff—Capt. W. B. Holmes, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade; Mr. T. Lobb, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. J. E. Hilton, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Lieut. G. D'A. Jackson, G.L., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

C. H. DICKENS, Col., R.A., Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was resumed on the expenditure for the Civil and Criminal Courts of India. The police of the presidencies occupied first attention. The expenditure for the police of Calcutta was £21,000; Bombay, £17,000, against £20,000 Madras. At Madras the establishment of a new police force with military attributes in 1866 had proved an effective substitute for twelve regiments of the native army which had been disbanded.

Mr. Fawcett questioned the fact, and said that although the Madras army was reduced by twelve regiments as stated, yet the army had been so reinforced with Europeans that it was now as large as ever.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton) said the committee had better not be drawn into the general question of army cost, as the subject before them was civil and not military expenditure. It was quite unadvisable to go out of the *rota*. Mr. Fawcett acquiesced, and

The next matter examined into was the marine expenditure. The total expense of the marine establishment it appeared was set down in the budget of 1870-71 at £475,072, or, inclusive of the home charges, £759,700. The total charge in 1856-57 was £709,700. The general expenditure for 1870-71 happened to agree with that of 1856-57; but notwithstanding great changes in the establishment had taken place. The Burmese flotillas and the Indian navy had been abolished; a new flotilla had been introduced on the Indus, and the Bengal marine system been remodelled. The cost of the dockyards was now about £45,000. Great changes had been quite recently effected in the port of Calcutta, but the accounts connected with the alterations and improvements were not at hand.

When the committee came to inquire into the cost of ships of war and flotillas it was ascertained that there were several anomalies. For instance, first it appeared that there was an unnecessary charge for keeping up State yachts used exclusively by lieutenant-governors, but who might more economically go upon their tours by taking passages in ordinary vessels, if bent on indulging their "travelling propensities." The object of the Indus Flotilla was, it appears, to facilitate the communication between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Punjab; but it was asked by Mr. J. B. Smith whether a State flotilla was necessary when the communication could be kept up more economically by means of the flotilla of the P. and O. Company. The reply was that the route of the company's flotilla was more limited than that of the Government vessels. With regard to one of the ships doing "local duty" so-called, it was explained that it was for the service of the consul at Bagdad; but it was not made clear that it was necessary to keep up a ship of war merely to carry the consul. A similar objection was raised to putting a ship at the service of the Commissioner of Scinde. The inquiry next proceeded as to the expenditure on ships of war in Bombay harbour, the Persian Gulf, &c., which were the substitutes for the old Indian Navy. This subject has been previously fully discussed, but was now renewed for the sake of getting at better accounts than had been presented before.

The Chairman asked what might be the benefit accruing from supplanting one Indian Navy by another selected from the fleets of the Royal Navy? Mr. Harrison could not tell; he could answer another question. The ironclads for the protection of the Bombay harbour were manned at the cost of the Bombay Government; the men did not all belong to the Royal Navy. The officers, however, were nominated by the Admiralty. This point, it should here be mentioned, was settled at a previous meeting of the committee, in answer to questions put by Sir J. Elphinstone, the explanation being the same as the above. The chairman, alluding once more to the absence of the necessary accounts to verify statements, some further questions put to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gay concerning the financial gain or loss that may have accrued on the abolition of the old Indian Navy resulted in its being ascertained that the witnesses could give no exact information on the matter. However, from certain items of expenditure called over for 1870-71, it appeared that the saving effected must have been small, seeing that the present cost of the marine establishment of Bombay was, on the whole, almost the same as it was before the abolition of the Indian Navy.

Towards the conclusion of the short sitting, after considerable inquiry and repeated cross-examinations of the witnesses had taken place, Mr. Ayrton said so little had been explained regarding the marine expenses of Bombay in detail, that the disposal of the large sum of £241,000 for 1870-71 against £275,600 in 1856-57 could not be ascertained without a balance-sheet. [This was promised by the witnesses, and also other accounts.]

On Friday Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was resumed, touching the police establishment and marine establishments. Nothing materially important was elicited with respect to the police system. It appeared that throughout India there is a large force of semi-military and armed native police. There is now also a railway police force, for which the railway companies are charged three-fourths the cost, and Government the other one-fourth. The police acts specifically on Dacoitism, and probably has contributed to the

now almost complete extinction of Thuggism. The entire police force is under the management of the Government. It does not appear to be an overpaid body. The European commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors are moderately-paid officials. Bengal pays, in comparison with the other Presidencies, for more police covering a given area; owing to the fact that there is a large establishment of revenue police officers, the collectorates or districts are more numerous subdivided in Bengal than in Madras or Bombay, and to each collectorate there is a police establishment for the protection of the revenue. It had once been under consideration to fortify the police stations of the Presidencies, &c., but the idea had been abandoned. The whole police system of India went under revision in 1861, much to the benefit (it appeared) of the political, social, and commercial interests of the country.

The next subject taken up was the cost of education in all India, and, although nothing anomalous in the system was proved, yet some interesting information was given relating to the growth of popular education in India, to which we propose to return next week. The last subject dealt with at Friday's sitting was the ecclesiastical establishment of India.

Miscellaneous.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the latest exports of Bullion to India per the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Candia*, April 25, Gold, Bombay, £16,810; Ceylon, £500; Madras, £704.

MR. GASPAR, a successful candidate at the Indian Civil Service competition, who was afterwards disqualified on medical grounds, has been refused by the Court of Queen's Bench a *mandamus* to oblige the Civil Service Commissioners to grant him another medical examination. The applicant complained that between the first examination, when he passed, and the second, when he was rejected, he spent two years in study for the service.

THE DYCE SOMBRE CASE.—Judgment was given on Saturday by the Judicial Committee in the case of General Forrester, M.P., v. the Government of India, relating to a sum of about half a million sterling. General Forrester had married the widow of Mr. Dyce Sombre, who claimed under the estate of his mother, the Begum Sombre. There were two appeals, the Badshapore case and the arms suit. In the former the appeal was dismissed, and in the latter allowed. Each party was to pay its own costs.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The directors of the Land Mortgage Bank of India have issued their report. They state that the improvement in the bank's position has been of a decided character, although in some respects it has fallen short of their anticipations. Satisfactory progress has been made with the tea estates, and the increase of the reserve fund to £20,000 is regarded as highly favourable. No further call is or will be necessary, and all financial requirements to the end of the current year have been fully provided for.

THE LUCKNOW PRIZE.—It is now fourteen years since Lucknow was taken, or retaken, and those who were at the capture have not yet received the third instalment of prize money. This prize, like the "Delhi" prize, was to be paid in three instalments. Something could be said about the "Delhi" prize, but let it rest; the three instalments promised, if not exactly the sum due, were paid; surely, however, we may ask, why do not our soldiers get the remaining few shillings of the "Lucknow" prize, which would be a great boon to some of them. It is a disgrace to any department that its officials should look with placid satisfaction at the accumulation of dead men's shares.—*Broad Arrow*.

STATE OF THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.—The question of the Indian exchanges is now discussed with much interest, owing to the belief that we are on the eve of receiving remittances of gold and silver from India. At present, the exchanges are not sufficiently low to admit of such remittances on commercial grounds, but there is every prospect that the Government of India will have to remit to this country to the amount of the drafts which the India Council have been in the habit of selling in London. So far, this year, there has been remitted to India about one million a-month in specie, and £1,200,000 in Council Bills. There is now no movement of specie thither, and, of the £600,000 in Council Bills offered last week, only £2,500 were sold. Should this state of things continue, it would seem that the India Government may have to remit to London at the rate, temporarily, of 1½ million a month.

RIFLE SHOOTING—A NEW TARGET.—As many of the readers of the *Mail* are interested in rifle shooting, they will hail with some satisfaction, at least on the score of humanity, a perfect and harmless substitute for pigeon shooting; namely the artificial or Gyro pigeon, invented by Mr. G. G. Bussey. A public trial of the invention was made on Tuesday last at the Museum of Fire Arms, Peckham. The Gyro pigeon consists of a piece of metal shaped somewhat like the revolving part of the screw of a steamer, and designed to act on the principle of an Archimedian screw. This is attached to a little instrument which causes it to rise and gyrate through the air. Like a pigeon, its course is eccentric, while it often rises a hundred feet, returning home like the Australian boomerang.

rang. The rifle shooter takes up his position 15 feet from the trap, and at a given signal the bird whizzes into the air, offering a fair mark, not too difficult, though it involves considerable skill in the hitting. From the thorough success of the trial on Tuesday, and the good shots made, Gyro-matches may fairly be looked upon among future fixtures, for although thorough sportsmen may prefer the slaughter of real pigeons for the sake of "Le Sport," officers and soldiers practising with the rifle may just as well become good shots with the Gyro pigeon or the target as with live pigeons.

UNEQUAL MEASURE.—On Monday we said that the Indian Government will have to account for the different measure of censure passed upon Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth in regard to the execution of the Kookas. Mr. Cowan is very properly dismissed, while Mr. Forsyth is merely transferred from one commissionership to another. Mr. Kinnaird's inquiry last evening was not satisfied, but we hope he will, in due time, persevere. Mr. Cowan, the deputy-commissioner, executed forty-nine Kookas, and Mr. Forsyth, his superior officer, on arriving and taking command slew sixteen more. The Indian Government holds these executions to have been unnecessary; they were, therefore, criminal. It is suggested that the different measure meted out by the Indian Government is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Forsyth is a member of the "covenanted" service. Plain English people have no notion of the strength of the caste spirit among Anglo-Indians. Not long ago a traveller in India was told by some covenanted officials that they were very sorry they "couldn't know" his distinguished college friend in the Indian Education Department because he was "uncovenanted," and we are informed that on board the P. and O. steamers the ladies of covenanted officers display a truly Brahminical adherence to this unworthy spirit of caste.—*Echo*.

DEATH OF GENERAL PENNEFATHER.—General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died at his official residence on Thursday morning. The gallant General, in the early part of his military career, saw much service in India, for which he was made a Companion of the Bath, and afterwards an aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was with Sir Charles Napier through the Scinde campaign, commanded the infantry brigade at the battle of Meeanee, when he was shot through the body, and was present at the destruction of the fort of Imaumghar. When the Crimean war broke out, in 1854, he was placed in charge of a brigade in the 2nd Division. At the battle of Alma his horse was twice wounded. He was with the army during the siege of Sebastopol, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Inkerman, and aided in the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th October. For his distinguished service he was made Colonel of the 46th Regiment in 1851, in 1855 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, a Commander of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and in 1867 was created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. For some years he was chief of the Northern district; in 1856-7 the forces at Malta were placed under his control; and from 1860 to 1865 he commanded the troops at Aldershot. On the death of Field-Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, in September, 1870, he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital. The late General obtained his first commission as ensign in January, 1818; became Lieutenant February 20, 1823; Captain, November 5, 1825; Major, March 22, 1831; Lieutenant Colonel, October 18, 1839; Colonel, June 19, 1846; Major-General, June 20, 1854; Lieutenant-General, November 12, 1860; General, May 9, 1868; and Colonel, 22nd Foot, February 13, 1860.

CLAIMS OF ENGINEER AND ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—The extraordinary delay which has occurred in the issue of the warrant for improving the position and prospects of Engineer and Artillery officers has, not unnaturally, given rise to all sorts of sinister doubts and speculations. We believe we may state confidently for the information and comfort of those who take the blackest view of the affair that the delay is not to be attributed to the Machiavellian operations of the opponents of the measure, but simply and solely to the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the satisfaction of the claims of the Engineer officers. If we are not mistaken, the Artillery warrant has been ready for signature and issue for some time; but a true military feeling points to the necessity of the two warrants stepping off together with the left foot, and marching past rigidly dressed in line. The feeling is based, no doubt, upon sound principles. At the same time it must be admitted that the satisfaction with which the announcement of Mr. Cardwell's important concessions has been welcomed has been somewhat marred by this delay in their realisation. It is unfortunate that the Engineers could not more promptly make up their minds what their legitimate claims really amounted to. Considering the years that they have been urging those claims, it might be thought that they have had time enough to come to a decision upon the subject. If, however, it be true, as we have been informed, that the delay has been occasioned in part by a blunder of the actuaries, which was unfavourable to the Engineer subalterns, then our remonstrances must be directed elsewhere. But, in any case, it remains matter for regret that a good measure should, from one cause or another, have been so long postponed. We understand that it is intended to place the Engineers on a level as regards promotion, &c., with the Artillery, and to readjust the ranks as may be necessary three years hence.

This will necessitate the immediate promotion of several subalterns of Engineers, and we are very glad to hear it. Few men work harder or more zealously at their profession, and few men deserve promotion more. We trust that the warrants and accompanying gazettes will appear very shortly.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.—The following lately appeared in the *Times*:—"Sir,—The lamentable loss of life and property which is telegraphed as having occurred at Madras on the night of the 1st inst. will, it is hoped, have the effect of directing the attention of the India Office to the want of any shelter for vessels on the treacherous Coromandel coast. It is now four years since a committee appointed by the Madras Government (and on which I served) reported that in their opinion a breakwater at Madras could and should be constructed, and they recommended that an engineer from England should be sent out for the purpose of corroborating or controverting their conclusions. Mr. Robertson, C.E., was accordingly deputed to report on what are facetiously termed the "harbours" of India; and I saw the other day that he had written to the Government of India that if such and such conditions were true of the surf and currents of Madras, then a breakwater could be made for about the sum estimated by the Government Committee, and the safety of the shipping frequenting the Madras Roads would thereby be secured. But Mr. Robertson does not say why he did not, by personal and careful inspection, satisfy himself that nature has thrown no insuperable engineering difficulties in the way of the construction of a harbour of refuge at Madras. My object is not, however, to throw the least discredit on Mr. Robertson, but simply to call attention to the fact that while engineers are 'reporting' and Governments 'considering,' the tribute of life and property due by man's neglect is being regularly collected by the storms in the Bay of Bengal. Twice a year, in May and November, the change of the monsoon involves the greatest risk to all craft trading along the inhospitable eastern coast of India, and neither at Madras nor anywhere else is there any port to which vessels can run for shelter. I know that India is a long way off, and that in the turmoil of home politics its claims have small chance of being listened to. But I appeal to you, Sir, to help those who cannot well help themselves. It surely is time that about the oldest settlement in India should have some attempt made to render its anchorage safe in all weathers, or that, at least, we should be authoritatively informed that British engineering skill is powerless to cope with the dangers inseparable from the exposed coast of Madras. I may mention that for the defence of Madras in a time of war the proposed breakwater commended itself to our best military authorities, while the revenue from the shipping taking advantage of its shelter was, on a moderate calculation, estimated to yield sufficient to provide for keeping the harbour, and to give besides a return of at least 5 per cent. on the money invested. I trust, Sir, that you will find space for the insertion of this letter, and that it will meet the eyes of some of those with whom it rests to solve the too-long delayed question of providing a safe harbour for the not unimportant city of Madras.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A MADRASSEE.—London."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, May 7.—**THE KOOKA INSURRECTION.**—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House the papers relating to the late Kooka insurrection in India; and if he had any objection to state to the House the grounds of Mr. Cowan's dismissal from the Civil Service of India, and of Mr. Forsyth's removal to another province.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I will lay the Kooka papers on the table after they are complete. Mr. Cowan has, I presume, been dismissed, and Mr. Forsyth removed, for their conduct in the Kooka affair, but the despatches explaining the decision of the Government of India have not reached us, and cannot reach us for some time, the telegraph anticipating the mail by nearly a month.

PERSIA.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the nomination of a successor to Mr. Alison, the recommendation of the Diplomatic Committee of last year would be taken into consideration in whichever Department of State the Persian Mission might be.—Lord ENFIELD: Lord Granville is not prepared to restrict the choice of a representative of her Majesty at the Court of Persia to any particular class of public servants; that choice, when occasion arises, must be determined by various considerations; and the general interests of the Empire will, Lord Granville considers, be more safely provided for by leaving that choice in the hands of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With these views, Lord Granville has submitted for her Majesty's approval the name of a gentleman who has been for many years conversant with the country, politics, and affairs of Persia.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—Colonel BRISE asked the Secretary of State for War whether candidates for commissions in the army whose names were on the list previous to the Royal Warrant of July last, but who had not passed any examinations, would have any precedence over those candidates whose names might be sent in at any time previous to the competitive examinations; and if there was to be selec-

tion for competitive examinations, upon what principle the selection would be made.—Mr. CARDWELL: No precedence will be given to any one in the competitive examinations, except as the result of proficiency. There will be no selection, but everything will be free, in the same manner as in the competition at Woolwich.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 9.—INDIAN COUNCILS DRAFTS.—Mr. M'ARTHUR asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State for India in Council had authorised an arrangement withdrawing for four months, without notice, the fortnightly issue in London of council's drafts on the Indian Presidencies, hitherto depended upon by merchants in their trade operations; and, if so, why public competition had not been invited in order that the best means might be secured, and the merchants made aware of the intended change in financing decided upon by the Indian Government authorities.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said the Secretary of State in Council had authorised nothing of the kind, and that tenders would be received as usual, according to advertisement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 10.—IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said, in reply to Sir C. WINGFIELD, that the attention of the Government had been called to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the treatment of immigrants in British Guiana, wherein irregularities in the recruiting of coolies in India were brought to notice. The Secretary of State was in communication with the Government of India and the Colonial-office on the subject.

LOCAL TAXATION IN INDIA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF stated, in answer to Sir D. WEDDERBURN, that the Bombay Government had for local purposes imposed a tax on incomes of £5 a-year and upwards. The impost was laid on merely for temporary purposes, and would be worked with the greatest care.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE IN INDIA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF told Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE that the Government had under consideration the question of granting retiring pensions to officers in the educational service in India.

INDIAN FIELD OFFICERS.—Mr. G. DUFF explained to Col. BARTLELOT that the Government of India had submitted a scheme having for its object the reduction of a number of unemployed officers, but there was no desire to dispense with the services of such efficient officers as might be at present employed.

A MILITARY GRIEVANCE.—Colonel NORTH gave notice that on the 7th of June he would bring under the consideration of the House the claims for compensation of five batteries of Royal Horse Artillery which had been sent from India early in 1871 under circumstances which involved them in great pecuniary loss.

ALBERT AND EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (INQUIRY) BILL.—In answer to Sir J. GRAY, Mr. CAVE said it would be advisable to postpone the further progress of this Bill until the amendments which it was proposed to insert in the Government Bill had been placed upon the paper.

India Office.

May 11, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Alexander, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. C. Lawrence, Staff Corps; Surg. J. B. Collison; Lieut. W. T. Stuart, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, Staff Corps; Surg. major F. Turnbull; Sub Conductor G. Richards; Capt. H. S. Ruxton, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Major W. G. Ward, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. Elliot, Staff Corps; Major H. L. Prendergast, R.E.; Lieut. col. J. Stubbs, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. G. Cumming, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. E. Erskine, Cav.; Major A. P. Chesshyre, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Le Breton, Staff Corps; Surg. N. Hopkins.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Duckering, 6 mo.; Col. E. Thompson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. H. F. Codrington, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHITTY—The wife of Lieut. col. Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Brighton, May 7.
STEPHENS—The wife of Major G. N. Stephens, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Rumwell-hall, Taunton, May 4.

TAYLOR—The wife of Col. W. Wilkinson Taylor, Commandant 5th Regt. Bombay Native Light Infantry, of a son, at Kensington, May 8.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTONE—LLOYD.—Capt. James Johnstone to Emma M., daughter of the Rev. S. Lloyd, at Sutton Coldfield, May 2.
LAW—COTGRAVE.—Edmund C. Law to Emily M., daughter of Lieut. col. Cotgrave, late of the Bombay Horse Artillery, at Somersot, May 2.
WRIGHT—BEAUMONT.—William Wright to Ellen M., daughter of Col. Beaumont, late of the Madras Army, at Cornwall, May 2.

DEATHS.

BUCKHANAN—Madeline E., daughter of Colonel James Buckhanan, 4th Madras Cavalry, at Brighton, aged 11 years.
JOY—Capt. Robert A. Joy, late 7th Madras Regiment, Staff Officer at Chingleput, at Maidstone, May 8.
MACDONALD—James Horsburgh Macdonald, late Lieut. col. Bengal Art., Colonel 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and J.P. for Surrey, at Dulwich, aged 66.
OSBORNE—Capt. David Osborne, British India Steam Navigation Company, lost at sea in the steamer *Ispahan*, off the coast of Bretagne, in February, aged 29.
STOKES—Henry J. W. Stokes, Madras Army, at Bayswater, April 29, aged 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 3. Str. Zeno, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Queen of the Ocean, Colombo; Gladstone, Tuticorin; Ellen Bates, Calcutta; Victoria Cross, Bombay; Wild Rose, Calcutta; Mangalore, Calcutta; City of Richmond, Calcutta; str. Atholl, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—4. The Douglass, Calcutta; Prince Regent, Bombay; Ghazeeport, Calcutta; str. Richmond, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—9. Daphne, Calcutta; Beaumare, Calcutta.—7. Str. Virago, Bombay; Grand Duke, Calcutta; Great Victoria, Calcutta; Ellen Bates, Calcutta.—8. Hereford, Calcutta; Latona, Colombo; Sir Walter Scott, Bombay; Tenassarim, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—9. Gitana, Calcutta; Berar, Madras; Sydenham, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

May 3. Golden Fleece, Calcutta; Star of Persia, Calcutta; 'Sea Chief, Galle; Mandarin, Akyab.—4. Gertrude, Calcutta.—6. Lady Rowena, Calcutta.—7. Seal-kote, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—8. Cesarewitch, Calcutta; Alchymist, Colombo; str. Atalanta, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Atilla, Galle.—8. Gosforth, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, May 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For DUMFRIES.—Dr. Dundas, Capt. Pritchard, Dr. Fashin, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Wallis, Miss Millie Rogers, Asst. Surg. Stewart, Mrs. Hawkins. For MADRAS.—Capt. LEITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Cumber, and Mrs. Woolcott. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. D. Winds, and Mrs. F. Worsley.
Per str. Mooltan, May 13.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Staff surg. Ashton, Mrs. Field.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Sumatra, Calcutta to Dundee, April 14, 13 S., 9 W.
Queen of the Lakes, Clyde to Bombay, March 15, 6 S., 20 W.
No. 2,150, 4th dp., Calcutta to London, April 24, 42 N., 26 W.
Alexandra, from Calcutta, April 9, 13 N., 35 W.
Aliquis, Colombo to London, April 21, 25 N., 38 W.
Uncle Charles, Swansea to Galle, March 6, 28 S., 84 E.
Velocity, Calcutta to London, Feb. 24, lon. 28.
Southern Belle, London to Colombo, April 4, 11 N., 20 W.
Umwoh, Zanzibar to London, March 30, 38 (?) N., 21 W.
Clifton Belle, Calcutta to Dundee, April 3, 4 N., 24 W.
Vondel (?), Newport to Aden, Jan. 4, 22 S., 29 W.
Heros, Cardiff to Ceylon, Jan. 6, 22 S., 29 W.
P. J. D. E., Liverpool to Calcutta, March 19, 2 S., 22 W.
Jacques Cartier, Liverpool to Zanzibar, March 16, 1 N., 28 W.
Helen Denny, Maulmain to the Clyde, April 6 or 8, 18 S., 4 E.
Edwin Fox, Cardiff to Madras, March 19, 1 S., 18 W.
Ellen Bates, Calcutta to Dundee, April 30.
Edinburgh, Calcutta to Clyde, Feb. 26, 25 S., lon. 24.
Nora, Penang to London, April 26, 44 N., 25 W.
Baghdad (s.s.), for Colombo, &c., April 30, 30 miles S.E. of Cape St. Vincent.
Canute, Liverpool to Bombay, April 25, 18 N., 26 W.
Jason, London to Calcutta, March 21, 23 S., 33 W.
Victoria Cross, Calcutta to Dundee, March 24, 1 N., 20 W.
Garibaldi, Newcastle to Aden, April 1, 1 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Glensannox (s.s.), Copello, from London to China, put into Cowes, May 8, with slight derangement of machinery. She will proceed on the first opportunity.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Cappel, and Mrs. Richardson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. F. R. Francis, and Mr. Mason.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Sullivan.

MAY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Nonkes.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Arathoon.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Rainey.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir C. and Lady Van Straubenzee.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Forster.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Times* remarks that there is no real approach to representative institutions in India, but some commercial members sit at the

Council Board, and not one of these was found to say a word for Sir Richard Temple's proposal to continue the income-tax. Nor did the civilian members, who know the people and their feelings thoroughly, venture to sustain Sir Richard Temple's extraordinary statement, that the exemptions proposed in the present Budget would remove "whatever remnant of complaint may still exist." The irritation in the native mind will not be removed by Sir Richard Temple's assurance that the burden, with all its vexatious incidents of assessment and collection, brings, after all, but a trifling sum into the Exchequer. From 1860 to the present time, it is stated that this tax, in its varying forms, has yielded about £13,500,000, or an average of a little more than one million sterling per annum. Is this a result for the sake of which an impost that excites the passions, and alarms the cupidity of every native should be maintained?

The absorbing interest of Sir Richard Temple's Budget, both for India and for England, is centred in his proposal to maintain the income-tax. That impost, which was levied two years ago on all incomes exceeding £50 a year, was only levied last year on incomes over £75—a change which reduced the number of contributors from 480,000 to 240,000, and diminished the receipts by £150,000. This year the further exemption of incomes under £100 will lower the number of contributors to 180,000, and subtract £63,000 from the receipts. The rate of charge remains at two pice in the rupee, or a little over one per cent.; but the natives, knowing how readily the rate was raised two years ago to 3½ per cent. and how easily the scale of exemptions may be lowered, will not believe that a tax involving so much trouble in assessment and collection, and causing the Government so much odium, is retained merely to bring in half a million a year. This is little more than one per cent. on the revenues of the Indian Government, and the natives are justified in supposing that it is not for such a trifling sum machinery so elaborate and so costly is retained. Sir Richard Temple hardly disguised his belief that the tax should be held in reserve, which is just what the natives dread. This policy of keeping ready the machinery of taxation may suit an European State, where the people are not unaccustomed to fluctuations in the demands of Government, but it is absolutely at variance with all the habits of the Conservative Asiatic.

THE BOMBAY INCOME-TAX.

The *Telegraph* observes that Mr. Grant Duff's answer to Sir David Wedderburn on Friday night affords tolerably convincing proof that the local administration of India have bettered the instruction imparted by the Supreme Government's example. Three years ago taxation became the order of the day. Not only did the highest authority decree that all the Indian world should be taxed, but every petty municipality raised revenue by various modes, and chiefly by octroi duties. The ryot paid land tax, beside that a local cess, and in addition tolls and duties on his produce when he carried it to market. But what is now done in Bombay? The local Government actually levies income-tax from everybody who receives fifty rupees—that is, five pounds per annum! The plea is that the agricultural interest has hitherto borne the bulk of the burden. But if that were true, it does not justify the levy of a tax on such paltry incomes. In Bombay itself the grain, which is the coolie's staple food, pays octroi; the copper imported to feed a flourishing local industry is also burdened with a duty; timber and glue and sugar also figure in the local tariff. The addition of a tax on incomes as low as fifty rupees forms a heavy burden, since it reaches the great bulk of the labouring classes. It is an example of that mania for taxation which is epidemic among Indian Governments, bidding fair to undermine the foundations of British rule. A certain independence has been accorded to the local administrations; but if they use it to spread the plague of taxes, the remedy will be worse than the disease. Imagine an income-tax which should touch the Dorsetshire labourer! That is the equivalent of this Bombay law.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 23.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 17.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.	
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 1s.	
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 9d.	
NEWSPAPERS.	
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.	
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.	
BOOKS AND PATTERNS.	
Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.	
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.	

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ to 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ to 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	101½ to 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½ to 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96½ to 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½ to 97
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	96½ to 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101½ to 102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	98½ to 99
4½ per Cent. of 1873	98½ to 99
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	98½ to 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	108½ to 109

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	...	...	205 to 207
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	110 to 110½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	102½ to 103
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	96½ to 97
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	108 to 108½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	108½ to 109
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	102½ to 103
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	100½ to 101
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	103½ to 104
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103½ to 104
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	103½ to 104
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...	...	...	103½ to 104
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100½ to 101
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	21s. to 26s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	106 to 107
Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	...	106 to 107
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	...	107½ to 108
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	107½ to 108
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	...	107½ to 108
East Indian ...	100	...	107½ to 108
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	107½ to 108
Ditto (new) ...	12	...	107½ to 108
Ditto ...	6	...	107½ to 108
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	...	91 to 92
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	...	106½ to 107
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	...	95 to 97
Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	...	106 to 107
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	...	101 to 102
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	...	106½ to 107
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	...	107½ to 108
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	...	106½ to 107
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ...	all	...	7½ to 8
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	...	15½ to 16
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	...	24½ to 25
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	...	85 to 86
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	...	45 to 46
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	...	182 to 185
British Australian ...	all	...	9½ to 9
British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	...	11½ to 12
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	...	10½ to 11
China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	...	8½ to 9
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	...	11½ to 12
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	...	12½ to 13
Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	...	18 to 20
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	...	8½ to 9
Ditto 3 per cent. preference ...	all	...	11 to 12
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	...	9 to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	20	...	38 to 40
Assam Tea Company ...	all	...	6 to 6½
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	...	5½ to 5
Do. New ...	4	...	15 to 17
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	...	20 to 22
Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	...	7 to 7½
East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	...	35 to 40
Jorhaut Tea Company ...	20	...	103 to 105
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	...	7½ to 8
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	75	...	1 dis. to par
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	...	56 to 58
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	...	1 dis. to par

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

It has been determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council that, in the EXAMINATION for ADMISSION into this COLLEGE intended to be held in JULY, 1874, and in all future Examinations, no CANDIDATE will be ALLOWED to COMPETE who shall, on the 1st of the Month, have attained the Age of TWENTY. For the Examinations in 1872 and 1873, the maximum limit of Age will remain, as at present, at Twenty-one.

India Office, 23rd April, 1872.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held on MONDAY, May 27th. Chair to be taken at One o'clock precisely.

By Order of the Committee,
F. HANDLEY, Sec.

King-street, St. James's, May 9th, 1872.

W. F. THOMAS and Co.'s PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

PRIZE MEDALS:
Paris, 1855. London, 1862. Paris, 1867.

SEWING MACHINES for ALL DOMESTIC WORK. SIMPLE and NOISELESS. SINGLE THREAD, by hand, £2. 15s. Registered Shuttle, Lock Stitch, £4. 4s. On Stand, £5. 10s.

SEWING MACHINES for TAILORS, £10. Very light, for DRESS and MANTLE MAKERS, £8. 6s. and £10.

SEWING MACHINES for SHIRT and COLLAR MAKERS, £8. 8s., £10, and £12.

SEWING MACHINES (WAX THREAD) for SADDLERS and BOOTMAKERS, £40.

SEWING MACHINES for SAIL and BAG MAKERS, £25 and £35.

LOCK STITCH, work alike on both sides.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 29; Agra and Madras, April 27; Calcutta, April 26.

ON Friday, the 26th April, Lord Northbrook landed at Bombay under the usual salutes from the men-of-war in harbour. A picturesque crowd of Europeans and natives dressed in all kinds of costumes, including the simple waistcloth, greeted his arrival and reception by the Governor and his Commander-in-Chief. After an introduction to two or three native chiefs, and a fresh salute from shore, his Lordship drove off through long lines of soldiers and inquiring natives to the Government House. A ball in the evening given by Sir S. Fitzgerald was followed by a visit next day to the Crawford Markets, which, in his Lordship's opinion, surpassed anything he had seen in London. After going over the Elphinstone Estate works and admiring the new public buildings, he drove in the evening to hear the Band and get heartily cheered by a number of enthusiastic Parsees. A state dinner finished that day's work. On Monday, the 28th, he was to unveil the Statue of the Queen, which the late Gaikwar of Baroda presented to the city of Bombay. The ceremony was to be as grand as troops in full dress and a royal squadron in harbour could make it. One element of display however would be lacking, for the present Gaikwar had somehow found himself unable to attend.

THE Flying Squadron, consisting of six fine war-steamers, an unusual sight for the people of Bombay, anchored in the harbour a few days before Lord Northbrook's arrival. The officers were specially invited to the ball at Government House, and some of them "assisted" at the State dinner. On the 30th they were all asked to meet Sir S. Fitzgerald at a ball given by the members of the Bombay Club. Lord Northbrook by that time was far on his way to Allahabad. Even the crews of the vessels have been hospitably entertained by the citizens. It was understood that, instead of visiting Ceylon and Eastern India, the Squadron would return from Bombay to the Cape by way of the Mauritius.

THE Madras Government have succeeded in getting the sanction of the Supreme Government to an outlay of Rs. 120,000 for a Camp of Exercise next cold weather at Bangalore. There is some talk of a similar camp for the Bombay Presidency, somewhere between Mhow and Ahmednuggar, but as yet the subject has not emerged from the region of mere talk.

MR. ARBUTHNOT, acting Governor of Madras, has been trying to soothe down the alarm and indignation caused in that presidency by the India Office Despatch regarding the Uncovenanted Service. He declares that, in excluding all but "natives" from the chance of entering that service through the old local inlets, the Duke of Argyll could not mean to exclude any one born and domiciled in the country, whether European or Eurasian. All that his Grace meant to do was to bar the way to those young men who, despairing of success in competition, go out to India to pick up what employments they can from the local governments. It may be so, but we cannot say that any such meaning could be gathered from the Despatch; and even thus its terms are only made a little less hard than before. Why should objection be taken to young men trying their fortunes in India, and what better guarantee is there in the India Office than in Calcutta or Madras, for the impartial distribution of patronage?

MR. COCKERELL has resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Paul, Officiating Advocate-General, has been appointed to the Bengal Council. On Mr. Mansfield's approaching retirement from the Executive Council of Bombay, he will be succeeded by Mr. Alex. Rogers, whose place of Revenue Commissioner will be taken by Mr. Lestock Reid. Mr. Tarrant of the Madras Bar has been appointed Acting Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor at Madras, much to the indignation, it seems, of the Madras Bar, to which he has only lately belonged, and where indeed he has never held a brief.

"AN Intercepted Letter" published in the *Times of India* contains some curious revelations, for the truth of which the editor of that journal is ready to vouch. It seems that about the middle of March the head of the Patna Police received from his colleague at Ghazipore a letter declaring that the latter had reason to believe in the existence of a deep-laid Mohammedan plot to massacre all Europeans on the night of the 18th March. The plot, he learned, had been concocted by the Suni Mussulmans, who threatened to destroy all the Wahabis also if they refused to join in it. This letter was shown to the Commissioner of Patna, who laughed at what he considered a foolish figment, declaring that the Mohammedans of Patna had never been more peacefully disposed than at that moment. Unluckily other letters of the same tenour had been sent out to other stations from the Police Office at Ghazipore. A general panic seems to have been the result. Police officers warned their subordinates, and called on the military authorities to provide against the threatened danger. Sir Henry Tombs however, who was then commanding at Allahabad, declined to make any move until he had consulted the Commissioner of Patna. The latter gave him much the same answer that he had given to the head of the Patna Police. According to the letter-writer, the Commissioner Sahib was so enraged at these absurd rumours, that he "burst his garments." The matter being reported to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, they gave the police-officers a sharp scolding for their credulity. Meanwhile however the panic had spread from

Ghazipore to Calcutta and from Allahabad to Simlah. Ladies began to pack up their goods, and some of the women and children in out-stations set off for places guarded by Europeans. The best of the joke was that the Mohammedans themselves were frightened by the stir they had unwittingly caused, and looked on the precautions taken against them as mere excuses for some dreadful revenge to be taken by the *Sahib log* for the murders of Mr. Norman and Lord Mayo. The idea of forcing the Wahabis to join their orthodox brethren in a plot against the English reaches the height of absurdity; but our laughter is checked by strong misgivings of the mischief which the frequent recurrence of these panics must produce in a country like India, and by the satire which this one seems to suggest on the efficiency of our Indian police.

A NATIVE newspaper tells a story which, if true, might help to account for the slow progress made by Indian railways towards paying their expenses. It appears that a native travelling from Lahore to Umballa wanted three tickets, for himself, his brother, and an old woman of their party. He was told, however, that each traveller must get his own ticket. He pleaded for leave to take one for the woman also, who could not be expected to show herself in public; but the clerk was inexorable. This however was not all. On giving him the ticket the clerk refused to give him any change for his money, and bade him get it from the banker outside, who charged three pice discount in the rupee. So the poor man took his three rupees outside, losing a penny or so upon them; he then took a ticket for himself, his brother followed his example, and they got a third man to take a ticket for the old woman. Railway officials are apt to play strange freaks on helpless people, especially in India where the white man feels himself the master; but if the writer of this story has not been labouring under some gross illusion, we can understand why so many Indian railways still pay so small a dividend out of their actual receipts.

ACCORDING to the Census returns of last February the population of Bombay amounts to 646,636 souls, or not many thousands more than the number recorded twenty years ago. As the actual increase for years past has been very great, so also must have been the inaccuracy either of the former or the latter reckoning. At first sight the miscalculation would seem attributable wholly to the earlier period; but the *Bombay Guardian* gives a reason for extending it to the later also. The natives, we are told, "have a superstitious dread of answering questions about their families, and will understate the number for fear lest some member be taken away by death." From what we have elsewhere heard however, we guess that the superstition has another if not more rational side to it. Numbers of natives looked upon the Census as a prelude to new taxation. A prudent fear for their pockets might therefore account for many omissions in the late returns.

WITH reference to the knighthood conferred on Mr. A. D. Sassoon of Bombay, some of the Bombay journals bring forward the name of another eminent citizen, whom they not without reason consider worthy of the same honour. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney has long been famous in his own country for his princely charities, some of which have lately been noticed in these columns. He is said to have expended twenty lakhs of rupees—£200,000—in building or endowing asylums, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and colleges, besides the sums he has contributed to every subscription-list got up for charitable purposes. So great a benefactor deserves well of the State.

THE income-tax is not the only fiscal blunder which Anglo-Indian statesmen have to remedy, if they care for the interests of sound economy as well as those of the taxpaying millions. Our valued correspondent, "T.," has more than once drawn attention to the cruel absurdity of levying too large an excise duty on so prime a necessary of life in India as salt. In his last letter on this subject—published in the *Mail* of April 29—he appealed with special force to the difference between the consumption of salt in native States like Bhurtpore, and the consumption in our own territories. If it be true that more salt per head is consumed in countries where the tax is lighter, than in Upper India where the tax comes to about £9 a ton, what better argument can be offered against the retention of the present rates of duty, which not only encourage smuggling and press unfairly on the poorest classes, but tend directly to injure the

health of man and beast within the limits of the Indian customs line? It is not a question, as our correspondent rightly shows, between an excise and a customs duty, but between a high rate of duty which defeats its own object and a low rate which would bring in quite as much to the Exchequer, if not eventually more, at the least possible pressure on the health and comfort of all who pay it. Even in the interests of trade a lower duty would work best, whether by encouraging the home manufacture or inviting larger imports from Liverpool. Now is the time, while India's cash balances are about twice as high as they need be, to reduce the duty to the lowest figure consistent with her financial requirements. A rupee a maund all over India would probably in the long run pay better than the three rupees now levied from the Punjab to Central India, while the gain in health and comfort to millions of poor people living on a few rupees a month would be incalculable.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE in his Budget Speech seems to have at length discovered for himself that the Indian Revenues are less elastic than he and many other people were wont to deem them. Seeing that in fifteen years they have risen from thirty to fifty millions, a much greater proportional increase than that of our own revenue, we might, at first glance, be tempted to question the soundness of his conclusion. But elasticity has its limits which, in India's case have no doubt been reached already, to say nothing of the difference between taxing one's own countrymen and the inhabitants of a conquered realm. In truth, if we insist on making India pay out of yearly revenue for public works which are elsewhere defrayed by loans, we must look out betimes for new sources of income to replace or eke out some of the old. A writer in the *Times* of Thursday last proposes to substitute for the condemned Income-tax one or more of the following—a Tobacco-tax, a Succession Duty, a tax on Marriage Expenses, a Licence Duty on Servants, an Inhabited House Duty, and a Sugar Tax. The last-named, we imagine, condemns itself in view of the revenue already reaped on salt from "the mass of the population." To call sugar a "luxury" in a land where it serves as food for beasts as well as men is to our thinking a strange misnomer. We might as well call salt a luxury. As for a House Duty, the dwellers in towns have that already for local purposes, and already pay directly or indirectly more than enough to the Imperial Treasury. A small duty on servants, beyond a certain number, might bring in a fair revenue from the wealthier classes, if it could be collected easily and without extortion. Of a tax on weddings, we can only say that we dislike the look of it, for many reasons. The tax would not keep down the extravagance usual on such occasions, but would simply transfer a fraction of the outlay from one object to another, while it would seem to the natives a piece of wanton meddling with their dearest social and religious habits. A small tobacco-tax would bring in a considerable revenue, but here again we are met by the hardship of taxing another article of universal consumption which in India can hardly be called a luxury. Something however might perhaps be made of it, if the duty on the cheaper kinds of home grown tobacco were so low as to make no sensible difference in the amount consumed. The Succession Duty again sounds well enough, if the principle of it could only be applied without oppression to a people whose laws of property and inheritance differ so widely from our own. But there lies the rub.

A CURIOUS paper on cholera and its relation to sun-spots was read the other day before the Historical Society by Mr. B. G. Jenkins of the Inner Temple. The author maintained among other things the existence of seven distinct cholera-nests, all lying on or near the Tropic of Cancer at equal distances from each other. Of these the most important is that in the delta of the Ganges, two others being to the east of China and the north of Mecca. From these seven centres as many atmospheric streams, each 1,400 miles broad, flow, said the lecturer, in a north-westerly or a south-westerly direction, not always at the same time nor with the same intensity. The cholera outbreak of 1817 was quoted in proof of this double course, and the manner of its progress compared with that of last year's outbreak in Russia, with its pause last winter and its renewed march a few weeks ago through Poland. Europe in short is considered liable to attacks from two great sources, India and Arabia, the northern part of Europe coming under the ravages of the Indian, and the southern and western under that of the

Arabian stream. A long array of alleged facts was brought up in support of this theory, which is not more improbable than most of those now in vogue. As for the origin of this dreadful scourge, Mr. Jenkins maintains, in flat opposition to modern theorists, that "cosmic influence lies at the origin of cholera—that cholera is intimately connected with auroral displays and with solar disturbances." Like the sun-spots it is said to have shown regular cycles of rise and fall, the cycles being exactly the same as those of the solar phenomena. He is not however "prepared to say that sun-spots originate cholera." They may both be effects of some other cause, such as the action of the other planets upon the earth and upon the sun. Each planet, in coming to and going from perihelion, "produces a violent action upon the sun and has a violent sympathetic action produced within itself—internally manifested by earthquakes, and externally by auroral displays and volcanic eruptions." So much for Mr. Jenkins's theory, in illustration of which the author at any rate displayed no little mastery of facts connected with the history of the disease. As for its soundness, we must leave him to fight that question out with those who have specially studied the needful data.

AFTER a long contention between the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Lowe, the former has succeeded in carrying his nominee into the post left vacant by the death of Sir George Jameson. The new Auditor of Accounts to the India Office is Sir Charles Jackson, formerly a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and afterwards Head of the Commission for enquiring into the causes that brought about the failure of the old Bank of Bombay. From the way in which Sir Charles conducted that enquiry, and from his previous labours at home in connection with the affairs of the Brighton Railway, we think that the India Office may be congratulated on its new choice.

THE KHELAT SIRDARS.—A correspondent from Sind, who certainly ought to be well informed, assures us we are mistaken in supposing that the Khelet Sirdars are dissatisfied with the result of the late Jacobabad conference. On the contrary, the Sirdars present consented freely to the whole of Sir W. Merewether's proposals, without in any way expressing the smallest disappointment or displeasure.—*Pioneer*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Camp Nusseerabad, on Friday, March 15, 1872, No. 1,159, Private James Mains, 59th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge: Having, between Neemuch and Nusseerabad, between Oct. 7, 1871, and Feb. 7, 1872, made away with the following article of his clothing, viz., one greatcoat, valued at Rs. 12-3-9. Second charge: Having, between Neemuch and Nusseerabad, between Oct. 7, 1871, and Feb. 7, 1872, lost by neglect the following article of his clothing, viz., one greatcoat, valued at Rs. 12-3-9. Third charge: Having, between Neemuch and Nusseerabad, between Oct. 7, 1871, and Feb. 7, 1872, sold the following article of his clothing, viz., one greatcoat, valued at Rs. 12-3-9. Fourth charge: Insubordination, in having, at Nusseerabad, on Feb. 8, disobeyed the lawful command of No. 288, Provost serg. Michael Casey, superior officer, by not marching away under escort from outside the verandah of the orderly-room of the 59th regiment when twice ordered to do so by the said Provost serg. Casey. Fifth charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at the time and place stated in the preceding charge, used violence against No. 288, Provost serg. Casey, of the 59th regiment, by striking him on both arms with his handcuffs, the said Provost serg. Casey being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Sixth charge: Insubordination, in having, at Nusseerabad, on Feb. 8, when a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court-martial in the regimental cells, used insubordinate language towards Major William Hamilton Thompson, of the 59th regiment, his superior officer, then visiting the aforesaid cells, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "who the hell am I to make a complaint to, if not to you?" The above being in breach of the Articles of War. Finding: The court find that the prisoner is not guilty of the first charge. Guilty of the second charge; the court, however, finds that the value of the greatcoat is Rs. 12-3-4, and not Rs. 12-3-9, as set forth in the charge. Not guilty of the third charge. Guilty of the fourth charge. Guilty of the fifth charge. Guilty of the sixth charge. Sentence: The court sentence the prisoner, No. 1,159, Private J. Mains, 59th regt., to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years. To be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following article, viz., one greatcoat, of the value of twelve rupees three annas and four pies, and, in addition, to forfeit all right to good conduct pay and to pension on discharge, whether in respect of past or future service. The court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—Signed, R. Lacy, Lieut. col. 59th regiment, President.—Nusseerabad, March 18, 1872. (Approved and confirmed, but I remit two years of the penal servitude awarded by the court.—Signed, A. SPENCER, Lieut. gen. C. in C., Bombay.) The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency at the proper season under the charge of an escort, and will be handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the Bombay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. P. Lyons, a retired principal Sudder Ameen, at Agra, April 21. Lieut. col. H. Garden, late Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, at Hyde-park, May 6, aged 45. General J. Garnault, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Torquay, May 16, aged 77.

BOMBAY.—Asst. apoth. G. Keays, Bombay Medical Department, at Poona, April 11. Capt. J. S. Iredehl, late of the Bombay Army, at Cheltenham, May 13.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to press of matter we regret that Captain Taylor's letter must lie over till next week.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

LIFE OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

A COMPLETE biography of the late Sir Henry Lawrence was a want which his admirers have long been waiting to see supplied. Sir John Kaye's appreciative sketch of his old friend whetted more than it appeased the general appetite for such a portrait as Sir Herbert Edwardes had undertaken to present of his former chief. Sir Herbert's untimely death however at the end of 1868 left the picture but half finished. It remained for Mr. Herman Merivale to complete the task; and the result of their joint labours has just been issued to the world in two portly volumes, for the latter of which Mr. Merivale alone is answerable.* If he had not done his share of the work so ably, we might have had stronger reasons for regretting that somebody who knew both India and Sir H. Lawrence had not been entrusted with the duty of completing Sir H. Edwardes's designs. The latter, as Mr. Merivale reminds us, "had the subject by heart and could shape his work accordingly." He himself however had "the advantage of the regular advice and superintendence of members of Sir Henry's family, and (occasionally) of that of other distinguished men familiar with his career;" and if he found only an undigested mass of materials bequeathed by Sir H. Edwardes to his literary successor, it was something at any rate to have them ready to his hands, while to him will belong all the credit of having turned them to such good account.

In the first volume Sir Herbert Edwardes conducts us, in his light and somewhat jaunty way, through the earlier stages of his hero's career, down to the middle of his sojourn at Khatmandú. The Horatian maxim, *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*, seems to have been strikingly verified in the children of the tough old warrior who weathered all kinds of dangers from field and flood and his own daring, during twenty-five years of ill-requited service in India, and long survived the twofold crisis of a dreadful gale and an abscess bursting in his liver; events which fell together on a memorable voyage to Ireland in 1816. The sons of Colonel Lawrence were to prove regular chips of the hard old block, but not a little also did they owe to their excellent mother, whose sweet nature and wise counsels moulded their young lives, and left clear traces in their future conduct.

*"Life of Sir Henry Lawrence." By the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., and Herman Merivale, C.B. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1872.

As a boy, Henry Lawrence was more remarkable for fearless integrity and sweet though quick temper than for brilliant scholarship. We have some pleasant glimpses into his life at home and at Addiscombe, where he fell like a young demon upon a cadet of twice his size whom he had caught meddling with letters in his desk. Quick at resenting a wrong done to himself or others, the rough Irish lad was quite as ready to acknowledge his own fault and atone for any hasty rudeness on his part. He insisted on getting at a reason for ever process he was required to learn. For the games of his schoolfellows and the amusements of a later age he seems to have had little relish; but his moral courage and self-control were great even then, his kind acts unnumbered, and his force of character fully recognised by those who knew him best. Among these perhaps was Mr. Hudleston, an East India Director, who rallied Henry's sister Letitia on her dislike to parting with him. "You foolish thing," he said, "Henry will distinguish himself. All your brothers will do well, I think; but Henry has such steadiness and resolution that you'll see him come back a general. He will be Sir Henry Lawrence before he dies." This may have been an instance of the true word spoken in jest, but his biographer quotes the passage without comment; and Mr. Hudleston, as an old friend of the family, may well have had good reason for meaning what he said.

Fitted out by his good "Aunt Angel," Henry sailed for India in the autumn of 1822. At Dum-Dum, the Indian Woolwich, he at once devoted himself to drill and professional studies. His chief amusement was chess. From the first he took the greatest pride in his profession, but his reading embraced a wider field. His strong religious instincts drew him into the circle of which the Rev. George Craufurd was the conspicuous centre. A year later Lawrence went off with his company to play his allotted part in the first Burmese War. The tremendous hardships endured by our troops "in an unexplored country and pestilential climate" told at length on the sturdy young adjutant of artillery, who went home on sick leave in 1826 to try and shake off the dreadful Arracan fever and receive a loving welcome from all his home friends. In 1829 Lawrence went out again with health improved and a heart already given away to his cousin Honoria, his wife to be. A sister and his brother John bore him company.

The next few years of his life were spent in quiet study, until in 1833 his brother George succeeded in getting him an appointment on the Revenue Survey in the North-West Provinces. For five years he worked hard as a Surveyor, gaining that closer acquaintance with the natives of the country which he afterwards turned to such useful account. For eight months out of twelve he "pitched his tents among the people, under their trees, and by their streams." His labours in this field gave more pleasure to his superiors than to some of his comrades, who grumbled loudly at his "confounded zeal," which gave them twice as much to do as they had done before.

In 1835 the Lawrences lost their stouthearted father. Henry's grief was partly assuaged by the prospect of an early marriage with his long-loved cousin. In 1837 they met at last and were married in Calcutta. Fitter helpmates on life's journey than this pair have never perhaps existed. How well Mrs. Lawrence loved, how clearly she appreciated her husband may be seen from some of her letters in the first volume, letters remarkable for womanly grace, wifely self-surrender, and ripe breadth of culture. In the midst of his new happiness, of his survey work, and his plans for the improvement of the public services, Brevet-Captain Lawrence in 1838 learned that his troop of Horse Artillery was summoned to join the Army of the Indus about to march on Kabul. His first child had scarcely been born when he received the long-desired permission to take the field with his own troop. The retreat of the Persians from Herat however caused a reduction of the Bengal force, and Lawrence's troop stood fast at Ferozepore. At this juncture he found a good friend in Mr., afterwards Sir Frederic Currie, who got him appointed assistant to Sir George Clerk, at that time Political Agent in Loodiana. "I have helped to put

your foot in the stirrup," said his friend. "It rests with you to put yourself into the saddle."

For the next three years Lawrence had civil charge of the Ferozepore district which had but lately fallen into British hands. Besides rebuilding the town, repairing the fort, collecting revenue, and trying causes, he had to look after the troops passing through Ferozepore, supply their wants, and forward all letters to the army in Kabul. The fruits of his growing acquaintance with the native chiefs around him were published anonymously in the *Delhi Gazette* under the guise of a story called "The Adventurer in the Punjab." In another contribution to the same journal, his "Anticipatory Chapters of Indian History," he foreshadowed in June 1841 the very catastrophe which befel our troops in Kabul that same winter. Before the year's end Lawrence was on his way at Clerk's bidding to Peshawur, where a fitting helpmate was needed for Major Mackeson in the work cut out for him by the surrounding danger. In the few dark weeks that elapsed between Wild's first effort to relieve Jellalabad and Pollock's arrival at Peshawur, Lawrence did the best he could in aid of our disheartened soldiers, and in trying to spur up our wavering Sikh allies. But his best efforts could not work a miracle, and some months had still to elapse before Pollock could take up the movement in which Wild had failed.

At last however Pollock forced the Khyber, and Lawrence, who had been wonderfully active in forwarding supplies to the front, helped also to his great delight in bringing guns to bear on the defenders of the dreaded pass. Always eager for the fray, he was made still happier when, some weeks afterwards, Pollock begged him to come and take charge of his unruly Sikh contingent at Jellalabad. The part he had meanwhile been playing at Peshawar was neither easy nor agreeable. In spite of all his persuasions and remonstrances, our Sikh allies, who had helped to clear the Khyber, had grown weary of the duties entrusted to them, and bore themselves more and more insolently towards the English officers and their agents. In those few weeks Lawrence declared he had eaten more dirt than he would get out of his mouth in the next seven years. Their tone however changed at the prospect of winning a new province from the Afghans, and, sped by Lawrence's exertions, a body of Sikhs marched to Jellalabad, whither in due time he was allowed to follow them.

During the halt at that place he saw his brother George, one of the Kabul prisoners, whom Akbar had sent to treat with Pollock for the surrender of all the captives in his hands. His noble offer to go back in his brother's stead, an offer backed up by his noble wife, was by the brother just as nobly refused. At length he himself with five hundred Sikhs had the supreme delight of sharing Pollock's advance to Kabul. Captain Lawrence and his Lahore Contingent were thanked by the English General for their good services at Tezeen and throughout the campaign; and Colonel Richmond reported the effect produced at Tezeen by "a fire of round-shot from Lieutenant Douglas's nine-pounder, ably directed by that officer and by Captain Lawrence." Soon after the triumphal gathering of Nott's and Pollock's heroes at Ferozepore, Lawrence found himself rewarded with the post of Superintendent of the Dhera Dhoon, the lovely valley between the Himalayas and the Sewalik Hills. This post however being claimed for the Covenanted Civil Service, he took up his abode at Umballa as Assistant to the Envoy at Lahore. On Clerk's promotion to the Government of the North-West Provinces, Lawrence, it was hoped, would take his old master's place on the frontier. But the coveted post fell to another, and Lawrence had to console himself with the political charge of Kythul. Erelong however, in September 1843, a new prospect was opened out before him by Lord Ellenborough's offer of the vacant Residency in Nepál; an appointment involving light labour in a pleasant climate, the two things of which at that time he stood most in need. And here for the present we must leave him, studying the tangled web of Nepalese politics, but carefully eschewing all active interference therein.

Correspondence.

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The sensational letter of your anonymous correspondent "—" on the subject of the recently-passed Native Marriage Act will impose upon no one who knows the facts of the case; but as such persons are few in England, permit me to expose his unjustifiable misrepresentations.

1. He affirms that the Act "strikes at the root of the whole religious and social economy of both Hindoo and Mahometans," and for proof he thinks the following sufficient. "Under Hindoo law, over a great part of India a widow succeeds during her life-time to the hereditary landed property of her late husband; and hereditary landed property is actually inalienable by the children. Under this new law a man (say a Hindoo), if he becomes attached to a Nautch girl, has only to go before the Civil Judge and say he is *la mazhab*, 'without sect,' and they can be married."

A more grotesquely false representation of the provisions of the Act could scarcely have been given. Not one word occurs in them to imply that the parties marrying are "without sect," and it need scarcely be added that the Arabic phrase *la mazhab* has no place in an English Act. The theological declaration which is really required from the bridegroom and bride is as follows:—"I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Mahometan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion." These religions have already the guarantee of the State for the validity of their marriages; the intention of the present Act is simply to secure the same guarantee to the members of *all other* sects and persuasions who are willing to comply with its conditions; and all India knows that the Act was originally devised to meet the conscientious views of one special body of Indian Dissenters (whose members, by the way, are not given to marrying Nautch girls).

Nor is the easy process of uttering two words "before the Civil Judge" the all-sufficient preliminary to the marriage. The Act requires that one of the parties must give notice in writing to the Registrar before whom it is to be solemnised, and that that functionary "must be the Registrar of a district within which one at least of the parties to the marriage has resided for fourteen days before such notice is given." (Sec. 3, clause 4.) Fourteen days after the notice has been given, the marriage may be solemnised, unless it has been objected to as contravening either of the four requisite conditions, viz.:—(1) Both parties must be unmarried; (2) the bridegroom and bride must have completed the respective ages of eighteen and fourteen; (3) if either party be under twenty-one years of age, he or she must have the signed written consent of parent or guardian (except in the case of a widow); and (4) the parties must not be within certain prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity. Ample provisions are made for the hearing of any objections raised upon these points before the Civil Courts, pending which suits the marriage is of course delayed (Sections 6, 7, 8, 10). Thus much for the dangerous facility which this Act is supposed to afford to hasty or imprudent marriages. Further, the parties who have once married under this Act are prohibited from subsequent bigamy under severe penalties, "whatever may be the religion which he or she professed at the time of such second marriage" (Sect. 16). It will, therefore, avail them nothing to relapse into a polygamous faith for licentious reasons. Now is it likely that any man wishing to play fast and loose with his religion, or stimulated by mere infatuation for an adventuress, should put himself under such stringent regulations as these? How the Act would tempt the young Mahometans the writer does not even attempt to show; wisely enough, seeing that they already possess facilities for hasty marriages which they would entirely lose under Mr. Stephen's Act.

2. The writer then goes on to say that "the people, generally, will not believe" that this Act was intended for the relief of the Brahmos, but regard it as "an artful measure," designed to "break the ground for a forcible extension of Christianity by giving a premium to members of old families to declare themselves *la mazhab* [again! do "the people, generally," talk Arabic throughout all India?] without religion; in other words, half converts." Truly it must be indeed "an artful measure" for the

"forcible extension of Christianity" which begins by requiring the declaration "I do not profess the Christian religion;" while the "premium" offered to tempt a man from a polygamous faith is the binding him, under strict penalty, to monogamy! "I hear," continues our alarmist, "that the utmost possible consternation prevails among all classes of natives all over the country. Meetings have been held, and protests by the thousand got up; but it is too late." As "—" has not thought proper to mention who he is, nor from whom he received his information, we may suspend our belief in it until more definite authorities reveal where the "protests by the thousand" were got up, and on what occasions the utmost possible consternation was expressed by "all classes of natives all over the country." Concerning the proceedings in Council the writer makes the curious blunder of saying that the Act was "forced into law by a few groove-running Englishmen, against the protest of such men as John Inglis, Sir R. Temple, and others." Sir R. Temple spoke in favour of the measure, and especially combated Mr. Inglis's arguments against it. (So, too, did both the Lords Napier, and Lord Mayo's very last speech in Council was a warm defence of the Act as a long-delayed measure of justice, to which the Government stood pledged.) But accuracy of statement is evidently not "—"s forte.

Having thus attempted to defend the Marriage Act from your correspondent's unfounded aspersions, it will be proper to add that there is nevertheless one phase of it which will undoubtedly affect the prospects of Hinduism, viz., it will relieve those persons who have already lost faith therein from the temptation to conform outwardly for the sake of securing a lawful marriage. I do not see that we have any need to be ashamed of this result. If it were our duty to assist the majority to coerce the minority in those matters where Hindu faith interferes with human freedom, we ought not to have saved the Hindu widows from the flames, nor the human victims of Orissa from being cut up to manure the grain crops, nor (under the *Lex Loci*) the outcasts from loss of property. But we have done all these things as defenders of the weak and promoters of justice between man and man; and the present Act is but another step in furtherance of those sacred ends. If every measure that has been passed by the Indian Government were equally defensible, it would be well indeed both for the rulers and the ruled.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., S. D. COLLET.

A TOBACCO-TAX AND SUCCESSION DUTY FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am glad to observe that in the *Times* of May 16 the question of a tobacco-tax and succession duty for India has been reopened.

The Duke of Argyll appears to have decided against these taxes solely on the Report of the Hon. John Strachey, a member of the Governor-general's Council; there has been no public discussion. Outram's motto, "*audi alteram partem*," has been ignored.

The Hon. George Campbell, at present Governor of Bengal, pointed out twelve years ago that two millions sterling might easily be levied in India annually by a moderate duty on tobacco.

Is it impossible to bring these two statesmen to London for a month to discuss before the Financial Committee of the House of Commons the propriety of imposing a tobacco-tax? Delegates from each of the Presidencies, from the North-West Provinces, from the Punjab, from Oudh, and from the Central Provinces might accompany them.

The crudeness and instability of our measures in India are owing to the absence of public discussion. There can be no good reason for keeping our financial policy a secret.

In my letter of the 3rd March last year I pointed out that a succession duty or nuzzuranah would be in accordance with native customs, and the imposition of such a duty and of a tobacco-tax would enable Government to abolish the income-tax and reduce that on salt.—Your obedient servant, T.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall be glad through your paper to draw attention to a subject of much interest and importance to many—the high terms charged for students at the Indian Civil Engineering

College. £150 a-year is a large sum to parents with small incomes. That success in competitive examinations should be the only means of obtaining an appointment is, no doubt, right and wise; but it is hard that a young man who has talent and industry, and who has received an education which gives him every reason to hope for that success, should be debarred from offering himself as candidate for admission to the College, in consequence of the inability of his family to meet the expenses. Such is the case with my son, and with others whose only guardian is, like myself,

THE WIDOW OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The *Rangoon Mail* says that the Burmese Embassy has long been talked of. So many exaggerated reports have arisen as to its objects, its personnel, and as to who inspired the King with the brilliant ideas and so many of those reports have turned out false that the opinion had become prevalent that there was to be no embassy at all, and that this was but another of the thousand and one abortive royal schemes proposed by his Majesty of the Golden Foot. But the Embassy has started and has arrived among us, on its way as it thinks to the Court of England, under the auspices of our distinguished townsman Mr. Edmund Jones, of the Exchange Hall. And which of his officials is it that the King of Burmah has selected to represent his dignity, his honour, and his majesty, before the Queen of England and Empress of India? When we learn the answer to this question we are forced on to another query, are his peculiar qualifications meant as a fair and fitting sample of his master's mingled good and bad characteristics, or is this but another instance of the practice so constantly used by the Burmese in their relations with us, viz., always to couple with any courtesy towards our Government some insult whose significant meaning is apparently only to their own people? It is not to the purpose to inquire whether this Burman official deserved the disgrace which was attached to him, or not. But to European notions it is a strange compliment to a friendly sovereign to send to him as a special ambassador an official whom it has been found necessary to punish by the degradation of imprisonment in the common jail with irons on his legs. The imprisonment and the disgrace we do know however were considered at the time to be well deserved by the British representative, who congratulated himself very heartily that "that the Ken Woodonk has been disgraced at last," adding that "villainy such as his generally meets with his own reward." With such ambassadors it is beyond doubt that its Majesty will succeed in convincing the Government of Great Britain that he is too august a sovereign to be left to be dealt with by the Viceroy and Government of India, and that he should be at once admitted to direct relations with her Majesty in regard to all diplomatic and political matters between the two Governments.

THE CONDITION OF HYDERABAD.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the turbulent subjects of the Nizam of Hyderabad are again bringing themselves into notoriety. Under the firm hand of Sir Salar Jung, the country for the last two years has been comparatively quiet; but the difficulties of his administration remain, and are two-fold, or rather they may be grouped into two classes—the difficulties arising from the jealousy of his peers, and those, the more ordinary impediments of all Indian Governments, which are created by the character of the population. The first of these Sir Salar Jung by luck, determination, and the help of the British Subsidiary Force has encountered, and, if he has not suppressed them, has kept so far below the surface that only those acquainted with the secret history of the Nizam's capital are aware of their prevalence. But the other difficulties, those of civilising the Nizam's subjects, are two patent for any measure of tact to conceal. The population of the Nizamut, beyond the immediate precincts of the capital and the direct supervision of Sir Salar Jung, is as lawless as that of the Belooch border. But while the subjects of the Khelat chief content themselves with promiscuous warfare, every man constituting himself his neighbour's worst enemy, those of the Nizam of Hyderabad superadd to their intertribal differences a preferential dislike to the British. The Subsidiary force, the railway—in short, the British presence, however demonstrated—is eminently odious to the brawling brigands who infest the dominions. A few years ago the person of a British traveller was not secure, indeed he was marked, if not for death, for inhuman treatment, and the annals of Secunderabad supply numerous instances of the brutality of the armed loafers of Hyderabad. But somehow there came a change over the scene when Sir Salar Jung came upon it. His reputation was soon established, and has not, even in the eulogies of his friends, been exaggerated. But his power has perhaps been overrated. Sir Salar Jung is undoubtedly the autocrat of Hyderabad, but his *gudakes* does not rest upon the firm basis of a national support; it is poised

on swords, well balanced it may be, but poised on swords nevertheless, and those swords are in British hands. The *Behilla* and the Arab know this as well as do Sir Salar Jung's fellow-nobles, but they are wanting in that worldly wisdom, or that better part of valour, which persuades the Sirdars to acquiesce in the arrangement. The nobles bite their thumbs at the Minister, but keep the law on their side; the loafers make themselves criminal by overt dissatisfaction. The glamour of British prestige is—and we do not regret it—now fading away, and the real shape and features of our rule are being unveiled to the country. We gain by faithful representation in that we gain the support of all good men, but we lose by losing the worship of the ignorant. They do not see that our administration is veining the country, that the threads of gold are creeping through the gross rock on all sides. They have become familiar with Englishmen, and they see that the immense gulf which they had supposed to exist between them and us does not exist, and with the knowledge comes insolence. In every corner of India the effects of our generous acceptance of *egalite* are showing themselves. In many places their effects are disagreeable, and in Hyderabad as disagreeable as anywhere. There, in the Nizam's dominions, intercourse with the British has created hatred, and the country is almost as unsafe for European travellers as it was ten years ago. Of late there have been several outrages on unoffending Englishmen, and armed escorts have now to be provided for travellers by Sir Salar Jung. Force is the only argument which these turbulent Yaconins understand, and Sir Salar Jung, to do him justice, always argues to the point. But even he cannot work absolute miracles in Hyderabad; and if we persist in "civilising" the Dominions and in exciting hatred against us, we ought to be prepared to back up our schemes, should the work before him exceed his powers. That any general manifestation of dislike to our presence is imminent, or even in the near future, we disbelieve; but at the same time we consider that any reduction of our forces in that territory would at this moment be most impolitic. Indeed, we would rather advocate their increase. Sir Salar Jung's work has much increased, and we consider that very large additions might be made to the armed frontier police, with advantage to ourselves and justice to the Minister and his successors. For the present Minister cannot live for ever, and the comfortable security which we feel in the presence of Sir Salar Jung in that far away Mahomedan State cannot necessarily be transferred to his successor. There may be another Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad waiting to take his place, but it is improbable. Should anything unfortunately precipitate the death of the present Minister, troubles will assuredly arise in the dominions of the Nizam.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The *Friend of India* thinks it is indispensable that wherever there is a prison like Alipore—productive, reformatory, as well as punitive—that there shall be in connection with it another, say, like the Presidency Jail where the punishment is of a much sterner kind, where no terms are held with a man who gives the least indication of saying "I won't." The one system cannot be dispensed with, however desirable the other may be, and perhaps Dr. Mouat did to some extent forget the punitive in the productive and reformatory. But his prison management nevertheless is a work worthy of the life of a man. In order to test the problem of prison labour as an instrument of Punishment, profit and reformation, nothing better could be desired than Alipore Jail. It has not quite a look of punishment, but it is punishment. If a man has a sense of industry few punishments could be harder than to know that he is working from morning to night to produce what he will not enjoy. If he has no such feeling, then he will leave the jail as poor as he came into it, and his punishment will have been hard work simply, but he comes out able to earn a livelihood. If he stole aforesaid, and steals again, the fault the first time might be in circumstances; the second time it will be his own. Is it nothing to send out a large number of prisoners every year skilled workmen, able in most cases to read and write, and acquainted with the general principles of the religion common to us all? Granting that punishment is the first object of prison life, surely the next object is not to send men out bitterer and more determined rascals than when they came in. Punish a criminal for his crime, yet leave him some spark of the elasticity of spirit which is as necessary for a return to a life of honesty as food is to our physical existence. Destroy a man's elasticity of spirit, deprive him of hope, and you have done for him all that you can do to prevent him from ever again becoming a honest man. It may be said that these principles, however applicable they may be to Western life, are not suited to the East. We think that Dr. Mouat has shown that they are suited to the East. That his system requires modification we have not the slightest doubt. Perhaps, indeed, so far as prison principles are concerned every Governor ought to originate his own system, because unless he does in some measure originate it he never perfectly comprehends it so as to reduce it to living action. An active Governor with strong force of character never would adopt Dr. Mouat's plan, nor anybody else's plan in its entirety. Dr. Mouat had an opportunity such as few men ever had before of reducing his theories to practice. He had difficulties, and overcame them—opposition and either convinced or defeated it—a field of operations

equalled in extent in the world. His power was immense. But he had also to exercise immense tact and discretion and policy till the wheels of his extensive machinery were set agoing. When they began to work, reasonable men, even of the opposition, were willing to give them fair play. They ran so smoothly, and fitted in so well to the purpose, that even rival engineers were willing to admit that they deserved fair play, and they got it. When other pilots came to the helm, the system began to be disputed. It was natural. No two men of strong character ever can work exactly in the same way. Each man must have his own way within certain limits of rules. But let Dr. Mouat take comfort, his work in Bengal will not easily be effaced. Part of it may, and even in its effacement tend to the more effective carrying out and perfecting of his system. The system itself will endure. Severer punishment may be necessary, stricter discipline may be necessary, but prison labour as an instrument of punishment, profit, and reformation will remain.

Bengal.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

The following passages from the debate on the Income-tax Bill, on April 17, will show the main drift of opinion in the Council:—The Hon. Mr. Inglis said he would vote against the Bill. He did so because he was convinced that the imposition of the income-tax was altogether unnecessary, either on financial or other grounds. Now, their experience of Sir Richard Temple's past Budgets would, he thought, fully justify them in not placing too much confidence in his figures. In 1870-71 the hon. gentleman estimated for a deficit, and put on the income-tax, and the result was a surplus of a million and a half. In 1871-72 he again estimated for a small deficit, and the result was again a surplus. The hon. gentleman again comes before them for the third time with a small deficit. Experience proved that he had again committed a similar error, and that this year, ushered in with a small deficit, would close with a large surplus. He begged to say that he denied that any change in the tax with regard to the raising of the limit of exempted incomes would do away with bribery and corruption. He allowed that the alterations contemplated would relieve a vast number of poor people from very serious suffering, and perhaps oppression and extortion would be reduced. But he maintained that whatever might be the limit, bribery and corruption would always attend the levy of an income-tax in India. He said this from his own knowledge of how utterly impossible it was for a district officer to make assessments unaided by native energy. The hon. gentleman here read short extracts from letters from the Collector of Cawnpore, the Collector of Ghazepore, the Collector of Mynpore, the Collector of Goruckpore, &c., which showed, in Mr. Inglis's opinion, very clearly the difficulties which beset the district officer in making assessments. He thought that so much attention had been paid to the charges of bribery and corruption that other objections of a graver nature had been allowed to drop out of sight. He would therefore notice a few of them. The first was that this tax was, from its inquisitorial character, the tax that was the most disliked. All natives disliked to make known the amount or sources of their incomes. This feeling was strong among the natives. The feeling was so strong that they had known of no native States on this side of India imposing a tax like this. Secondly, assessments under this tax were founded on information thoroughly untrustworthy. The assessments on the mass of the people were pure guesses, and were based upon no reliable data. The result was that the tax pressed very heavily on some, and others escaped. Thirdly, the levy of this tax on the interest of public debt was regarded by every native as a direct breach of faith on the part of Government. He would say that this had most seriously damaged their credit in this country. Lastly, the tax had produced a great change of feeling on the part of the people towards district officers. To prove this the hon. gentleman read two extracts from the letters of collectors, which went to show that the income-tax was a mistake financially and a mistake politically, and that the district officers, who were before liked and respected by the people, were now regarded with a feeling of distrust. The Hon. Mr. Inglis concluded by affirming that an income-tax was, of all taxes that could be devised, the most disliked by the people.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said he certainly did not mean to commit himself to an opinion with regard to an income-tax. He was quite sure that the view adverse to the income-tax could not have been put better than it had just been by the hon. member to his right (the Hon. Mr. Inglis). The fact of the matter was this—there was a great deal to be said on both sides of the subject. The tax was no doubt open to most of the objections which the hon. member had pointed out. There was no doubt a great deal of imposition, and extortion, and error in the mode of assessment. On the other hand, his view was that for many great purposes money must be raised, and if they dispensed with this tax they must find some other mode of taxation to put in its place.

General the Hon. H. W. Norman said he was no friend to an income-tax in India, and he would have been very glad if it were possible not to impose it during the ensuing year. An income-tax ap-

peared to him very unsuited to India. It certainly opened a large door to frauds of every kind, and there would be abundant frauds committed by subordinate officials. They had also heard various other evils detailed, and most forcibly, by the Hon. Mr. Inglis. The question might be asked—"If the income-tax produces only one per cent., why do you retain a tax which is undoubtedly very unpopular, which is strongly opposed within these walls, and which must take up much of the valuable time of our officials?" The answer to this had been given by Sir R. Temple, and the plea of necessity must therefore hold good.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said: My Lord,—I will not occupy the Council more than one minute. I shall vote for the Bill, on the ground that Sir Richard Temple's estimate is correct, and that there would be a deficit without the income-tax. The proof of that proposition I shall leave in the hands of Sir Richard Temple. Assuming it is true, and bearing in mind the provisional character of this Government and the fact that we have to provide for the finances of the current year, I now think it clear that we can neither diminish expenditure, nor increase income to the extent required by any other means except by the revival of the income-tax, and I have not heard anybody attempt to show the contrary.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey said he had so often on previous occasions in this Council said everything that he had to say on the question of the income-tax, that he considered it quite unnecessary, at this late hour, to take up the time of the Council with any statement of his opinion on the subject. He would merely say that for his part, he had always believed that the abuses of which they had heard so much were not necessary consequences of the tax, but that they arose from other causes. Personally he had always maintained that there were existing burdens far worse than the income-tax, and financial defects in their system, the removal of which was much more urgent than the removal of the income-tax; but he did not think that at the present moment the merits or demerits of the income-tax was really a question that was at issue. Considering the altogether unexceptionable circumstances at the present time, it appeared to him that it was quite impossible that the Government should come to any other conclusion than this—that the temporary retention of the income-tax for another year was inevitable.

Miscellaneous.

A CASE OF POISONING.—The following almost comes up to that amiable individual, Miss Christina Edmonds:—"A Mahomedan at Hoshiarpore, to satisfy his malice against some neighbours, distributed poisoned sweetmeats to three of their children, one of whom died in great agony a few hours after. The man has been sentenced to transportation for life." He ought to have been hanged.

THE OPIUM CROP.—A letter from Ghazipore in the columns of the Allahabad paper says that the opium crop has not been so good as was anticipated, the westerly winds during the latter part of March having dried up the sap, and decreased considerably the quantity of the drug. The officers connected with the department are of opinion that the yield this year will not be more than that of last year.

ULWAR.—The finances of Ulwar again exhibit a surplus. The amount is four lakhs of rupees, and the Political Agent and Council of Administration have some right to be proud. The Maharajah still holds aloof from participation in the management of the State, and some sections of his subjects have it that he has actually turned Mussulman! That report needs "confirmation."—*Delhi Gazette.*

MISSION WORK AT SHAHJAHANPORE.—From the last report of mission work in the city and district of Shahjahanpore we learn that during 1871 twelve persons were baptised, raising the number of the Christian community to 306. In the 17 schools under the care of the Rev. J. S. Johnson and the Rev. P. M. Buck there were 751 scholars. The Panabpur Christian village is, we are glad to know, thriving, the community being now in great part self-supporting.—*Pioneer.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGHLY.—On Thursday, at 2 P.M., a cargo-boat crossing the Hooghly from Mirbahar Ghat to Howrah Ghat, laden with thirty-three bags of betel-nuts and seven bags of cotton, suddenly struck, when close to the ghat, upon some sunken piles which were covered by the water. Her bottom planking was torn completely out, and she immediately filled and went down. No lives were lost, and the whole of her cargo was recovered by the river-police.—*Englishman.*

DR. AITCHISON.—*Indian Public Opinion* says—"The Government, in selecting Dr. Aitchison, Civil Surgeon of Rawalpindi, for the Joint-Commissionership of Leh, seems to have made an excellent selection. The professional honours gained by that gentleman in England are higher than those of any other medical man in the Punjab. His fame as a botanist and an untiring Civil Surgeon can only be exceeded by the high standard of efficiency which he has always aimed at in the management of jails. A physician is, perhaps, on the whole, the best man to send to Leh, and we can think of no worthier successor or *locum tenens* to Dr. Cayley than Dr. Aitchison, whose departure from Rawalpindi will be regretted by everyone, especially the poor, to whom he has devoted himself most disinterestedly."

SUPERSTITION.—A vernacular paper states that in order to avert the unpropitious effects of the "Aurora Borealis," which recently became visible at Jeypore, the Maharajah has sanctioned Rs. 1,800 to be spent in the performance of the *hom sacrifice* and a feast to Brahmins.

GENERAL ABBOTT.—We recently noted that General Abbott had been requested to remain in his appointment and had consented to do so. We very much regret to announce that the General has determined after all to leave for England at the end of the current month. —*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE "DENGUE" AT CALCUTTA.—The terrible prevalence of dengue fever in Calcutta will be well understood by our readers when they hear that the Cathedral Mission College has been closed for the last two days owing to its ravages. The Principal and Professors have been attacked, and to such an extent has the attendance of the students been affected that the college has been closed till Monday. —*Indian Mirror.*

A WOMAN DEVoured BY JACKALS.—Last Thursday night an aged woman of the mehter caste was devoured alive by jackals at Goosery. It appears from enquiries made by the police that she had in the early part of the night retired to bed in sound and perfect health, but on the following morning her body was found by the neighbours lying near the door of her house, which was a thatched one, mangled, and a portion evidently devoured by jackals, as she had some valuables buried inside her house which were found by the police untouched. —*Englishman.*

A "LIVELY" TOWN TO LIVE IN.—Leopards and tigers appear to be getting too near neighbours to be pleasant. Our establishment, when we are late in going to press, spend the night on the premises, having lately been alarmed by tigers prowling near their houses after dark. On the 15th instant information was brought to our inspector of police that a leopard had committed havoc amongst the dogs and goats close to Karaingunge, which is on the opposite side of the river. He immediately went over, and after much trouble found that the animal had taken shelter in a cane jungle, in a village situated to the south of Karaingunge, and despatched it with two shots. It was a good sized male leopard. We hear there are several more annoying the villagers greatly. —*Bengal Times.*

DEATH OF A MAN-EATER.—A supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette* announces the death, "to the great relief of all concerned," of a man-eating tiger in the Seroncha talooka. This animal had caused at least half-a-dozen villages to be deserted, and its ravages have been carried on in this district to some extent; and although only five people have been killed and wounded, yet the dread that its presence created was such as to cause immense panic, so much so as to prevent the people going into the jungles or cultivating their fields, and its timely destruction on the 14th March, by a gun set with a trigger spring, has prevented three villages belonging to the Upper Godavery district being deserted. It was noticed that this animal's traces were to be seen each day up to the place along the road where its last victim, a poor Brinjara, was killed, and it was decided to set the gun on the very same spot, and there the tiger, an immense brute, met its death, having been shot through the heart."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 19. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulmein.—20. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez; Fenella, Williams, London; Embelhope, Jos, London; Calcutta, Hamilton, Liverpool.—21. Str. Kangaroo, Barlow, Bombay; Calumet, Keser, Singapore; Northumberland, Sandrais, Moulmein.—22. Iskandershah, Conry, Bussorah; Oberon, Strickland, Bombay.—24. Octavia, Twaitis, Rio de Janeiro; City of Mecca, Robertson, Liverpool; Singapore, Mitchell, London.—25. Peter Stuart, Nelson, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 21. Str. Surrey, and a Ship.—22. Str. Said.—23. Str. Mahratta, str. Busheer; Thomas Stephens, Lord Lyndhurst, Sussex, British Nation, Omar Pasha, Saint Yves.—24. Ambrose.—25. City of Seringapatam, Marie Collet.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. Harriss and two children.

Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR RANGOON.—Mrs. Vaillant and two infants, Mr. C. H. Spear, Mr. R. Smith, Mrs. Vaillant and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cunningham, Major W. Playfair, and Capt. C. E. Branson. FOR GALLI. —Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. J. Gould, Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. Hills. FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. R. Watson. FOR MELBOURNE.—Signor Pompei, Mr. Fitzpatrick. FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. G. Parlon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tapper and infant. FOR SUZ.—Mrs. Brine, Dr. and Mrs. King. FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas and four children, Mr. Cox, sen., Mr. Cox, jun., Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. G. M. Smith, Lieut. col. Searle, Mr. J. M. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, Prince Ussuf, Prince Hoosain, Mr. R. Towers, C.S., Mr. N. D'Oriolle. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. A. Hills and two infants, Mr. H. Dundas, Mr. T. Thomson, Capt., Mrs., and Miss Howe, Mr. R. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. John and infants, Mrs. Wallis's child, Capt. C. Dando, Capt. R. McKirdy, Mr. J. Woodman, Mrs. Playfair and two children, Capt. H. Atwood, Mrs. J. Curran and two children, Mr. G. Collins, Mr. W. G. Wagenteiber, Mr. and Mrs. Millie and infant, Mrs. Murray.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 26.—The business done during the week has been trifling; prices firm.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 26.—Jute: The market has been dull, with a drooping tendency. Saltpetre: The market has been unsettled, but prices close slightly higher. Rice: The market has been steady, and prices firm for all kinds. Linseed: There has been a steady demand during the week, and prices are very firm. Raw Silk: There is no chance to report, and the market continues dull and depressed. The sales have consisted of 7 bales R. S. M. Salmagondia Filature, November bund, at 22-14, and 20 mounds native Jangpore at 17. Corahs: Owners are again asking higher rates, but no transactions are reported.

Madras.

FEVER AT BANGALORE.—We are sorry to learn that fever is prevalent to a great extent among the natives of the pettah and cantonment. Report says that it is similar to the famine fever of 1865, whilst in other cases the symptoms are like those of the dengue fever. —*Bangalore Herald*, April 23.

TOBACCO GROWING.—The Superintendent of the Government Farms has reported to the Madras Government that tobacco of good quality cannot be grown on the Government Farms, and suggests that further experiments be postponed. Good tobacco is grown in other parts of Madras, and why not at the Government Farms? —*Englishman.*

CIVIL.—We (*Madras Mail*) hear that Mr. H. F. Sullivan will succeed Mr. Garston as Collector of South Arcot; that Mr. W. S. Foster, Sub-Collector of Bellary, will become Acting Collector of the Godavery district; that Mr. G. D. Irvine will become Acting Sub-Collector of Bellary; and that Mr. H. W. Bliss will continue to act as Sub-Collector of Madura, in succession to the late Mr. J. E. Arbuthnot.

WANT OF WATER AT BANGALORE.—Want of water seems to be the cry of the town, from one end to the other. The people at the pettah suffer greatly, and the dhobies are at their wits' end to find out means to wash people's clothes. As a good round sum has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government towards developing the Bangalore water scheme, we think that the necessities of the native inhabitants of the pettah should not be forgotten. —*Bangalore Herald*, April 23.

A WHALE FOR THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.—Professor Furnell, whilst he was on tour with his Excellency Lord Napier at Negapatam, saw the vertebrae of a whale, and heard from Mr. Cadell, the collector, that other ten vertebrae and two lower jaw bones of the animal had been found. As these specimens would be a valuable addition to the comparative anatomy museum, Dr. Furnell requested the Principal of the Medical College to solicit Government to permit them to be placed in the museum, and to sanction the necessary outlay for their conveyance to Madras. The Government have complied with the suggestion.

ARTISTIC BUTCHERY IN THE MOFUSSIL.—A butcher had a cow to kill, and as usual he wished to know what parts the several residents might be pleased to order. Being a man of very few words (in the pen and ink way) our butcher, instead of bringing a list marked with sirloin, rib, &c., simply brought round his cow and marked each sahib's order with chalks of colours on the part selected! The cow that had come out as respectable a looking cow as need be, went home to execution in the garb of a harlequin, a living directory of the neighbourhood. —*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS WATER WORKS.—At half-past six on Saturday morning H. E. the Governor, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, Mr. J. C. Loch, Major Bowen, Mr. Lee, Mr. Woolly, and a few other gentlemen assembled near Harris's bridge to test the pipes in connection with the Water Works project. It was found that the water at the 30-inch trunk had a head of 23-53 feet. The water that was drawn was a little cloudy, and had a slight taste of the composition of the pipes, but it seemed to be approved of by the natives who were present. Time, doubtless, will effect a change for the better in the quality of the water, and make it universally liked. We learn that next Wednesday the water will be turned into the pipes leading into the Park, and that the tanks there will be filled. —*Madras Athenaeum.*

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE AT MADRAS.—The Consulting Architect to Government has submitted revised plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,92,872 for the new General Post Office. The building was originally designed for a site on the beach, but eventually the site opposite the General Hospital was selected. The change of site necessitated shortening the building. This has been effected by reducing the central hall from 132 to 120 feet, increasing the breadth from fifty to fifty-five feet, and so preserving the same superficial area; with the increase of span, the consulting architect has adopted a different form of roof. In point of style and materials the building will harmonize with the new Central Railway Station. —*Madras Times.*

A SAFE PLACE OF CONCEALMENT FOR A BRANDY BOTTLE.—In South India numerous spectacles are given by Roman Catholics, especially near large Roman Catholic towns on the Coromandel Coast. We have heard a good deal about these pageants, which certainly, in some instances, might be fitly called Extravaganzas. Wax images, ridiculous as specimens of art, receive the weeping adoration of thousands of natives yearly. There is a capital story told about the reverence which native Roman Catholics pay to even the most absurd of such images. A gentleman several years ago visited a Roman Catholic missionary, and when he arrived at the worthy priest's house he was terribly wearied out, and asked for a little brandy. The priest walked gravely up to a large draped figure of the Blessed Virgin, and from under the folds of her garment produced a bottle, remarking to his visitor that were he to put liquor in any other place his servant would certainly steal it! He therefore was obliged to protect his property under the shadow of so venerable an ægis as a lay-figure's petticoat! —*Madras Times.*

LAW.—Mr. Tarrant has been nominated by the Chief Justice to act as Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor during the absence of Mr. Mayne, and the nomination has been confirmed by Government.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.—Last evening, in Patcheappah's Hall, at 5.30 o'clock, a meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Madras was held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of submitting a memorial to his Grace the Duke of Argyll against the Marriage Bill recently passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, and for discussing and adopting the necessary rules for the conduct of the Madras Native Association. The meeting consisted of about two-hundred persons. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—Resolution I.—That a memorial be immediately sent to the Secretary of State against the Marriage Act recently passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, and that a telegraphic message be sent at once to him requesting his suspension of assent to the Act till the receipt of the memorial. Resolution II.—That a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of preparing the said memorial. Resolution III.—That a Sheriff's meeting be convened, for the purpose of adopting the said memorial.—*Madras Times*, April 24.

GIFTS TO LORD AND LADY NAPIER.—We have had an inspection of a handsomely manufactured solid silver drinking cup, bearing on one side the following inscription:—"Presented to Lady Napier by the teachers and girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum as a token of their deep gratitude." On the opposite side is a sketch of the Asylum itself as it faces the Poonamalle-road. The entire work about the exterior of the cup, while being elaborate, is neat, and is descriptive of the products of the East, consisting of plaitain, jack, cocoa-nut, and nutmeg trees. The inkstand, which is intended for Lord Napier, is a massive and very substantially executed one. Between the ink-holders is a solid silver wafer or stamp-box, on one side of which is a corresponding inscription to the one exhibited on the drinking cup to her Ladyship, and on the reverse is described his Lordship's coat of arms. These specimens of Demetrius's handiwork reflect great credit on the firm of Messrs. Alves and Co., the well known jewellers in Popham's Broadway. The cost of these two articles, we believe, amounts to Rs. 300.—*Madras Athenæum*.

ROBBERY AT BOLARUM.—An extensive and daring robbery occurred in Bolaram a few nights ago in the house of Major Mayne, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident P.W.D. The thief or thieves (they are as yet undetected) broke into this gentleman's premises during the night and made away with Rs. 4,000 in cash, all his wife's jewellery, and a number of very valuable Indian shawls, lately purchased in the Berars for presentation in England. One would think that it would not be difficult to get to the bottom of such a robbery, as from its nature no stranger could have committed it; but then I am afraid our comparatively raw police are sadly deficient in the detective element, although it ought not to be so, as there is plenty of opportunity about here of exercising this talent. Only a fortnight ago an aged Brahmin was found brutally murdered on the Hoossain Saugor Tank Bund; his tongue had been torn out, and he was otherwise horribly mutilated. The motive which led to the committal of the foul deed is not yet known. Some suspected persons have been taken into custody, and the case is under the investigation of the police.—*Madras Times Correspondent*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 19. Str. Singapore, —, London.—20. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Patna, —, Bombay; Invershie, —, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 20. Str. Excelsior, —, London; str. Meinam, —, Galle.—21. Smith, —, London; str. Singapore, —, Calcutta.—22. Str. Patna, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Excelsior.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Allen and son, Miss Morison, Mrs. Bensley, Miss Lechler, Mr. Rallen, Mr. J. Bensley, and Mr. J. W. Lechler.

Bombay.

MR. N. FURDOONJEE.—We now learn from the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is not to go to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee. Want of funds is said to be the reason.

THE CHIEF OF VINCHUR'S CLOCK.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that his Highness the Chief of Vinchur gave a clock to Poona in honour of his Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. It was arranged at the time that it should be fixed in the Boodwar Palace building. The clock is now almost set up, and, as the hands have been placed, we believe that it will be in full working order by the end of this week. The place chosen for the erection of the clock is a very conspicuous one, and it will be a great boon to the city. The Chief of Vinchur deserves the hearty thanks of the people of Poona for his liberality. Let every one show him that his gift has helped to make them more punctual to his engagements.—*Deccan Herald*, April 22.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—We hear that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second judge of the Small Cause Court, has forwarded an application to Government, praying that he might be allowed to remain on the Bench for a year or two more, as in his opinion he is mentally and physically quite able to perform the duties of his office.

THE RESULT OF THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY OF THE HIGH COURT.—At the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Edward Elliott, who was ordered to answer certain charges affecting his character as an attorney, did not appear, and Chief-Justice Westropp, after detailing the delinquencies of which Mr. Elliott had been guilty, ordered Mr. Elliott's name to be struck off the list of attorneys of the High Court, and remarked that during his experience at the Supreme Court and the High Court no attorney had been struck off the roll except on his own application or at his own desire.

WIDOW OF MEER MAHOMED KHAN.—On the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Government of India has accorded its sanction to (1) the continuance for life, under certain limitations, to the widow of his Highness the late Meer Mahomed Khan, of Talpoor, of the estate situated on the banks of the river Indus, granted to the late Meer under a sunnud No. 6, dated 2nd June, 1863; and (2) to the payment to her of an allowance of Rs. 210 per mensem for repairs to buildings, lighting of mosques, and maintenance of pleasure-grounds.—*Indian Daily News*.

AN "INTERESTING EVENT" IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A Bohosawul correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* writes:—"A rather surprising incident occurred here the other night, a no less startling event than an *accouchement* in a third class carriage. It seems that a few minutes before the train had started an unfortunate native woman was delivered of a child, and no one would have been a bit the wiser had not the other native women in the carriage created a shindy which attracted the attention of the station master, who, with that rare humanity which characterises the European railway official in India, would have her out *volens volens*; the distracted husband appealed. No go. Out she must come, and she did."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 22. Str. Marmion, Barff, Port Said; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Bussorah; str. Blythwood, Miller, Newcastle.—23. Str. Arcot, Day, Calcutta; str. Bellona, Power, Liverpool; Ocean Beauty, Pearce, Chittagong; Doford, Robertson, Liverpool.—24. Str. Ellora, Hall, Galle; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Sydney.—25. Str. Columbian, Angore, Hong Kong.—26. H.M.S. Glasgow, Jones, Suez; str. Pekin, Woolcott, Suez; Whitliff, Swap, Calcutta; Chrysolite, Cruickshank, Rangoon; Shah Jehan, Gilliat, Calcutta; Queen of Ceylon, Godrich, Chittagong.—27. Str. Aretusa, Inchieste, Trieste; str. Nachimoff, Fortinoff, Odessa; Gatincau, Cummings, Liverpool; Migrator, Loxan, Rangoon; H. Darmstadt, Adamson, Zanzibar; str. Euphrates, Hutcheson, Alleppy.—28. Victoria Bridge, —, Calcutta; Royal Saxton, Anderson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From BOMBAY.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Trevor, Capt. Upperton, Col. St. George, Col. Doria, Col. Thomas, Capt. Ballye, Capt. and Mrs. White, Major Trevor, Major Hastings Fraser, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Steel. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. Y. Darling, Mr. W. S. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Milne, Col. Sankey, Asst. Surg. Duke, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. J. A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Langton, Mr. Thom, Major Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Capew, Mrs. Mullins and child, Mr. J. Sunderland, Mr. A. H. Ashdown, Mr. F. Sleet, Mr. F. W. Smith, Mr. C. E. Chamberlin, and Mr. Symonds. From GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wilton, and Mrs. Viegas and child. From SUZ.—Mr. F. Duck, Mr. Pater. From ALEX.—Dr. Foss, and Mr. Franck.

DEPARTURES.

April 22. Str. Thomas Wilson, Cosens, Liverpool; str. Stowell, Johnson, London; str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez.—23. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, China, &c.; Knight Commander, Stap, Liverpool; Westminster, Grose, Liverpool.—24. Str. Benedi, Buchanan, Rangoon; str. Corinna, Dryden, Carwar; str. Duxley, Latham, Tellicherry, &c.; Augusta, Raynes, Liverpool.—26. Str. Blythwood, Miller, Rangoon; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Colla, J. Frey, Liverpool; str. Berar, Bethell, Liverpool.—27. Camperdown, Axon, Falmouth; Mindora, Moddrel, Havre.—28. Armanella, Mack, Rangoon; Fellepine, Nacoda, Mozambique.—29. Str. Malta, Brooks, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Widdicombe and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Cruickshank and child, Mrs. Wahab, Mr. R. Stanley, Mrs. Henderson and two children, Capt. Glass, Mrs. Gordon and two children, Comr. the Hon. H. A. Court, R.N., Comr. J. R. T. Fullerton, R.N., Mr. G. F. Dawson, Mrs. Doering, Mr. A. Schroder, Miss Schroder, Mr. R. Schroder, Mr. G. Schroder and two children, Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Dempster and two children, Lieut. S. S. H. Dickens, R.N., Sub-Lieut. W. H. Roberts, R.N., Mr. W. Herwood, Mr. F. Langdown, Mr. S. McArthur, Mr. J. Elvin, Mr. W. Hatt, Mr. J. Jacob, Capt. Carter, Major H. St. G. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps and two children, Capt. J. Charley, Lieut. Dawes, Major and Mrs. Parsons and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenien, Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Rice. For BRINDISI.—Mr. B. G. Currie, C.S., Mr. P. E. Ertson, Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Coghlan and child, Hon. and Mrs. F. S. Chapman, Mr. S. L. Macnaughton, Mr. Gibbon and sister, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. P. Hordem, Brig. gen. St. C. Dr. J. W. Tyler, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. J. A. Teavers, Mr. G. Mills, Major Whish, Surg. major R. Cockburn, Capt. Harrison, Major Craigie, Capt. Currie, Mr. Quinn, and Mr. and Mrs. Beadon. For SUZ.—Mr. C. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy, Col. J. Black, Mr. E. G. Von Gleher, Mr. R. B. Shaw. For ALEX.—Mr. Maclean.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 29.—We have to report an improvement in the demand for nearly all descriptions of Grey Goods, at an advance of Rs. 1 to 2 per piece. Twist continues very strong, and a slight advance in last week's prices has again to be recorded. Metals are very firm, at advancing prices.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 29.—Cotton: We have had a very quiet market here since last mail left, and prices are generally Rs. 2 to 3 per candy less. The purchases for export during the week have been small, being only some 10,000 bales in all. Wool: The business done has been small, and prices are without change. In other Articles of Export there are no changes worthy of notice.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, April 29.—Money: The market continues very easy, with every appearance of lower rates of discount and interest being established. The last published statement of the New Bank of Bombay to 20th instant shows no alteration of importance, the cash balance shows an increase of 11 lacs, and the position of the Bank is extremely strong. **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** seen in a very strong, at an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the week. **SHARES:** The market during the week has continued very firm.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R. D., asst. mag. and coll., transfd. from Mynpoory to Furruckabad, as a tempy. arrangement.

ANDREWS, N., probaty. account., 4th grade, attached to the Arrah div., having passed the prescribed exam., is permanently app. in that grade.

BISS, T. W., is app. to offic. as dep. account. gen., Bengal, from the date of Mr. W. Clark's retirement, until further orders. April 20.

BOILEAU, Lieut. L. F., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana, received charge of the Neemuch div. from Mr. J. H. McRae on March 9.

BROADLEY, A. M., asst. mag. and coll., Patna, is transfd. to the Sudder station of Dacca. April 24.

BROWNE, W., supervisor P.W. dept., is transfd. from the Darjeeling to the Raishahye div. April 24.

CHRISTIAN, J., to offic. as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Patna agency. April 24.

CHRISTIE, W. B., asst. engr. P.W. dept., is transfd. from the Rajshahye to the Bhaugulpore div. April 24.

COCKERELL.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. F. R. Cockerell of his seat as an addl. member of the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

CONOLLY, Capt. F. H., offic. dist. supt. of police, Amritsar, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Gurdaspore, v. Christie.

COX, S. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Rawalpindi div. to the 3rd Circle, to offic. as asst. to suptdg. engr. April 10.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. A. J. C., is app. to offic. as Professor of Mathematics in the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, v. Mr. R. Elliott, on leave. April 24.

DENNIS, Col. J. B., is app. to offic. tempy. as addl. comr. of the Narbada div., and is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Act XIV. of 1865 to be exercised throughout the division. April 6.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., Harda, Hoshangabad dist., to act as dep. comr. of Hoshangabad, dur. the deputation of Col. Dennys. April 6.

GOODAIR, G., dep. assist. mag. and coll., Purneah, is transfd. to Saran. April 24.

HAMILTON, R. E., to offic. in the 4th class, P.W.D., from March 13.

HASTINGS, H., asst. sub dep. opium agent of Balleah, is transfd. to Etawah. April 24.

HERDON, J. H., dist. superint. of police, from Hissar to Kirnool.

HEYMAN, J. S., exec. eng., Benares division, provincial, is apptd. to offic. as suptg. eng., 1st circle, provincial, during the abs. on leave of Major Craster. April 20.

HOLBROW, S. C., is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Hissar.

JOHNSON, W. H., asst. eng., 1st grade, from the Derajat to the Rawalpindi div.

JOHNSTONE, W. H., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Holkar (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on March 20.

KINCAID, Major W., dep. Bheel agent, is app. to offic. as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdarpoor, with effect from March 13 last, during the time Capt. Baunerman will offic. as polit. agent, Bhagelcund.

KNIGHT, G., Rajpootana (State) Railway, app. as a sub engr. of the 2nd grade, under G.O.G.G. No. 160, dated 18th March, and posted to this dist., has reported himself, and is posted to the Agra div.

LEE-WARNER.—The services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, offic. director of public instruction in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

LINCOLN, W. J., prob. asst. rev. surveyor., 4th grade, to be asst. rev. surveyor, 3rd grade, from April 1.

LYALL.—The services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with effect from April 1.

MACGEORGE, H. J., asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Balaghat. April 6.

MACKAY, W., asst. eng., 1st grade, British Burmah, is transfd. to Port Blair. April 24.

MACKAY—FENDALL.—It is hereby notified that Mr. J. S. Mackay, sub asst. conservr. of forests in the Punjab, will offic. as an asst. conservr. of forests of the 3rd grade in that province, and Mr. C. E. Fendall will revert to the grade of forest ranger in the Punjab.

McKAY, W. R., supervisor P.W. Dept., is transfd. from the Purneah to the Darjeeling div. April 24.

MARCEL, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on April 10, to the Etah dist. April 24.

MAXWELL, Lieut. col. P., dep. comr. Firozpur, on special duty to Cashmere during the ensuing season.

MORRIS, Lieut. W. C., is apptd. exec. eng., Rutnagherry. April 17.

MUIR, Lt. col., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., to be private secy. and A. de C. to his Honour the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P., with retrospective effect from April 10.

NEWBERRY.—In continuation of Punjab Gazette notification, No. 1490, dated the 24th Oct., 1871, it is hereby notified that the services of Capt. E. Newbery, personal asst. to the inspr. gen. of police, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the legislative dept., for a further period of two months, commencing from the 1st March.

PARROTT, Lt. B. A. N., of the Madras S.C., to offic. as an asst. comr. 3rd grade, in British Burmah. April 20.

PAUL, G. C., B.A., to offic. as adv. gen., during the absence on leave of Mr. Graham.

PERRINS, Lieut. col. E. N., dist. supt. of police, transfd. from Loodianah to Jhelam.

PRATT, J., M.A., asst. mag. and coll., Jessore, is transferred to Gya. April 9. Mr. Pratt, M.A., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub-district of Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. Fuller Blumhardt. April 16.

RUDDOCK, E. H., B.A., vice chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Burdwan. April 9.

SAMUELS, Capt. E. W., Bengal S.C., asst. superint., 1st grade, rev. survey dept., is app. to the temp. charge of the 6th div., Lower Prova, rev. survey, Bengal, with effect from the 12th March last.

SAYCE, J. D., to offic. as sub. dep. opium agent of Futtehpoore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. Campbell. April 24.

SCOTT, T. A., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. April 6.

STOKES—CUNNINGHAM.—Mr W. Stokes, secy. to the Govt. of India in the legislative dept., who obtained one year's furlough to Europe from April 11, took over charge of his office from Mr. H. S. Cunningham on the 12th inst. Mr. Cunningham will continue, in add. to his duties as acting advocate general of Bengal, to superintend the proceedings of the office at Calcutta till further notice.

SMITH, T. W., registrar chief court, is app. to offic. as depy. comr. of Montgomery. April 10.

TAYLOR—MARSHALL.—Major gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., on return from furl. to Europe, is app. comr. and supt. of the Amritsar div. Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, is transfd. from the Amritsar to the Rawalpindi dist. for the charge of the outpost of Murree.

TRONSON, Lieut. col. R. N., dist. superint. of police, is app. to offic. as depy. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade, and is posted to the Rawalpindi circle.

TYNDALL, A. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, att. to the Darjeeling div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Berhampore div. April 8.

TWIGG, J. H., offic. joint mag. and depy. coll., transfd. from Hameerpoore to Allahabad. April 24.

UNKLES, R. N., asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Barrackpore division, passed in the departmental standard on April 2.

VANDERGUCHT, Major T. E., dist. supt. of police, Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. W. Atkinson, officg. dist. supt. April 6.

VIVIAN, W. G., exec. eng., 1st grade, Dum-Dum div., is transf. tempy. to the Calcutta municipality for employment under the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. tempy. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore, in the 1st grade, from the date on which Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge may make over charge. April 13.

WARBURTON, J. P., offic. district superint. of police, from Karnal to Boodianah.

WHITE, Mr. J. D., extra asst. comr. of Jamtarah, in Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is prom. to the 6th grade of extra asst. comrs. April 8.

WRIGHT—LAUGHARNE.—In continuation of notific. dated April 12, Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Chukrata road div., and Lieut. M. Laugharne, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the 2nd Allahabad div. of military works.

YORKE.—That portion of P.W.D. notific. of March 19, posting Lieut. H. A. Yorke, R.E., to the Indus Valley Railway, is cancelled, and he is posted to the irrigation branch N.W.P. April 20.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

With effect from April 1, the date on which Mr. J. W. Williams availed himself of the six months' leave on private affairs granted in notification No. 64, dated Feb. 22:—

Capt. J. W. O'Dowda, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

Capt. F. E. Wiggins, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. in the 4th grade.

Mr. A. Short, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as 5th grade dist. supt., and to hold charge of the Muzaffernuggur dist., with effect from the date of his receiving charge.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The following gentlemen are app. to be asst. conservators of forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the dates of their respective covenants, as specified below, and are posted to the provinces entered opposite their names:—

Date of covenant Oct. 18, Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, N.W.P., Dec. 1, Mr. J. L. Laird, Punjab, Sept. 25, Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Mysore.

RAILWAY POLICE, PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 11.)

The following proms. are made, with effect from date on which Major P. H. F. Harris, asst. insp. gen. of railway police, reverted to the mily. dept.:—

Capt. M. Ramsay to be asst. insp. gen. of railway police, v. Harris.

Mr. T. Smith, dist. supt., from 4th to 3rd grade, v. Ramsay.

Capt. F. H. Conolly, asst. dist. supt. of police, to be a dist. supt. of the 4th grade, v. Smith.

Mr. S. J. Stone, asst. supt., from 2nd to 1st grade, v. Conolly.

Mr. W. H. Mercer, asst. supt., from 3rd to 2nd grade, v. Stone.

Mr. E. S. Bruyere, *asst. supt. of police*, from 2nd grade, 2nd class, to 3rd grade, 1st class, v. Mercer.

Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, *offic. asst. supt. of police*, to be an *asst. dist. supt.*, 3rd grade, 2nd class, v. Kunhaya Lal.

PUBLIC WORKS.—ACCOUNTANTS' DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, April 13.)

Mr. C. D. Hawes, *tempy. acct.*, 3rd grade, Punjab, is *confd.* in that grade, with effect from Dec. 9, 1871.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the accounts branch of the P.W.D., with effect from March 1:—

To *asst. controller*, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, *asst. controller*, 3rd grade, Bengal.

To *acct.*, 1st grade.

Mr. F. A. Newman, *acct.*, 2nd grade, office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway accts.

Mr. C. J. Lockwood, *asst. engr.*, 2nd grade, is *transfd.* from the N.W.P. to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. H. Buchan, *acct.*, 3rd grade, Mysore, is *transfd.* to Hyderabad.

Capt. J. Grierson, Bombay staff corps, *exec. engr.*, 4th grade, is *app.* to *offic.* as *dep. controller of public works accts.*, Bombay, during the *abs.* of *Lient. LeBreton*, or until further orders.

The following *apps.* are made, with effect from April 1:—

Mr. J. Hopkins, *asst. acct. gen.*, P.W.D., to be *controller of accts.*, milly. works, headqrs., Simla.

Mr. T. Moss, *contrl. of P.W. accts.*, British Burmah, to be *asst. acct. gen.*, P.W.D.

Mr. J. Robinson, *contrl. of P.W. accts.*, Indus Valley Railway, to be *contrl. of P.W. accts.*, British Burmah. [Bayly.]

Mr. T. Wood, *asst. contrl.*, 1st grade, is promoted to *dep. contrl.*, v. Mr. T. Wood, *dep. contrl.*, to be *dep. contrl.* in charge of *accts.*, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. W. R. Newman, *dep. contrl. of P.W. accts.*, *Acct. gen.'s office*, to *offic.* as *asst. acct. gen.*, during the *abs.* on *priv. leave* of Mr. Moss, or until further orders, with effect from April 1.

Mr. C. C. Harold, *acct.*, 1st grade, *Acct. gen.'s office*, to *offic.* as *dep. contrl.*, v. Mr. Newman.

Mr. F. Barnes, *dep. contrl. of P.W. accts.*, Punjab, is *app.* to the *change* of the *accts.* of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, under the *direct orders* of the Govt. of India.

Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., *asst. engr.*, 1st grade, is, on return from *furl.*, *posted* to the Punjab buildings and roads branch.

Mr. A. R. Marr is *app.* to the P.W.D., as a *tempy. sub engr.*, 3rd grade, and *posted* to the Indus Valley Railway.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

The *Lient. gov.* has been pleased to make the following promotions in the *enagr. estab.* in Bengal, with effect from Sept. 1:—

To be *Executive Engineer*, 2nd Grade.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, *exec. engr.* 3rd grade, 3rd presy. div.

To be *Executive Engineer*, 3rd Grade.—Mr. T. F. Parkinson, *exec. engr.*, 4th grade, Girihdee road div.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

April 1.—In supersession of all previous appointments, the following gentlemen are appointed to be *honorary magistrates* for the town of Calcutta, viz.:—

Mr. S. S. Hogg, Lord H. U. Browne, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. F. F. Wyman, and Mr. R. Harvey.

BURMAH JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 6.—Under the provisions of Act VII of 1872 (the Burmah Courts Act, 1872), the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following *appts.*, with effect from April 5:—

Mr. J. H. Sandford, M.A., *barrister-at-law*, to be *judicial comm.* of British Burmah.

Mr. F. Housman, *barrister-at-law*, to be *recorder* of Rangoon.

Major A. G. Duff to be *judge* of the town of Moulmein.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette*, N.W.P., April 20.)

Lient. G. W. Anson, S.C., to *offic.* as *canton. mag.*, Cawnpore, with effect from the date when he received charge, during the *abs.* of *Captain Sanderson*, or till further orders, and to be invested with the powers of a *mag.*, as described in sec. 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and under sec. 6 of Act XXII. of 1864 with those of a small cause court judge, in suits not exceeding Rs. 50, such powers to be exercised within the Cawnpore cantonment. April 20.

From April 4, the date on which Mr. W. M. Tiddy availed himself of the leave granted to him in the orders of Jan. 2. No. 2a.

Mr. C. F. Hall, to *offic.* as *joint mag. and depy. coll.* of the 1st grade.

Mr. G. E. Low, to *offic.* as *joint mag. and depy. coll.* of the 2nd grade.

From April 8, the date on which Mr. D. C. Halkett assumed charge of the office of *mag. and coll.* of Humeerpore—

Mr. G. Adams to *offic.* as *joint mag. and depy. coll.* of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule to *offic.* as *joint mag. and depy. coll.* of the 2nd grade.

From date when Mr. Denpolt makes over charge to avail himself of the *furl.* granted to him by *Notific. No. 355a.*, dated Feb. 7 last:—

Mr. J. H. Carter, to *officiate* as *joint mag. and depy. coll.* of the 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

AREFLEYARD, *Lient. col. F. E.*, 85th foot, having completed the qualifying period in the rank of *lieut. col.*, to be *col.*, from March 6, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CAMPBELL, *Lient. (brev. capt.) C. W.*, to be *capt.*, from Feb. 14, v. *Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac*, 19th hussars (late 1st E.L.C.), exchanged to the 11th hussars.

DARLEY, *Capt. (brev.) F. A.*, staff corps, not having been prom. to the substantive rank of *capt.*, G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 22, permitting him to retain the *qrmrshp.* of the 3rd N.I. on *prom.*, is hereby *canc.*

FORSTER, *Capt. C. H.*, *gen. list, inf.*, is, at his own request, *transfd.* from the 18th to the 20th N.I. for duty. *Capt. Forster* will join the 20th N.I. on the completion of the college course at Roorkee.

GARDEN, *Capt. H. C.*, late 57th N.I., att. to the 4th Goorkha regt., is *transfd.* at his own request to the 1st Goorkhas, for duty.

GRAVES.—31st N.I.—Regtl. order *confd.*, dated March 2, *app. Lient. E. C. Graves*, 2nd wing sub., to *offic.* as *qrmr.*, in add. to his other duties, v. *Lient. and qrmr. A. C. G. Lydiard*, *proc. on sick leave*.

HARTSHORN—HAWKES.—35th N.I., dated March 11, making the following *tempy. app.*, during the *abs.* of *Major G. V. Fosbery*, v.c., *offic. wing officer*, on duty at Benares:—*Capt. A. G. Hartshorne*, *offic. qrmr.*, to *offic.* as *wing officer*. *Lient. R. T. Hawkes*, 1st wing sub., to *offic.* as *qrmr.*, in add. to his other duties.

HILL.—2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order *confd.*, dated March 28, *app. Lient. W. Hill*, 2nd wing sub., to *offic.* as *qrmr.*, v. *Capt. E. B. Cox*, *absent to appear* before a *med. board*.

HODGSON, *Capt. B.P.*, staff corps, *ret. from furl.* to Europe, is *posted* to the 26th N.I. for duty.

MUIR.—The *servs.* of *Lient. C. W. Muir*, 6th foot, are placed *tempy.* at the *disp.* of the *Hon. the Lient. gov.* N.W.P. for employment in H.H.'s milly. staff.

NICHOLSON, 2nd *capt. S. J.*, of A brig., B.H.A., will proceed at once to England, he having been appointed a *gunnery instructor* at Shoebury-mesa.

PHIPPS—JOHNSTONE.—Official *notific.* has been received of the under-mentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the *batts.* of their *regt.* specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and both officers join their respective *batts.*:—*Lient. A. A. Phipps*, 2nd *batt. 60th foot*; *Lient. P. A. J. H. Johnstone*, 3rd *batt. 60th foot*.

POND, *Lient. col. A.*, staff corps, having been relieved of his *app.* as *offic. comdt.* 29th N.I., on return of the permanent incumbent from *furl.*, is, at his own request, *posted* to *Jhelum* for *gen. duty*.

STAINFORTH.—The *servs.* of *Lient. W. Stainforth*, Madras *gen. list, inf.*, *adjt.*, 36th *regt.*, Madras N.I., are placed *tempy.* at the *disp.* of the Home dept.

STEWART.—17th N.I.—Regtl. order *confd.*, dated March 30, *app. Capt. D. J. Stewart* to *offic.* as *wing officer*, during the *abs.* of *Capt. H. I. Wheeler*, on *court-martial duty* at Mooltan.

THOMPSON—WILSON—COLES.—36th N.I.—Regtl. order *confd.*, dated March 22, making the following *tempy. apps.*, consequent on the departure of *Major E. D. Griffin*, *wing officer*, on leave, *prep. to furl.*:—*Lient. T. G. Thomson*, *adjt.*, to *offic.* as *wing officer*; *Lient. E. H. Wilson*, *qrmr.*, to *offic.* as *adjt.*; *Lient. C. W. Coles*, 1st wing sub., to *offic.* as *qrmr.*, in add. to his other duties.

VIVYAN.—24th N.I., regtl. order *confd.*, dated March 29, *app. Capt. R. O. Vivyan* to *offic.* as *wing officer*, during the absence of *Major E. J. McNair* on *court-martial duty* at Mooltan.

WHALLEY.—With reference to G.O.C. of Feb. 1, 2nd *capt. P. C. Whalley* is directed to *proc.* to England, and join E. *batt. 14th brig. R.A.*, into which he has been *prom.*

WHISH.—36th N.I.—*Lient. C. F. D. Whish*, 85th *regt.*, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing *subalt.*, on *probation*, v. *Coles*, *app. 1st wing subaltern*. Dated March 27.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Lient. col. C. F. Browne, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 150, per *Arabis*. April 1.

Lient. col. E. H. C. Wintle, of the Bengal S.C., G.G.O. No. 273; and *Surg. T. T. Sherlock*, of the med. dept. G.G.O. No. 377, per *Excelsior*, April 14.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, April 13.)

With reference to the marine *notifics.* Nos. 16 and 17, dated Dec. 16 and 19, 1870, respectively, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the following officers in their *apps.* in the marine dept.:—

Capt. H. Howe, *dep. master attendant* and *offic.* as *master attendant*, as *master attendant* of Calcutta.

Capt. A. Baker, 1st *asst. master attendant* and *offic. dep. master attendant*, as *dep. master attendant*, v. *Capt. Howe*.

Capt. E. J. Butler, *extra asst. master attendant* and *agent for transports*, *offic. 1st asst. master attendant*, as 1st *asst. master attendant*, v. *Capt. Baker*.

Lient. F. Warden, 2nd *asst. master attendant* and *agent for Govt. consignments*, *offic. extra asst. master attendant* and *agent for transports*, as *extra asst. master attendant* and *agent for transports*, v. *Capt. Butler*.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned from England on the date specified:—

Lient. col. (local major general) F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., of the Bengal staff corps, *commissioner*, Peshawar division, on special duty in Persia. Date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 3, 1871.

Lient. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, of the royal engineers; *Capt. W. J. Heavside*, of the royal engineers, *assistant superintendent* Great Trigonometrical Survey of India; *Asst. surg. H. P. Purves*, of the medical department, civil (Mymensing); *Surg. H. Cayley*, of the medical department; and *Major gen. R. G. Taylor*, C.B.C.S.I., of the Bengal staff corps, *commissioner*, Umritsur division. Date of arrival at Bombay, April 4.

Deputy insp. of hosps. C. M. Smith of the medical department. Date of arrival at Bombay, March 29.

Lieut. col. (brevet colonel) J. E. Gastrell, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy surveyor general and superintendent of revenue surveys. Date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 23; date of departure on furlough from Bombay, Feb. 28.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promd. to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. E. Macpherson, April 7.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, and in consequence of the death of Gen. C. R. W. Lane, C.B., Bengal inf., on Feb. 18, the name of Major W. C. Macdonald (now lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps) is placed on the gradation list of lieut. cols., and that of Capt. G. S. Hawthorn (now major in Bombay staff corps) on the gradation list of majors.

The undermentioned officers are promd. to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of clauses 13 and 14 of the Royal warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. P. G. Scot, of inf., April 6.

Lieut. col. H. F. M. Birsagion, of the Bengal S.C., April 9.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, is promd. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major W. M. Lees, April 14.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. E. Lloyd, of the 108th foot, 2nd squad. sub., 4th Punjab cav., Feb. 10, 1871.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Infantry.—Major T. T. Turton, 2nd in com., 5th inf., to offic. as comdt., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Col. H. Hoseason, or until further orders, v. Capt. Havelock, proc. to Europe.

5th Infantry.—Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., during the period Major T. T. Turton may offic. as comdt. 1st inf., or until further orders.

Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, wing sub., to offic. as adjt., during the period Capt. H. F. H. Sewell may offic. as 2nd in com., or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

(Gazette of India, April 13.)

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Cadre of the late 49th N.I.—Major J. F. Sherer, staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. F. Conolly, staff corps, to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Barrett, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Cadre of the late 73rd N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps), H. C. P. Rice, to be lieut. col., and Capt. L. Macdonald, staff corps, to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. F. Sherer, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 19th N.I.—Major H. Macdonald, staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. (major in staff corps) O. W. R. Chester to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. C. P. Rice, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Major T. A. Hunter, capt. in 104th foot, to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. H. Cantor, staff corps, to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. Macdonald, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 11th N.I.—Major T. M. Shelley to be lieut. col., and Capt. S. G. Warde to be major, from Dec. 14, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in 104th foot) T. A. Hunter, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Alterations of Rank.

Cadre of the late 46th N.I.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. J. Watson and Major J. Upperton, staff corps, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. E. F. Litchfield, Ben. inf., ret.

Cadre of the late 68th N.I.—Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) W. G. Murray, and Major (brev. lieut. col., capt. in staff corps) C. M. Macgregor, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. J. Watson, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 58th N.I.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Callander, and Major (capt. in staff corps) P. W. Powlett, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) W. G. Murray, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 61st N.I.—Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Stainforth, and Major (capt. in staff corps) R. J. Walker, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Callander, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) T. Cadell, v.c., and Major E. J. McNair, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Stainforth, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 63rd N.I.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D. Campbell, and Major (capt. in staff corps) H. W. Gordon, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) T. Cadell, v.c., removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 21st N.I.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) F. J.

Craigie, and Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. G. Ross, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D. Campbell, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 6th European Regt.—Lieut. col. H. H. Stansfeld, and Major (capt. in staff corps) O. M. Graham, from Sept. 23, 1871, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) F. J. Craigie, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Qtrs., Calcutta, April 4.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

R.H.A.—Lieut. T. Mulrenan to be capt., from Dec. 22, 1871.

1st Batt. 5th Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Williams to be capt., from April 23, 1870.

2nd Batt. 19th Regt.—Major (local) H. S. G. S. Knight to be lieut. col., from Sept. 2, 1871.

26th Regt.—To be capt.: Lieut. F. H. Carleton, Nov. 12, 1870; Lieut. W. B. Wade, March 11, 1871; Lieut. J. R. G. Buchanan, June 14, 1871; Lieut. C. H. Dougherty, June 24, 1871; Lieut. A. D. Eden, Feb. 21, 1872.

Lieut. F. Bailey, R.E., to be capt., from June 22, 1871.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Gazette of India, April 13.)

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Corps of Guides.

Lieut. A. I. Shepherd, adjt. 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. C. R. Hunter, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut. E. B. Bishop, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. J. H. Broome, or until further orders.

Lieut. H. F. S. Neil, 2nd wing sub., 4th Sikh inf., and offic. 1st squad. subalt., 4th cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. C. B. Clifford, or until further orders.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. Hammond, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 1st squad subalt., to offic. as adjt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. S. Carr, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. during the period Lieut. W. J. Vousden may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. A. FitzHugh, or until further orders.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Capt. T. Higginson, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. H. W. Pitcher, v.c., or until further orders.

Capt. A. Vallings, adjt., to offic. as wing officer during the period Capt. T. Higginson may offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, or until further orders.

Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd wing subalt., to continue to offic. as adjt. during the period Capt. A. Vallings may offic. as wing officer, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. Turner, adjt., to offic. as wing officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. N. J. Jones, or until further orders.

Lieut. A. D. Strettell, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. during the period Lieut. A. H. Turner may offic. as wing officer, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. during the period Lieut. A. D. Strettell may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, wing officer, 3rd Punjab inf., to offic. as wing officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, or until further orders.

Lieut. A. Gaslee, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. during the period Lieut. A. I. Shepherd may offic. as adjt., corps of Guides, or until further orders.

Lieut. C. F. Powell, 2nd wing subalt., 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as qrmr. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. A. McC. Bruce, or until further orders.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. G. Gaisford, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. A. Conolly, or until further orders.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. A. N. Sandilands, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. T. F. Bruce, or until further orders.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. during the period Lieut. A. N. Sandilands may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

AITCHISON, Surg. J. E. T., in civil med. charge of Rawalpindi, is transfd. to the civil med. charge of Loodianah. April 11.

BOYD.—Rawalpindia brig. order confd., dated March 23, directing Asst. surg. H. Boyd to assume med. charge of the 23rd Punjab pioneers.

CLAPP, Asst. surg. W. H. B., M.D., 54th foot, to proceed in med. charge of party to Dalhousie, returning to Jullundur on completion of duty.

CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. J., civil surg. of Azimgurh, to offic. as civil surg. of Cawnpore during the abs. on leave of Asst. surg. J. Condon. Apr. 13.

COURTNEY, Asst. surg. W. M., attached to 8th N.I., is apptd. to left wing 16th N.I., prog. to Eastern provs.

CUMMING, Asst. surg. K. W., M.D., to have temp. med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore. March 28.

DALE, Surg. A. J., M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of 9th Bengal cav. on March 16.

DUKE, Staff asst. surg. A. W., M.D., att. 1st batt. 5th foot, to assume med. charge of that regt. during absence of Surg. A. M. Tippets on court-martial duty, from Feb. 19.

FOWLER.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,038, dated Nov. 24, Staff surg. Major H. D. Fowler is app. to the med. superintendence of the Presy. Circle with effect from the 12th ult., v. Staff surg. major J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

GUPTA, Asst. surg. K. P., M.B., to proceed to Umritsur, and assume med. charge left wing 17th N.I., on being relieved of med. charge of depot 4th Goorkas, on ret. of regt. to Bukloh.

HALL.—The services of Inspecting vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen are temp. placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

INCE, Surg. J., in civil med. charge of Loodianah, is transfd. to the civil med. charge of Rawalpindi. April 9.

IRVING, Staff asst. surg. L. A., doing duty with No. 2 baty. 24th brigade R.A., is att. temp. to the detached half batt. 109th foot.

KILLERY, Staff asst. surg. St. J., att. to 1st batt. 14th foot, to assume med. charge of No. 2 baty. 13th brig. R.A.

LANGDON, Asst. surg. J., to remain temp. with 105th foot, with effect from Jan. 12.

LINTON, Asst. surg. H. J., to assume temp. med. charge 8th and detach. 10th N.I., at Alipore.

MCCKEERY, Asst. surg. J., G. baty. 8th brig. R.A., to act as civil surg., Jullunder, from March 1.

MEADOWS, Asst. surg. C. J. W., to assume med. charge of 3rd company sappers and miners, and half Peshawur mountain baty., as also to afford professional aid to the coolie corps.

PARSONS, Surg. F., 2nd Bengal cav., to take over med. charge of 11th N.I. from Asst. surg. R. H. Stevens, M.B., on arrival of the regt. at Bareilly.

PILCHER, Asst. surg. J. G., 40th N.I., to receive charge of office of dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Agra Circle, from April 1.

ROSE.—Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals J. Rose is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum from March 31.

SCOTT, Staff asst. surg. H., M.B., to assume med. charge of station staff and mil. prison at Lucknow. April 13.

WALKER, Dr. W., inspr. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, N.W.P., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of sanitary commissioner during the absence on priv. leave of Dr. C. Planck, till further orders. May 13.

LOSHAI FIELD FORCE.—MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following Loshai Field Force orders are confd. :—
Dated Demagri, Nov. 28, 1871.—Directing Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, attached to the Chittagong column, on arrival at Demagri, to assume med. charge of the Gen. Hospital at that place, and to afford aid to the establishments there.

Dated Demagri, March 5, 1872.—Directing Asst. surg. F. R. Johnson to proceed from Burkul to Kasalong, to relieve Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons of the med. charge of the Gen. Hospital at that place.

Apptg. Surg. W. C. Smith, M.D., 27th Punjab N.I., to the med. charge of the Gen. Hospital at Demagri, with effect from Dec. 1, 1871, as a temp. measure.

Apptg. Surg. W. C. Smith, M.D., 27th Punjab N.I., to the med. charge of the Gen. Hospital at Demagri, and establishments at that place, in addition to his other duties.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGH RECKONINGS.

No. 337.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 50, dated Feb. 29, is published for general information :—

India Office, London, Feb. 29, 1872.

Military, No. 50.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—With a view to meeting the cases and facilitating the retirement of the senior officers of the army subject to the Indian retiring regulations, H.M.'s Government have resolved so to modify the present regulations, as expressed in Clause 30 of the Furlough Rules of 1854, as to admit of a larger amount of furlough being reckoned as service by claimants to the higher rates of pension granted in 1866.

2. With this view, I request that it may be notified to the service that, from and after the date of this despatch, the following regulation will be substituted for Clause 30 of the rules above referred to, and will govern the rates of pension to be granted to officers retiring under the Indian regulations :—

“No furlough or leave of absence, as announced in G.O., exceeding two years in twenty years' aggregate service, three years in twenty-five years' service, four years in thirty years' service, five years in thirty-five years' service, and six years in thirty-eight years' service shall be allowed to count as service for the retiring pension; and no difference will be made in this respect between leave of absence taken in Europe or elsewhere, in or out of India, or whether the leave be on sick certificate or on private affairs.”

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

April 5.—No. 2,521.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for the memo. in Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 3 :—

Bengal Civil Service.—From every allowance except (1) travelling allowance at mileage rates, (2) minimum furlough allowance, (3) subsistence allowance while on furlough, and (4) establishment allowance.

Madras Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees or a proportion of fees received, (8) allowance on privilege leave, and (9) allowance on subsidiary leave.

Bombay Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees or a proportion of fees received, (8) sumptuary allowance, (9) allowance on privilege leave, and (10) allowance on subsidiary leave.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on April 1 :—Private R. Holmes, 11th hussars; Gunner J. McGinnis, H battery 8th brigade R.A.; Trumpeter C. Bosley, H battery 8th brigade R.A.; Private J. Carroll, 39th foot; Lieut. W. Ethelston, 65th foot; Lieut. J. S. King, 107th foot; Sergeant E. Dubbery, barrack dept.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. Sir C. W. D'Oyly, baronet, of the Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent of studs, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe, on private affairs for two years. The leave granted to Capt. J. L. Kelly, 62nd foot, Jan. 29, is to be held to commence from the 18th instead of March 1. The leave granted to Lieut. G. Winter, 26th foot, dated March 15, is cancelled at his own request. The preparatory leave to Bombay, for one month, granted to Capt. H. A. Lewis, wing officer 5th N.I., is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. H. De Brett, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 266 of 1872, *Aurora*, April 10. Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., G.G.O. No. 302, per *Khedive*, April 12. Surg. major R. Cockburn, of the med. dept., for eight months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., of the medical dept., professor Lahore Medical College, for eighteen months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. J. Davidson, of the Bengal S.C., 2nd squad. subalt., 3rd Punjab cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. W. J. Forlong, of the Bengal S.C., 3rd squadron officer, 1st Punjab cavalry. The G.G.O. No. 69, which grants furlough to Europe on private affairs to Surg. J. B. King, M.D., of the med. dept., 2nd med. officer, Port Blair, will be considered to bear date April 19. Capt. J. C. Hay, of the 92nd foot, A.D.C. to the general officer commanding the Rawul Pindee division, for six months, without pay, under the regs. of 1854, embarking at Bombay. 2nd captain H. Smithett, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. H. G. Willis, R.H.A., to England. Lieut. M. R. West, R.H.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Australia. Col. J. Young, R.A., to England. Lieut. Col. C. Cookworthy, R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and Dalhousie. Capt. J. A. R. Mead, R.A., to England. Capt. A. P. Heath, R.A., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. W. Dorell, R.A., from April 4 to May 3, to Bombay. Capt. C. Collingworth, R.A., to England. Capt. H. I. E. Ford, R.A., to Mussoorie, from April 1 to Oct. 1. Capt. H. Latham, R.A., to Cashmere, from June 14 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. J. Kinsman, R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah. Surg. A. Maclean, R.A., from March 27 to April 26, to Bombay. Asst. surg. D. McEwen, M.B., R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Asst. surg. W. R. Kynsey, R.A., to England. Qrmr. M. Robinson, R.A., to England. Lieut. W. N. Darnell, 54th foot, to Mussoorie, to Oct. 1. Lieut. R. W. Archibald, 58th foot, to Cashmere, to Oct. 1. Capt. J. Charley, 60th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, to Nynee Tal, to Oct. 1. Lieut. W. A. D. Shelton, 62nd foot, preparatory to retirement from the service. Surg. T. S. Hollingsworth, 62nd foot, to England, for six months. Capt. J. C. Hay, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. H. V. Brooke, 92nd foot, to remain in England, from July 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, to remain in the Bombay Presidency, from April 1 to April 30. Lieut. col. W. H. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, to Kangra and Kamaon districts, April 16 to Oct. 15. Major F. J. Ripley, Bengal staff corps, to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Bengal staff corps, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in April), to Europe, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. B. Worgan, magistrate and collector of Purneah, subsidiary leave from April 8 for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to Europe, embarking at Bombay. Mr. M. S. Dooly, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Chenab Bridge Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, two months' privilege leave to study the native languages, from April 1. Mr. C. A. Bull, executive engineer, 4th grade, Kharian Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, three months' privilege leave to study the native languages, with effect from June 1. Three months' leave is granted to Mr. P. J. W. Doran, assistant surveyor, Topographical Survey Department, attached to No. 2, or Khandeiah and Bombay Native States Survey, commencing from March 5. Mr. J. Westland, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, availed himself, on April 1, of the furlough granted to him on March 8. Mr. M. Rayne, superintending engineer, Juch District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. B. Walker, executive engineer, Goojranwalla Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 1. Mr. H. Johnson, executive engineer, 4th grade, Chenab Bridge Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, two months' privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Preparatory leave of absence for eight days is granted to Mr. J. Beale, sub engineer, attached to the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, in addition to the leave granted him dated March 5, from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Lieut. col. J. C. P. Bailie, officiating

deputy inspector general of police, has three months' privilege leave. Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, settlement officer, Derah Ghazi Khan, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra assistant commissioner, Shahpore, has twelve months' leave of absence, in extension. Mr. E. B. Peacock, assistant commissioner, Gurdaspore, has two months' privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. T. Troward, assistant commissioner, Gurgaon, has two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 1. Mr. F. D. Bullock, assistant commissioner, Mooltan, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. Mr. W. B. de Courcy, extra assistant commissioner, Umballah, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. Col. S. F. Graham, commissioner and superintendent, Mooltan Division, has three months' privilege leave, from June 1. Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, deputy commissioner, Hazara, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. J. Goldney, extra assistant commissioner, Derah Ismail Khan, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. Major C. V. Jenkins, officiating deputy commissioner, Sealkote, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15. Mr. T. Homan, extra assistant commissioner, Bannu, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. R. Udny, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, has two months' privilege leave. Surg. A. Taylor, civil surgeon, Umritsar, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. W. P. Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, Umritsar, has six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. col. G. A. Harrison, Madras S.C., superintendent of police, Boondahuhur, is granted the usual preparatory leave to Bombay. Surgeon major R. Cockburn, M.D., civil surgeon, Benares, who has applied for furlough, the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from April 15. Mr. J. A. Marcol, assistant magistrate and collector, who reported his return from furlough on April 10, the usual subsidiary leave. The notification dated March 2, granting privilege leave of absence for one month and a half, with effect from Feb. 1 last, to Mr. W. Saunders, civil surgeon, Lullutpore, is cancelled. Dr. H. A. Kidd, civil surgeon, Mandla, on three months' leave, made over charge of the gaol to Lieut. D. Robertson, assistant commissioner. Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., assistant to chief engineer, and assistant secretary to the chief commissioner P.W.D., Central Province, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave in view to his proceeding to Bombay, prior to applying for leave to Europe. Major G. A. Craster, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st circle, Provincial, privilege leave for two months and a half, from such date as he is relieved. Mr. T. J. McNamara, executive engineer irrigation department, Baroon division, privilege leave for two months. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Surg. J. B. King, M.D., preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Capt. H. M. B. Burton, assistant canton magistrate, Morar, having been granted two years' furlough to Europe, is granted fourteen days' preparatory leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. A. B. Bainbridge, magistrate and collector of Midnapore, for ten months. Mr. J. N. Cosserat, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Patna, for twelve months. Mr. T. W. Gribble, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Sarun, for three months. Mr. H. Beverley, surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is granted six months' leave of absence from such date, after the close of the present field season, as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. Mr. M. Fleischer, an assistant superintendent telegraph department, privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. H. McRae, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, for one year, with effect from April 8. Mr. C. Whiteford, executive engineer irrigation department, Beropa division, privilege leave for three months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BIRD, C. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madras during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty. April 24.
DAVIES, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary. April 24.
TAYLOR—DONALD.—Mr. R. Taylor, acting accountant gen., Madras, and Mr. W. Donald, asst. to the accountant gen., to be auditors of the accounts of the administrator gen., for the current year. April 16.
WELD, M. R., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore. April 24.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Capt. C. W., Bengal cav., gen. list, to be adj. of the hon. the Governor's body guard, with effect from April 9, but to continue as mil. sec. to the Hon. the Gov. until further orders. April 16.
FORSTER, 2nd Capt. (brevet major) B. L., R.A., to be a brigade major, to complete the estab., with effect from March 19, v. Grant, who has vacated.
GRANT, Lieut. col. J. M., staff corps, on return from Europe, is appd. to gen. duty, Madras. April 11.
ISACKE, Major L. H., staff corps, on return from Europe, is appd. to gen. duty, Madras. April 11.
KNOX.—Order confirmed, by the officer commanding Mysore division, directing Col. Knox, 18th hussars, as next senior officer, to assume command of Bangalore, v. Major gen. Borton, C.B., on a tour of inspection.
MACDONALD—KELLY.—The undermentioned officers of the unattached list, having completed 7 years' service in the substantive rank of lieut., are prom. to the rank of capt., from April 11, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieuts. J. McK. Macdonald and J. Kelly.
NEWELL.—The services of Lieut. J. H. Newell, staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st regt. L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment as offic. asst. gen. superint. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, at Jaulnah, Hyderabad. April 15.

ROBINSON, Major H. S., staff corps, is app. to gen. duty, Rangoon, on relief by Lieut. col. Cox, wing officer 1st N.I. April 11.
STEPHENS, Major G. N., staff corps, on return from Europe, is app. to gen. duty, Kamptee. April 11.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe on the dates specified:—
Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, staff corps, wing officer 32nd regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay, April 10.
Surg. J. S. Bidings, med. dept.; arrived at Madras, April 6.
Capt. C. H. A. Gower, staff corps, asst. comr., British Burmah; arrived at Madras, April 8.
Lieut. A. Caplain, inf., gen. list, adj. 82nd regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay, April 10.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. E. Quin, 21st regt.; dated Nov. 8, 1866.
Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, R.A.; dated Jan. 8, 1868.
Lieut. T. A. F. Leader, 108th regt.; dated July 7, 1868.
Lieut. W. H. MacCausland, 1st regt.; dated June 29, 1870.
Ensign G. C. Fenwick, 24th regt.; dated July 28, 1870.
Ensign F. C. Maltby, 10th regt.; dated Oct. 14, 1870.
The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, Clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Lieut. col. J. P. Watts, Madras staff corps; March 30.
Lieut. col. F. H. Smith, Bengal staff corps; April 2.
The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, Madras cav.; April 2.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Qrs., Madras, April 13.—Under instructions from the War Office the following changes are ordered:—
2nd Capt. D. V. Shortland, transfd. from superny. to D baty. 23rd brig. royal art.
2nd Capt. R. S. Thomson, from D baty. to superny. 23rd brig. royal art.
Lieut. F. Roberts, 5th brig. R.A., app. to company of gentlemen cadets at Woolwich.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language at Madras on April 1:—Capt. R. T. Chapman, general list. Lieut. W. A. Broome, Royal Scots.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, acting collector of sea customs and of the Madras district, privilege leave for two months, from or after May 6. Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector and magistrate of South Arcot, for two years, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Mr. E. B. Powell, M.A., director of public instruction, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, under Sections 18 and 19 (c) of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. L. A. Campbell, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kistna district, privilege leave for six weeks, from or after April 28. Mr. A. Cruikshank, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot, privilege leave for two months and eleven days. Mr. E. Thompson, M.A., principal of the Presidency College and Malayalam translator to Government, for one year. Mr. J. Urquhart, M.D., coroner of Madras, for two years, on or after June 28.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in April) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. C. M. Shakespear, commandant 9th N.I., from April 10, or date of departure, for six months. Col. G. Starrock, doing general duty at Trichinopoly, for six months, from April 10, or date of departure. Brig. gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding Southern district, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 14. Capt. R. W. Davies, 2nd battalion 10th foot, to do duty with troops. Major H. M. Nepean, staff corps, for three months, from Feb. 7. Col. W. C. F. Goaling, assistant adjutant general R.A., privilege leave for forty days, from April 15, or date of departure. Ridingmr. J. O'Connel, in extension to April 14 inclusive, to Secunderabad, on private affairs. Surg. F. Day, from March 18. Col. E. E. Miller, commissary general, for two years, with effect from May 7, to embark from Madras. Major S. O. Montgomerie, staff corps, doing general duty at French Rocks, for two years, to embark from Madras. Surg. H. T. Shaw, in medical charge of native infantry depot and European artillery veteran company, Palayam, for two years, to embark from Madras. This officer being recommended by a medical board, is entitled to any passage allowance, &c., payable from the Military Fund. Capt. H. Porteous, staff corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency to appear before a medical board, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Brigadier gen. R. M. Best, commanding Nagpore force, privilege for sixty days, from April 15, or date of departure. Colonel C. D. Grant, S.C., doing general duty at Nagpore, from April 3, or date of departure, to Oct. 1, to Simla. Capt. A. J. Howes, 1st wing subaltern 25th N.I., for thirty days, from April 5, or date of departure, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough granted in G.O.C. March 19. Lieut. C. H. Simpson, 18th hussars, for two months, from April 1, or date of departure, to Nellore. Major gen. A. Borton, C.B., divisional staff, commanding Mysore division, privilege

leave for sixty days, from April 8. Col. J. Hackett, 76th foot, from March 19 or date of departure, for four months, to Bangalore and Neilgherries. Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, 23rd brigade, R.A., to England, by the troopship *Euphrates*, unfit to do duty with the troops. Lieut. col. W. J. Bradford, 20th brigade, R.A., for six months, from April 3 or date of departure, to Ootacamund, on private affairs. Major H. F. Dakeyne, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, from March 26 or date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to embarkation for Europe. Col. W. T. Williams, commandant 32nd N.I., from March 15 or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. J. F. Bally, 20th brigade, from Feb. 23, 1872, to Feb. 22, 1873.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, G. W., will proceed to join his substantive appointment of 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Broach. April 15.
BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., to act as district superint. of police in the Kolaba district. April 17.
BIRDWOOD, H. M., to be senior asst. judge and session judge of Puna for the detached station of Sholapur, continuing to act as session judge of Ratnagiri. April 16.
BONNOR, Major R. M., staff corps, has been app. to act as district superint. of police in the Tanna district. April 11.
BROWN, Capt. W. T., to act as district superint. of police in the Haidambad district. April 17.
COGHLAN, W. M. P., is confirmed as judge and session judge of Thana. April 16.
CRAWFORD, Capt. R. I., to act as district superint. of police in the Karachi district. April 17.
HENDERSON, H. J. H., to act as asst. dist. smpt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist., v. Lieut. Baugh. April 16.
HOSKING, E., to act as extra asst. judge and session judge of Ahmadabad, v. Walker. April 16.
JOHNSTON, J. L., an asst. coll. and mag. full power in the Kolaba district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag.
MARRIOTT, W. F., to be probationary asst. superint. in the Southern Maratha Country revenue survey. April 17.
MELVILL, F. D., is confirmed as judge and session judge of Ahmadabad. April 16.
MONTEATH, J., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Canara, and sub mag. of the 1st class, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court. April 23.
MORRIS, Lieut. W. C., is app. exec. engr., Ratnagerry. April 17.
NEWNHAM, W. H., to be joint judge, continuing to act as judge and session judge of Surat. April 16.
PINHEY, R. H., is confirmed as judge and session judge of Puna, and agent for Sirdars in the Dekan. April 16.
SCOTT, M. H., to act as judge and session judge of Shikarpoor. April 16.
SPENS, A. L., to be judge and session judge of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as judge and session judge of Kanara. April 16.
THRELWALL, F., to act as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Khandesh. April 17.
WALKER, J. W., to act as asst. judge and session judge of Ahmadabad, v. Scott. April 16.
WALLACE, Major R., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes of Karachi, is retrospectively confirmed in that app. from Dec. 20 last.
WHITE, E., is confirmed as judicial comr. in Sind and judge of the Sudder Court in that province. April 16.

MILITARY.

COLES, Lieut. W., 105th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on prob. 15th regt. N.I.
SCHAEZ, Lt. C. T., to be capt., from Oct. 31, v. Ross, Cadre 3rd Eur. regt., prom. April 9.
ELLIOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 9, directing Lieut. Elliot, 1st regt. L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Capt. Heyland. April 9.
HAY, Lieut. H., Poona horse, 1st batt. 17th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd squad. sub. on prob. April 9.
HEATH.—Surat station order confd., dated March 13, app. Lieut. Heath, 26th N.I., staff officer. April 9.
MACDONALD, Lt. col. J. A. M., S.C., is app. secy. to Govt. in the military, marine, ecclesiastical, and Indo-European telegraph depts., with effect from April 10, v. Major gen. Marriott, c.s.i., who resigns the appointment. No. 289.
NEWPORT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 9, directing Major Newport, 16th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. Strong as wing officer, and Lieut. Penton as qrmr. in addition to his own duties, with effect from March 20, v. Lieut. col. Chesshyre. April 9.
PIERCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 8, directing Lieut. col. Pierce, 24th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt., and Major Tanner as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Col. Hewett. April 9.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. C., S.C., 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 17th N.I., during the abs. on furl. of Col. Pogson, or until further orders. April 9.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindustani by the lower standard test:—Vet. surg. G. Durrant, 9th brigade R.A.; Privates P. Riordan, J. Cantwell, W. Mullin, and M. Lehigh, 108th foot. Messrs. E. H. Little, C.S., and J. L. Johnston, C.S., passed examinations, the former in Guzerathee, and the latter in the Marathee language on April 15.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. J. W. Young, M.A., senior chaplain, Bengal establishment, for twenty months. Rev. J. Paton is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. W. H. Bolton, deputy collector, Frontier Upper Scinde, for one month, and Mr. C. E. Steele is appointed, as a temporary measure, acting deputy collector, Frontier Upper Scinde. Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, for four months, from date of departure. Mr. W. M. Coghlan, judge and session judge of Thana, for seven months, from 29th inst. Mr. Coghlan is also allowed subsidiary leave for two days. Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is allowed privilege leave for one month from April 18.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. J. F. Straker, in medical charge sappers and miners, from April 7 to May 6, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G.O. No. 29, dated Jan. 12, 1870, to Major W. H. Beynon, staff corps, is cancelled from Feb. 8 last, the date of that officer's return to duty; and that officer is granted leave from Feb. 9 to 13, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., staff corps, commanding Mhow division army, for three years, commencing from date of departure after vacating divisional command. Major J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, for two years. Lieut. col. S. C. Law, staff corps, for one year, from date of departure. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Wilson, general list, Madras infantry, for two years. Lieut. R. S. Hawkes, Bengal staff corps, for one year. Capt. G. Mackenzie, staff corps, for twenty months. This officer having obtained a medical certificate is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the military fund regulations. Surg. J. Law, M.D., Madras medical service, for two years. Capt. W. J. Parker, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Surg. E. Taylor, Bengal medical service, for eighteen months. Vet. surg. S. M. Wilson, 3rd hussars, to Matheran, from April 15 to May 14. Col. C. B. Fuller, R.H.A. (supernumerary late E brigade), from April 9 to May 9, to Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. and adjt. E. A. Mant, 9th brigade R.A., for six months, from date of departure, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson, and A. P. Currie, 3rd regt. L.C., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Col. R. Phayre, c.s., staff corps, A.D.C. to the Queen, C. in C. Sind Frontier Field Force, for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Lieut. col. B. D. Hassard, 21st N.I., from April 15 to May 14. Capt. F. S. Iredell, 16th regt. N.I., for one year from departure in May, on private affairs. Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, for four months, from date of departure in April, on private affairs.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 14.

Major gen. J. Yorke, c.b., to be col., v. Gen. J. Hall, dec.; May 6.
22nd Foot.—Lieut. gen. G. T. C. Napier, c.b., from col. of the 96th regt., to be col., v. Gen. Sir J. L. Pennefather, g.c.b., dec.; May 19.
96th Foot.—Lieut. gen. T. Crombie to be col., v. Lieut. gen. G. T. C. Napier, c.b., removed to the 22nd foot; May 10.
20th Hussars.—Qrmr. G. Masters retires upon a pension; May 15.
Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet major C. Johnston to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. E. Moubray, retired upon full pay; Second Capt. S. J. Nicholson to be capt., v. Brevet major Johnston; Lieut. C. F. Glass (late Bombay) to be second capt., v. F. O. H. Clarke, placed upon the supernumerary list; Lieut. W. R. Stirke to be second capt., v. S. J. Nicholson; Lieut. E. F. Law resigns his commission; May 15.
3rd Foot.—J. B. Backhouse, Indian cadet, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Creswell, retired; May 15.
8th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Moffat to be capt., v. J. M. Batten, who has become supernum. on being app. adjt. to the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps; May 23.
10th Foot.—Capt. E. H. Vaughton, from 94th foot, to be capt., v. Orr, who exchanges; May 15.
12th Foot.—Lieut. E. C. C. Foster to be capt., v. J. O. Johnson, retired; April 24.
14th Foot.—Major W. H. Hawley to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Dwyer, retired upon full pay; Capt. T. P. Cosby to be major v. Hawley; Lieut. W. B. Lindsay to be capt., v. Cosby; Lieut. F. W. Harrington to be capt., v. J. B. Frizell, retired; May 8. Lieut. W. B. Churchward retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; May 15.
25th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Turnbull retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; May 15.
60th Foot.—Major and brevet col. G. Rigand to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. F. R. Palmer, c.b., ret. on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major R. W. Hinxman to be major, v. Brevet col. G. Rigand; Lieut. A. V. O'Brien to be capt., v. Brevet major Hinxman; Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck to be capt., v. J. R. Crane, ret.; April 24.
65th Foot.—Capt. and brevet lieut. col. W. J. Chads, from 64th foot, to be major, v. F. B. Bulkeley, ret.; May 15.
85th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. D. Whish has been apptd. a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; March 27.
96th Foot.—Lieut. C. R. Macgregor has been app. a prob. for the Indian S.C.; March 13.
Rifle Brigade.—The Hon. E. Noel to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. T. W. Dunn, retired; May 15.

Half Pay.—Capt. and brev. major O. T. Burne, from 20th foot, to be major; May 15.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. Moubray, retired full pay R.A., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; May 15.

Major E. C. Ross, Bombay S.C., political agent at Muscat, to have the local rank of lieut. col. in the Persian Gulf; May 15.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Broach, April 24, wife of R. S. Anderson, station master B.B. and C.I. Railway, daughter. [ordnance dept., son.]
 BINGHAM—At Hyderabad, Sind, April 20, wife of J. Bingham, Bombay
 BROOKE—At Simla, April 17, wife of Lieut. col. Brooke, 109th regt., daughter. [engr., Howrah municipality, son.]
 CANTWELL—At Chinsurah, April 22, wife of E. L. Cantwell, drainage
 CLERY—At Bangalore, April 20, wife of Surg. G. O. Clery, 18th Hussars, son.
 COLSTON—At Poona, April 26, wife of Surg. Colston, son.
 DOVETON—At Nagpore, April 15, wife of Capt. J. C. Doveton, son.
 ELIOTT—At Shahjehanpore, April 14, wife of Capt. G. A. Elliott, paymaster, Royal Scots, son. [Robert Gillespie, daughter.]
 GILLESPIE—At the Mission House, Rajkote, April 22, wife of the Rev. GORDON—At Jullundhur, April 8, wife of Lewis Gordon, son.
 HALLEN—At Ballygunge, April 19, wife of J. H. B. Hallen, son.
 HALLUM—At Dharwar, April 20, wife of E. H. Hallum, resident engr., Carwar (State) Railway, son.
 HOPKINS—At Midnapur, April 21, wife of J. A. Hopkins, C.S., son.
 JENKINSON—At Mussoorie, April 13, wife of E. G. Jenkinson, B.C.S., son.
 JOHNSON—At Negapatam, wife of S. M. Johnson, son. [son.]
 KNOWLES—At Bareilly, April 17, wife of F. Knowles, 2nd Bengal cav.,
 LECOT—At Kilpauk, April 20, wife of F. Lecot, daughter.
 LEE—At Agra, April 15, wife of J. G. Lee, C.E., daughter.
 MILLIE—At 1, Esplanade, April 12, W., wife of W. J. Millie, son.
 NOYES—At Agra, April 10, wife of D. E. H. Noyes, asst. eng. D.P.W., daughter.
 PETERS—At Bombay, April 19, wife of M. F. Peters, daughter.
 PUNNETT—At Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, April 23, wife of T. F. Punnett, son.
 RICHARDS—At Belgaum, April 20, wife of Col. Richards, S.C., comdt. H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., daughter.
 ROBINSON—At Joudhpore, April 11, wife of J. F. Robinson, son.
 ROBINSON—At Allahabad, April 23, wife of A. W. Robinson, dist. carriage supt. E.I.R., son.
 SARGEAUNT—At Ootacamund, April 15, wife of Capt. C. C. Sargeaunt, son.
 ST. HILL—At Nungumbaukum, April 20, wife of Major St. Hill, A.D.C., son.
 VIDAL—At Rutnagherry, April 22, wife of G. Vidal, C.S., daughter.
 WARNER—At Dalhousie, April 17, wife of Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st (the Welsh) regt., daughter.
 WHITLOCK—At Bangalore, April 19, wife of Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock, staff corps, son.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERS—KINLESIDE.—At Mussoorie, April 22, Lieut. H. M. Chambers, R.E., to Emma I., daughter of the late Major Gen. R. B. Kinleside, R.A.
 DE LIMA—DE SOUZA.—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadavie, April 24, M. De Lima to Rufina A., daughter of the late A. D. De Souza, asst. comr. of customs, Bombay.
 HILL—STEWART.—At Mean Meer, April 18, Lieut. P. G. Hill, rifle brig., to Margaret A., daughter of the late Capt. C. Stewart, Bengal H.A.
 JONES—GIBBON.—At Goruckpore, April 11, W. J. Jones, manager Newra estate, Bustee, to Margaret, daughter of the late H. Gibbon, of Budpore, Bustee.
 TIDY—GAVIN.—At Roorkee, N.W.P., April 22, W. M. Tidy, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, Bengal C.S., to Emily K., daughter of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, B.A., chaplain of the station.

DEATHS.

GORDON—At Jullundhur, Halkett McLeod, son of Lewis Gordon.
 HARPER—At 10, Government-place, April 25, Francis E. Harper, aged 33.
 HARRISON—At the Marine Lines, Esplanade, April 22, Mimesy M., wife of S. J. Harrison, aged 26. [aged 25.]
 HENDERSON—At Calcutta, April 24, Lucy G., wife of Michael Henderson,
 JONES—At Calcutta, April 23, William Jones, aged 31.
 KEAYS—At Poona, April 11, Assistant apothecary George Keays, Bombay med. dept., aged 21. [months.]
 LARSEN—At Lucknow, April 20, Frank E. C., son of Mr. Larsen, aged 16
 LOCH—At Khandwa, April 20, Ethel, daughter of Major J. L. Lock.
 LYONS—At Agra, April 21st, J. P. Lyons, a retired principal sudder Amcen, aged 61. [years.]
 MUIR—At Allahabad, April 23, Wemyss S., son of Sir W. Muir, aged 7
 MCCARTHY—At Secunderabad, April 19, Eleanor B., daughter of Capt. E. D. J. McCarthy, H.H.N. staff, aged 9 months.
 PARKER—At Lahore, April 8, Astley W., son of E. W. Parker, judge Small Cause Courts, aged 15 months.
 PHILLIPS—At 7, Rawdon-street, April 14, Ethel E., daughter of Mr. Phillips, aged 9 months.
 STEVENSON—At Tranquebar, April 17, Maria B., the widow of the late E. W. Stevenson, aged 82. [hoc, R.A.]
 SWINHOE—At Barrackpore, April 21, George E., son of Colonel Swin-Wakefield—At Umballa, April 13, Alfred S., son of W. S. Wakefield, aged 9 days.

Home.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPERS HILL.

SPRING TERM, 1872.

Result of Minor Examinations, March, April, and May.

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	Engineering.	BRANCHES OF STUDY.			Language.
		Mathematics.	Experimental Science.	Order in Merit.	
Allen, W. G....	19	32	31	35	
Arundell, E. W., B.A....	4	18	13	13	
Benton, J.	2	2	4	5	
Blandy, J. E. A. J....	34	22	17	39	
Bond, G. K.	29	36	27	39	
Boyd, C. E.	49	47	47	47	
Brodie, W. P.	3	4	8	10	
Carswell, E. A.	29	15	17	21	
Chancellor, A. J.	41	22	43	39	
Coles, G. E.	22	5	27	35	
Collings, A....	23	45	43	39	
Crampton, A. C.	37	36	37	13	
Davidson, J. P.	45	42	48	39	
De Morgan, W. C.	27	32	41	39	
De Winton, W. B.	46	35	31	21	
Douglas, F. M. S.	23	41	8	33	
Finney, S.	43	33	31	18	
Garrett, A. H.	42	46	37	39	
Goodfellow, A. T.	8	17	22	23	
Hebbert, F. B.	33	36	31	13	
Hodson, C. W.	1	10	2	13	
Inglis, W. A.	36	27	13	35	
Joyce, A.	38	12	31	21	
Kennedy, R. G.	14	8	17	3	
Marsh, H.	40	13	6	21	
Mills, C. A.	16	28	6	2	
Mills, R. H. D.	32	16	27	31	
Molloy, R. A.	31	26	37	1	
Monckton, M. J.	34	42	22	10	
Newcombe, A. C., B.A.	23	10	22	13	
Pargiter, E. H.	28	7	8	7	
Parkes, B., B.E.	6	1	1	5	
Peel, W. de W.	20	30	22	23	
Penny, E.	16	20	27	33	
Perrin, C.	13	40	17	18	
Sadler, R.	10	24	13	21	
Shadbolt, E. I.	11	19	4	3	
Shawe, G. A. G.	44	21	45	21	
Smijth, E. C. B.	6	30	22	10	
Tait, J.	9	9	8	21	
Taylor, C.	23	36	45	47	
Vernon, H. C. E.	38	49	31	35	
Vincent, C.	46	47	41	39	
Watson, C. J. K.	49	43	48	47	
Way, R. A.	12	28	13	7	
Watkin, J.	4	5	17	23	
Wilmer, H.	18	25	37	18	
Wilson, W. J.	15	3	3	7	
Wynne, T. R.	21	13	8	31	

Coopers Hill, May 15th, 1872.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Monday, May 13, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Suleiman Ali Bahadoor attended the Levee.

The following were among the presentations:—

Lieut. and Adj. B. N. Anley, 41st (the Welsh) regt., by the Adj. gen.
 Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong, 10th regt. Bengal lancers, by the Secretary of State.

Major A. A. Bruce, Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
 Lieut. H. W. Brackenbury, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. J. W. Bernard, R.H.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. and Adj. H. Browne, 60th rifles, by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Capt. R. P. Blake, 4th regt. Punjab cav., by the Sec. of State.
 Capt. G. Byng, rifle brigade, by Lord Sandhurst.
 Lieut. T. D. Crosbie, 60th rifles, by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.g.

Lieut. W. Cowan, 60th rifles, by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut. col. C. Coote, Madras staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
 Lieut. C. A. Carthew, 16th Bengal cav., by his father, Lieut. gen. M. Carthew, C.B.

Capt. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. R. C. Davies, 60th rifles, by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.g., &c.

Lieut. N. B. Edmonstone, 4th hussars, by Col. E. B. Cureton.
 Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, Bengal army, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. Garsia, Bengal staff corps, by Major gen. Haly, c.b.
 Capt. F. W. Grenfell, 60th rifles, by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.c.
 Lieut. col. Hill, Bombay staff corps, by Sir Bartle Frere.
 Mr. A. Howell, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, by the Secretary of State.
 Major gen. Sir A. Horsford, k.c.b., by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.
 Mr. W. H. Havelock, Bombay Civil Service, by the Sec. of State.
 Col. C. Hood, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Col. H. C. Johnstone, c.b., Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
 Major gen. E. Kaye, c.b., R.A., on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.
 Major gen. E. P. Lynch, k.l.s., Bombay army, by the Sec. of State.
 Lieut. col. J. F. Macandrew, Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
 Lieut. C. H. H. Mayne, R.A., by F.M. Sir G. Pollock, Bart., g.c.b., &c.
 Lieut. A. G. A. Martin, 60th rifles, by F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.c., &c.
 Sir L. Mallet, c.b., on appointment to the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. col. Medley, R.E., by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.
 Major A. R. M'Mahon, Madras staff corps, by Lieut. gen. M. Carthew, c.b.
 Lieut. S. B. Moore, 1st regt., by Lieut. col. St. L. M'Gwire.
 Lieut. col. H. S. Obbard, Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
 Capt. Paton, 24th regt., by Sir A. Horsford.
 Capt. C. A. Prendergast, Burmah Commission, by the Sec. of State.
 Gopaul Chunder Roy, M.D., F.R.C.S., by the Secretary of State.
 Rakhal Chandra Roy, by Mr. D. Dalrymple, M.P.
 Lieut. col. H. Renny, R.A., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. J. C. Robson, R.H.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. E. Ross, of Bladensburg, R.E., by Viscount Powerscourt.
 Lieut. gen. Story, c.b., Bengal army, by the Secretary of State.
 Mr. E. H. Seccombe, by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. A. A. Saunders, R.H.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Capt. E. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 21st hussars, by Col. E. B. Cureton.
 Capt. C. Swinhoe, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. Van Straubenzee, R.A., on promotion and return from India, by Lieut. gen. Sir C. Van Straubenzee, k.c.b.
 Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., by the Secretary of State.
 Lieut. J. G. Uppleby, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
 Lieut. F. E. Walter, R.A., by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. G. Waterhouse, 12th Bengal cav., by the Secretary of State.
 Capt. H. Wickham, rifle brigade, by the Marquis of Hertford.
 Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Bombay L.C., by Capt. J. B. Willoughby, R.N.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Admiralty, Somerset House, on Wednesday evening last, in the room of Mr. Willis, Deputy Comptroller of Navy Pay, for the purpose of constituting a committee to take the necessary steps for promoting the presentation of a contribution from the Civil Service in aid of the Mayo Memorial Fund. Many of the gentlemen named in the following list were present, and the remainder have intimated their willingness to act, and it is hoped that in a few days the committee will be rendered complete by the addition of gentlemen from the departments not at present represented on it, but which have been communicated with, though at too late a period to allow of a definitive selection being received from them. The committee, as now constituted, consists of the following gentlemen:—

Admiralty.—H. Ancell, C. J. Cox, E. H. Hay, W. Willis, T. Wolley.
 Audit Office.—F. A. Hawker.
 Colonial Office.—W. Robinson.
 Commissioner of Works.—G. E. Goodyear.
 Customs.—A. Baker, H. C. Brown, H. W. Dobell, J. E. Horan, S. Seldon, J. Smith.
 Inland Revenue.—W. H. Cousins, G. B. P. Fielding, W. H. Melville, W. M. Rossetti.
 Post Office.—T. W. Angell, W. H. Ashurst, T. Boucher, G. Chetwynd, F. I. Scudamore, c.b., A. C. Thompson.
 Registrar-General's.—W. Clode, Dr. W. Farr, F.R.S.
 War Office.—R. Thompson, W. H. White.
 Woods and Forests.—J. F. Redgrave.

The meeting on Wednesday may be described as almost purely formal in its character. The chair was occupied by Mr. Willis, who, on rising, referred to the object for which the meeting was held.

After a formal motion for the constitution of the committee had been duly carried, and, upon the motion of Mr. A. C. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Hawker, a resolution had been carried requesting Mr. F. I. Scudamore, c.b., to accept the post of chairman, Lord Henniker entered the room.

After a few moments' conversation with Mr. Willis, his Lordship gave the meeting an account of what the general committee was doing. It was the desire, he pointed out, of the late Lord Mayo to build a house at Palmerstown, and this wish the committee were desirous of carrying out, as well as of complying with another desire of the late Earl's, the purchase of about 800 acres of the adjoining estate of

Cardiffstown. In addition to this the committee proposed that a bust of Lord Mayo should be placed in Westminster Abbey; but there was some slight difficulty in carrying this proposal into execution, in consequence of there being no good likeness of the late Governor-General of India. In carrying out these objects the general committee would be happy to co-operate in every way with the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. Willis thanked Lord Henniker in the name of the meeting for his courtesy in attending, and his Lordship then retired.

It was then proposed that a sub-committee should be elected; and after a short discussion, the following gentlemen were chosen and consented to act:—Messrs. Cox, Hawker, Robinson, Seldon, Cousins, Chetwynd, Clode, and R. Thompson. It will be seen that these represent most of the principal offices, and it is hoped that a gentleman from the Treasury will be added to the list in the course of a day or two.

Mr. W. Turley Mainprize, of the Admiralty, and Mr. G. W. Bennett, of the Customs, were then appointed joint honorary secretaries; and after a slight discussion as to the mode in which subscriptions should be collected, Mr. Hawker, of the Audit Office, was unanimously appointed treasurer.

An arrangement was made for the sub-committee to hold its first meeting on Tuesday next; and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, the 10th inst., Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was resumed, touching the police and marine establishments. Nothing materially important was elicited with regard to the police system. It appeared that throughout India there is a large force of semi-military and armed native police. There is now also a railway police-force, for which the railway companies are charged three-fourths the cost, and Government the other one-fourth. The police acts specifically on Dacoitism, and probably has contributed to the now almost complete extinction of Thuggism. The entire police-force is under the management of the Government. It does not appear to be an overpaid body. The European commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors are moderately-paid officials. Bengal pays, in comparison with the other Presidencies, for more police covering a given area; owing to the fact that there is a large establishment of revenue police-officers, the collectorates or districts being more numerous subdivided in Bengal than in Madras or Bombay, and to each collectorate there is a police establishment for the protection of the revenue. It had once been under consideration to fortify the police stations of the Presidencies, &c., but the idea has been abandoned. The whole police system of India went under revision in 1861, much to the benefit (it appeared) of the political, social, and commercial interests of the country.

The next subject taken up was the cost of education in all India, and, although nothing anomalous in the system was proved, yet some interesting information was given relating to the growth of popular education in India.

The cost of the educational establishment has risen from £207,818 for all India in 1856-7 to £624,690 in 1870-71. The charges for universities was £10,700 in 1870, being the aggregate charge for the three universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, all of which have been established since 1857. These universities are purely examining bodies. The Calcutta University costs £4,587, the greater part of which sum is paid to examiners. The return is almost equivalent to the expenditure; it is received in the shape of fees levied on the students of the colleges. In the other presidencies the universities are not so productive. The Madras College costs £3,369, of which about half is recouped from students' and candidates' fees. The Bombay University costs about as much as the Calcutta one, but its receipts did not appear. On the superintendence of the collegiate establishments the expenditure was not particularly heavy, the amount in 1870-71 was nearly £131,000. The expenditure had doubled in fifteen years. The increase attested the advance of education all over India. In Oude, where there was no Government educational establishment previous to the mutiny, there is now an expenditure of upwards of £6,000. It includes the cost of salaries of one director of public instruction, two inspectors, and ten deputy-inspectors. The average salary of a chief superintendent or director is £3,000; that is the salary of the chief instructor of the Calcutta University. The provinces which have most benefited from State education were Oude, the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. The outlay on colleges and schools may be calculated or ascertained by reference to the subjoined figures. Bengal, nine Government colleges (cost not stated); North-West Provinces, four colleges, annual cost, £8,946. Bombay, 1856, fourteen colleges or English high-class schools; 1870, twelve high-class English schools, forty-six middle-class English schools, and 110 lower-class schools. The expenditure in the higher class schools for this presidency in 1856 was £56,559, and in 1870 £64,568; the increase of cost showed the increase in the number of the schools. Bengal has now 142 higher-class English schools. Much was said in the course of the inquiry into education on the subject of "grants in aid." This was a popular way of the Government assisting schools in India, native, municipal, and missionary.

Grants in aid had been largely increased in the last few days. The advance in education in many districts depends upon the amount the Government grants in aid. The grants are more in favour of Madras than any other presidency. A local cess for education was recently introduced into the Bombay provinces, but it is, as we understood, an unpopular tax, not calculated to produce the best educational results. The upper classes of the people of India are disposed to join the Government in educating by means of the higher-class schools; English or vernacular. But it is the people in the mass who avail themselves of State education, because it is free.

The next subject investigated was the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Nothing came out showing unnecessary charges or extravagance. But the ecclesiastical system limits the soldiery and Europeans of the Indian station towns to a State Church, when many would prefer sectarian teaching. As it is, however, there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian and Protestant ministers employed on the voluntary principle. Adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays to Tuesday, May 28.

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

The following important letter appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday last:—

"1, Clarendon-road, South Kensington, W.

"My dear Mr. Kinnaird,—I have learnt with deep regret the decision passed by the Government of India in regard to Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan—removing the former from the Punjab to another province, and dismissing the latter from the service.

"It is not for me to criticise the acts of the Government of India, who are in possession of more information than we possess here, and have doubtless conscientiously decided in accordance with what they consider to be the interests of the Government and the country; but, as the matter is one in regard to which wide differences of opinion do and will exist, while it is one fraught in my opinion with the most important issues, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, as I have been asked to do so.

"My belief, then, is, that the action of Government is calculated to produce very injurious results as regards both the officers of Government and the people of the Punjab. As regards the former, all the information that reaches me tends to prove that a severe blow has been given to all chance of vigorous or independent action in future, when emergencies may arise. The whole service appears to have been astonished and appalled by the mode in which the officers have been dealt with, and, unless some decided action be taken to show that public opinion does not approve the measure dealt out to them, I fear the mischief will prove irreparable. When mysterious events fraught with danger occur, a panic almost invariably follows, quite unreasonable in its extent, and sometimes in its character. But I fear the British public do not as yet at all apprehend how critical is our position in India. When the Mutinies of 1857 occurred and took us, it may be said, quite by surprise, the warnings of sagacious men like Sir Henry Lawrence, General Jacob, and others remaining unheeded, we had a sample of the inflammable material with which we have to deal in that grand and marvellous country; and if the next outbreak be on the part of the people, led by fanatics like the Kookas, it will be even more terrible. That there is a vast amount of discontent spreading from year to year, owing to the unsympathising character of our Administration, and the absence of all really effective endeavours to ascertain the feelings and wants of the native community, or to give them a voice in the regulation of their affairs, none can possibly doubt who knows anything of the people, or is in the habit of going among them; and if, when overt, unprovoked outrages occur, our officers are deterred from independent and vigorous action, the most disastrous results may be looked for.

"The evil results are likely in this case, I think, to be aggravated by a regard to the character and circumstances of the two officers who have suffered. Mr. Cowan, though by no means a brilliant man, is a most painstaking and conscientious one, as well as a man of benevolent disposition, as spontaneously testified in the columns of the *Times* by his former superior, Mr. Ford; and as he is a married man with a family, and is a member of the Uncovenanted Service, he has nothing whatever to fall back upon, and must be utterly ruined, unless he be helped in some way. Mr. Forsyth, on the other hand, is one of our most distinguished officers. He is not a man of impulse, but cool, collected, and courageous, and when deputed to the Court of St. Petersburg, on a very delicate mission, he earned the highest commendation from Lord Clarendon for the tact and judgment he evinced. He had been encouraged in every way by Lord Mayo to look for advancement. But all this appears to be at an end, and he has been practically disgraced in the eyes of the whole European and native public by being removed from the Punjab to another province.

"So much for the effect upon our own officers. As regards our native subjects and feudatories, the effect will, I fear, be, if possible, even worse. I understand that a feeling in favour of the action taken by our officers on the occurrence of the outbreak has been virtually unanimous throughout the native community, or such part of it as is competent to express an opinion on the subject. I believe that on learning the decisions of Government exceeding surprise

must have been created in the minds of the loyal, while all fanatics and disloyally inclined persons must, without doubt, be emboldened and encouraged. And what is perhaps of even more importance to us, the native chiefs who have gallantly come forward to help us—more especially the Maharaja of Puttiala—cannot but feel chagrined and even offended at the result. I annex some extracts on this subject from letters addressed to a member of his household by a Government officer in the Punjab, whom I believe to be better acquainted with the language and feelings of the people than any other single officer; and for the future the feeling of our feudatories when called on to assist our officers must naturally be one of uncertainty whether their action on critical occasions will prove acceptable to Government.

"I do not pretend to judge whether the execution of the Kookas was or was not, under the circumstances, the most judicious course to adopt; but when it has been deliberately adopted by conscientious, painstaking men, with the hearty approval of all on the spot, the policy of visiting it with condign punishment is a very different question. And if the Government by their decision have acted, as I believe they have acted, in entire opposition to the opinions of the Punjab community, European and native, they have, in my opinion, incurred a very serious responsibility—a grave view of the subject, which cannot, I think, be materially affected by any further information that the Indian Government can send us.

"When the entire correspondence which has passed in India is published all will, of course, be in a much better position than at present for forming a complete and decided judgment on all points. That correspondence must, I presume, be shortly received. But whether it is or is not expedient to wait for this is a point on which you must be the judge.

"One more remark only I would add—viz., that to compare the case of India with that of Jamaica or any country similarly situated must be futile. The issues in the two cases are wholly dissimilar, and that may very well be necessary for our safety in India which would be unreasonably severe in a place where the same dangers cannot threaten us, and where we can without detriment act on the same principles which should guide us in dealing with our own countrymen.

"I remain, My dear Mr. Kinnaird, yours very sincerely.

"May 11."

"D. F. McLEOD.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM INDIA.

"No decision has yet been come to by the Government of India regarding Forsyth's and Cowan's proceedings, but public opinion here has quite come round in their favour, accepting the necessity of all that was done. Every effort should be made at home at once to prevent a wrong judgment being passed. While at Puttiala for the three days' thanksgiving fête I had many opportunities of talking to the Maharajah. He assured me we shall yet rue Mr. Cowan's suspension, which he called a 'political blunder.' He said Lord Mayo's (not the Punjab) Government was first responsible; that had it not been for Cowan's spirited action we should have had a very serious affair to deal with; that we imagine these Kookas have hidden their heads, whereas in reality they are at least 100,000 strong, and this he had the best reason for believing. After then making some remarks on the recent assassination by Mahomedans, he went on to speak of the disaffected generally. They would now work, he said, 'on the Fenian plan,' using these words with much emphasis, and saying, 'Many European lives will be sacrificed. Your Government should be most vigilant in suppressing with sharp and decisive action every hostile movement, or we should never get out of this mess caused by one act of Government of India—viz., the punishment of Mr. Cowan for doing his duty to his country.' He said all this when we were alone together, confidentially, and I think it note-worthy in the extreme. This chief is himself a Sikh chief, and may be said to be the most influential of them all. On another occasion he said, 'You English fancy these Kookas are a contemptible lot. I believe that there are at least 100,000 of them scattered about—quite enough to give you a lot of trouble. But they will conceal from you for some time that they are Kookas. You must not allow them to lift up their heads.' I am deeply interested in the event, and long to see Government get out of the mess they have got themselves into. I want everyone at home to know the truth, and what is said and thought here. It ought to open the eyes of those at home to the deep discontent there is, and enable them to judge whether this is a time for hesitating to support the action of officers. Do not hesitate to assure — that the Kooka outbreak is not the contemptible thing they imagine, but only a beginning."

Miscellaneous.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the latest exports of Bullion to India per the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Delta*, May 9, Gold, Bombay, £6,000; Ceylon, £60; Madras, £783. The prices of silver have ranged as follows:—Bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; Mexican dollars: Old, 5s. 2d., per oz.; new, 4s. 11½d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

APPEAL FROM INDIA.—*Wise v. Rajendro Coombar Roy.*—This was the fifth day of hearing of this appeal from Bengal, which involved a boundary question as to land thrown up by the river Puddah, one of the mouths of the Ganges. Sir J. Colville, on the conclusion of the long argument, conferred with their lordships, and afterwards proceeded to give a lengthened judgment. He reviewed the facts, and said their lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, and that the judgment of the High Court be reversed.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £528,800; to Bombay, £58,000; and to Madras, £13,200. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 56 per cent.; and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10½d., on Bombay, 1s. 10½d., and on Madras 1s. 10½d.

MILITARY.—From what we hear Dr. Mouat may retire, but his papers are not in. Lieutenant-General C. Hamilton, c.b., Bengal Infantry, becomes a General, and Major-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, k.c.b., k.c.s.l., Bengal Infantry, a Lieutenant-General, with seniority from May 16, consequent upon the death of General J. Garnault, Madras Infantry, who died at Torquay on Wednesday.—Colonel H. R. Gall, c.b., half-pay, late 14th Hussars, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the eastern district, vice Colonel Mayne, deceased. Colonel Gall served with the 14th Hussars throughout the Punjab Campaign, and commanded the left wing of the regiment in the field from June 9, 1857, to June 15, 1858, during the Indian Mutiny. He has been repeatedly mentioned in despatches for his highly meritorious conduct in face of the enemy, and in recognition of his services was recently made a Queen's Aide-de-Camp.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN PENNEFATHER.—The remains of this gallant officer were interred in Brompton Cemetery on Wednesday last. The first part of the funeral service took place in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital, beneath the many old banners and military trophies collected there. The service was most impressive and the chapel crowded. Amongst those who attended to pay respect to the memory and valour of the deceased officer were General Sir Richard Airey, c.b. (the Adjutant-General), General Sir John Bloomfield, R.A., Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur J. Laurence, k.c.b., Major-General W. C. E. Napier, Major-General Charles Ellice, c.b. (Quartermaster-General), Major-General Armstrong (Deputy-Adjutant-General), Major-Generals F. P. Harding, c.b., Sir John Scott, c.b., De Salis, F. D. George, c.b., F. S. Conway, c.b., Sir J. St. George, k.c.b., W. O'G. Haly, Re De Salis, c.b., William Hutt, c.b., W. Napier, Sir A. J. Laurence, k.c.b.; Colonels N. S. Gardiner, E. Thackwell, D. Anderson; Majors H. Panter, Watson; Colonel Maitland, R.H.C.; Captains Harrison, Ireland, Humphrey, Rees, Daniell, Toby; Major Green, Mr. Feist (of the Royal Military Asylum), Colonel Mackenzie (Assistant Quartermaster General), Lieut.-Colonel Battersby (Commandant Military Asylum), the Rev. H. Hullat (Captain Military Asylum), Rev. R. Ingram (Chaplain to the Hospital), Major Kant, Dr. M'Munro (Royal Hospital), Captain H. Vivian (late 22nd Regiment), Major Quinting Vivian, Captain Doherty, Lieutenant Straton (Adjutant 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment), and several officers of the 22nd Regiment, Captain Vansittart, R.N., Captain Horatio Maitland, R.N., Admiral Sir Geo. Brooke Middleton, Admiral Evans (Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals), T. S. Greaves, Captain Herbert de Kantzow, B.N., v.o., Lieutenant S. H. Mackay (101st Regiment), Rev. S. E. Pennefather, Major R. P. Pennefather, Mr. Artemis Lord, Mr. John Carr, Mr. John Hassard, Mr. Frederick Bateman, Sir John Bove, Major Bogle, v.o., &c., &c. The officers of the 22nd Regiment mustered in strong force, and escorted the remains of their colonel not only to the chapel, but also to the grave. It is to be regretted, for the sake of Lady Pennefather, that Sir John had only enjoyed the office of Governor of Chelsea Hospital for eighteen months. His death was not expected until three days before he expired. He had reached his seventy-third year.

India Office.

May 18, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Blennerhassett, W. H. Smith, F. B. Simson, W. M. Young, R. Evans, C. D. C. Lloyd (Uncov.), A. Fenner (Uncov.), A. Blair (Uncov.), E. Stewart (Uncov.), H. G. Connor (Uncov.), A. Campbell (Uncov.), J. W. Williams (Uncov.), W. F. Heath (Uncov.), J. H. McRae (Uncov.), F. Kirby (Uncov.), P. Caffery (Uncov.), G. G. Billings (Uncov.), and W. J. Ware (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. D'Oyly, G. T. Giertzen (Uncov.), and A. Edginton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. T. Hare, Staff Corps; Capt. G. S. Hills, R.E.; Capt. A. B. Chapman, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. T. Tomkins, R.E.; Capt. R. C. Clifford, Staff Corps; Capt. H. De Brett, Staff Corps; Capt. E. C. Corbyn, Staff Corps; Surg. E. Taylor; Col. J. W. Sanders, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. Keer, Staff Corps; Capt. A. FitzHugh, Staff Corps;

Lieut. col. W. Nembhard, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. D. Dickens, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, Staff Corps; Surg. R. Mantell; Lieut. col. G. W. Frazer, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Fyrrer, c.s.i.
Madras Estab.—Major B. V. Handyside, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Hearn, Staff Corps; Major C. L. Pereira, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. T. Williams, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. S. Lechmere, Inf.; Capt. A. R. Seton, R.E.; Major gen. W. F. Marriott, c.s.i., Staff Corps; Col. R. Phayre, c.b., Staff Corps; Capt. J. F. Forbes, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Wilson, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. Garsia, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. B. H. Russell, 6 mo.; Capt. T. E. Waller, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. N. Smith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. D. G. Anderson, R.A., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. W. Simpson; Lieut. col. E. D. R. Ross, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. G. E. Whitton; Capt. H. C. Wright, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Du Bois—The wife of the Rev. E. H. Du Bois, of Madras, of a daughter, at Brixton, May 14.

PEYTON—The wife of Edward G. Peyton, Capt. 106th Regt., of a daughter, at Southsea, May 12.

SMITH—The wife of Major Wemyss Smith, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at West Brompton, May 18.

STEPHENS—The wife of Major Stephens, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Taunton, May 4.

WILLIAMSON—The wife of J. H. Williamson, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Aberdeen, May 11.

MARRIAGES.

BORGHESI—BOULEY—Colonel Philip Borghesi to Horatia A., daughter of John H. Bouley, Capt. Indian Army, at Leghorn, May 4.

DUNSFORD—GLOVER—Henry O. Dunsford, late Madras Unconvenanted Civil Service, to Laurence M. W., daughter of Edward Glover, H.M.'s 53rd Regt. Light Infantry, at Reading, May 15.

HEUSER—FRANCIS—Oan Henser to Emily C., daughter of Dr. Ch. R. Francis, Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals, Dinapore, at Rochester, May 8.

DEATHS.

GARDEN—Lieut. col. Huntly Garden, late Deputy Quartermaster general of the Bengal Army, at Hyde-park, May 6, aged 45.

GARNAUT—General Joseph Garnault, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Torquay, May 15, aged 77.

IREDELL—Capt. James S. Iredell, late of the Bombay Army, at Cheltenham, May 13, aged 78.

McCULLOCH—Samuel McCulloch, of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law, at Hanover-square, May 14.

RIPLEY—William H. Ripley, formerly of Calcutta, at St. James's, May 10, aged 69.

SAGE—HARRIET M. Sage, daughter of Major gen. William Sage, H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Dawlish, May 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 10. Cashmere, Calcutta; str. Hibernia, Singapore; Glenrannald, Calcutta; str. Tertia, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—11. Clifton Belle, Calcutta.—13. Str. Royal Standard, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Como, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Australia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Grand Duke, Calcutta; str. Dilston Castle, Bombay.—14. Garisbrooke Castle, Calcutta.—15. Str. Agalia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer South Tyne, via Suez Canal, May 9.—For LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Proctor and four children, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Blenkinsopp and two children, Mrs. J. Crawford and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Caffrey, Miss McCallum, Rev. T. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert and two children, and Miss Grant.

DEPARTURES.

May 10. Str. Calcutta, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Oesarewitch, Calcutta; Alchymist, Colombo; Calgean, Calcutta; Mystic Belle, Bombay; Arundel Castle, Calcutta.—Str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Calmacall, Calcutta; Savoir Faire, Calcutta; Star of Albion, Calcutta.—12. Georges, Galle; str. Xantho, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—14. British King, Calcutta; Bavelaw, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Xantho, via Suez Canal, May 12.—From GRAVESSEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Etheridge and child, Miss Etheridge, Miss F. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Falahow, Mr. K. Hewitt, Mrs. Smith and two children, Miss Smith, Mrs. Johnson and son, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Docter.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

City of Nankin, Glasgow to Bombay, March 19, 7 S., 23 W.
 Sumatra, Calcutta to Dundee, April 4, 5 N., 23 W.
 Victoria Cross, Calcutta to Dundee, April 8, 8 N., 28 W.
 Serampore, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 11, 30 N., — W.
 Leonie, for Kurrachee, April 4, 15 S., 30 W.
 Florence Danvers, Swansea to Rangoon, March 1, 35 S., 79 E.
 Marionopie, Limerick to Akyab, March 6, 31 S., 83 W.
 Jane Alward (?), Shields to Madras, March 8, 28 S., 85 E.
 Coldstream, London to Calcutta, April 2, 2 N., 23 W.
 Cashmere, Calcutta to Dundee, April 29, 37 N., 32 W.
 British Sovereign, Bombay to Liverpool, April 27, 32 N., 39 W.
 British India, Liverpool to Bombay, March 23, 12 S., 32 W.
 Lincoln, London to Calcutta, March 23.
 Omaha, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 1, 2 N., 23 W.
 Aranyah, Liverpool to Galle, April 1.
 Alfred the Great, Newcastle to Bombay, April 1.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Benmore, Storey, which arrived at Gravesend on May 7 from Calcutta, experienced a cyclone on Feb. 29, in lat. 30 S., lon. 42 E., lasting five hours, during which she lost sails, topgallant bulwarks, and water casks, and was on her beam ends for about two hours.

The British King, for Calcutta, was in collision, on May 13, in the Mersey, and sustained some slight damage.

The Durham (s.s.), French, from Bombay to Liverpool, put into Lisbon on May 6, reported with damage to boilers.

The barque Blauen (?), of Sunderland, from Singapore to London, 79 days out, was spoken, on March 27, on the line in 20 W., with bottom foul.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Noakes, and Mr. Oakes.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Arathoon.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Rainey, and Mr. and Mrs. Maynard.
 BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Sir C. and Lady Van Straubensee, and Mr. Killick.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Forster.

MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. M. Grant, Mr. Wright, and Capt. Wilton.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. H. A. Kidd.

DELHI SORES.—It has now been discovered that the Delhi or Lahore or Mooltan sore is contagious. It consists of specific germs or cells of an animal nature, which multiply in and eat away the skin. Unless their life is destroyed the wound will not get better. It follows from this that the remedy must be of some sharp killing character such as some acid. Of late years carbolic acid has been used largely in various forms. Dr. Fleming however, the writer in the *Gazette*, recommends that nitric acid be used. He says that one or at most two applications of this acid are sufficient to destroy the cells and prepare the spot for healing, in the ordinary way. This is the first principle; the morbid growth must be destroyed, or else all other applications are in vain. The other remedy he recommends is *potassa fusa*, to be applied freely. With reference to the prevention of these sores (a most important point with mothers) some useful hints are given. It is not uncommon to see dogs having a peculiar ulceration on the soft part of the nose, which the owners can make nothing of. Sometimes it seems to heal, but if the dog runs through wheat field or jungle it comes out with the skin again knocked off. It is a Delhi sore, and the dog rubbing its nose on your hand or on a child's face can communicate the contagion.

THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.—It is whispered about that there is a slight hitch between our Government and the Nizam's. It appears that the shares of the Nizam's State Railway have lately been alarmingly depreciated: so much so, that they are or lately were selling at a discount of 20 per cent.; and as grave fears were entertained that they would still further fall, the Nizam's Government resolved on appointing a controller to look after the Railway finance. To this appointment the Minister nominated Mr. Keay, late of the Bengal Bank, and who had been its agent at Secunderabad for some years. This gentleman is reputed to be an able financier, and well posted up in all that pertains to the monetary affairs of Hyderabad. But it is said that the Resident has, on behalf of the Supreme Government, taken exception to his appointment, and that there has been occasion to rake up an old treaty of 1798 between the late Company and the Nizam, in a clause of which the latter is forbidden to employ any Frenchman or any other European without first obtaining the sanction of the Supreme Government. And here the matter rests, pending a reply to a representation which has been made to Calcutta.—*Madras Times*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 23.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 31.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.

each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 26th April, and 26th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-26 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96½ 97	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96½ 97	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	96½ 97	
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96½ 97	
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	96½ 97	
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	96½ 97	
10th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	96½ 97	
11th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	96½ 97	
12th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	96½ 97	

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10-9-16 ½d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10-9-16 ½d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10-9-16 ½d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11-9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices
India Stock ...	205 to 207		
India 5 per cent. ...	104½ to 111		
India 4 per cent. ...	102½ to 103½		
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	96½ to 97		
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...	108 to 108½		
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	108½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	—		
" " " 1859 ...	—		
" " " 1863 ...	102½ to 102½		
" " " 1864 ...	—		
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	—		
India Debentures, 1873 ...	102½ to 103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account ...	103½ to 103½		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1898 ...	102½ to 103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	100½ to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	21s. to 26s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...	—		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½ to 106½
30	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	—
Stock	East Indian ...	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
30	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1 pm.
30	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	96 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106 to 107
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16½ to 16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	86 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44 to 45
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	183 to 186
10	British Australian ...	all	9½ to 9
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	12 to 12½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 11½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11 to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	18 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6 to 7
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9 to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	—	—
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	5½ to 5½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 105
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	½ dis. to par
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	56 to 58
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1 dis. to 1 pm.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 6; Agra and Madras, May 4; Calcutta, May 3.

THE Bombay papers report a gay and busy week in that Presidency. On Monday, the 29th April, Lord Northbrook unveiled the statue of the Queen, which has been set up on the Esplanade of Bombay under a richly carved marble canopy, at the cost of the late Gaikwar. His Lordship had many pretty things to say about the "palatial" public offices and generally handsome architecture of the city which first received him on Indian ground. But his hearers were still better pleased with the earnest-sounding tone in which he compared the natural capabilities of Bombay Harbour with its present state of unfitness for the traffic already seeking to disgorge itself therein. A visit the same evening to the Alexandra Institution for English Girls was followed by his departure next morning for Calcutta, where he arrived on the evening of Friday, May 3, and took his seat as Viceroy under the usual salute. His welcome there and at the several halting-places on his way appears to have been all that he could desire. Travelling across India at such a time of year must have been a pretty hard trial for a middle-aged new-comer; but for part of the way his sufferings were lightened by the cooling processes which Mr. Sanders has applied to the carriages of the Great Indian Peninsular line. His Lordship's subsequent journey to Simlah will have tried him even more severely.

THE day of his departure from Bombay was marked by a splendid entertainment given by the citizens to some fourteen hundred seamen and marines of the Flying Squadron, and by a dinner given that evening to the officers of the squadron by the Bombay Club. On Wednesday the new Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, landed in state at Bombay, and was present later in the day during the investiture of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Munguldass Nathoooboy, and Mr. Lionel Ashburner with the Companionship of the Star of India, at the hands of the retiring Governor, Sir S. Fitzgerald. The next day the new Governor looked on at the opening of the new

Victoria and Albert Museum by Sir Seymour, a ceremony which included the unveiling of a statue to the late Prince Consort. On Friday Sir S. Fitzgerald laid the first stone of the Elphinstone High School buildings, Sir Philip Wodehouse again looking on. The chief speakers were Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, who gave an interesting sketch of what has been done for public education in Bombay since the founding of the Elphinstone College, and Sir S. Fitzgerald, who complimented Sir Albert Sassoon on his share in building a new home for the High School. The gay but rather tiring round of feasting and public ceremonial closed on Saturday with the presentation of an address to Sir Seymour by the Dons of the Bombay University, in admiring testimony to his services as Chancellor of the University; followed up by a garden party, at which Mrs. Fitzgerald received her friends in India for the last time.

The new buildings for the High School are to be large and handsome, with a frontage of four to five hundred feet, on one of the finest sites of the whole Esplanade. To the probable cost of £60,000, Sir Albert Sassoon has contributed as much as £15,000. The statue of Prince Albert in the Victoria Museum, a work of Mr. Noble's, was presented to the city by the late Mr. David Sassoon, at a cost of £3,600. It is about eight feet high, on a pedestal of ten feet.

IN spite of the farewell feasting, Sir S. Fitzgerald does not appear to carry away with him the admiring regrets of very many people in Bombay. If in public he has been loudly complimented on his services in the cause of education, public works, and several other good things, the tone of the Press about him is, on the whole, disparaging. It is allowed that he is "socially popular," but politically, says the *Bombay Gazette*, "he is not respected by any class of the population, European or native. No Indian Governor in modern times has left less good work to remember him by." In much the same spirit the *Times of India* speaks of "the coyness and temporising with which the proposal to feast him was first received," and hints at the great difference between fluency of speech and the "grave business" of ruling thirteen millions of people in a province of "high traditions."

FROM the Madras papers we get full details of the dreadful hurricane which burst over the city on the morning of May 2. For some days the wind had been rather high, and had veered round to the north-east, an unusual quarter at that time of year. In spite of warnings given out by the Master Attendant on the evening before, no one seems to have been quite prepared for the outburst of the next morning, a storm, says the *Madras Mail*, whose like has not been witnessed there for "certainly the last forty years." Nearly all the shipping in the roads was wrecked, including the fine old *Hotspur*, which was riding out the storm gallantly, when an iron ship, the *Armenian*, ran into her and set her drifting on shore. Of the nine English vessels wrecked, the *Hotspur* and the *Sir Robert Seppings* had most lives on board; but after some hours of fearful suspense and vain efforts to get ropes on board from the shore, nearly all the coolies in the latter and the crew in the former were saved. The *Ardbeg* was early dashed to pieces against a groyne, and her captain with several of his crew perished without hope of rescue. How many lives in all have been lost, we shall not know before next mail. The native craft in the Roads were utterly destroyed. Many brave things were done or attempted both on board and ashore, and the officers and men

of the 21st Fusiliers seem to have been foremost in their efforts to save life, and one of the soldiers was killed by a spar in the midst of those efforts. Two native vessels ran against the Pier and once more broke it. The river Koom and the island were flooded, the chief thoroughfares in Madras blocked up with fallen trees and other wrecks, and many of the gardens and private houses more or less seriously injured.

WE are glad to see that the Rajah of Vizianagram has at last been made a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. If public spirit, enlightened almsgiving, and high intellectual culture recommend a man for such an office, the only wonder is that his Highness was not appointed some years ago.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may be a shrewd, active, and experienced ruler of men, and some of the reforms he has begun or carried through will no doubt prove to be conspicuous feathers in his official cap. But his Honour also seems to have a knack of ordaining in haste measures of which he afterwards repents at leisure. One fine day for example he struck off the roll of honorary magistrates the names of a number of gentlemen, mostly natives, who were said to have been remiss in the discharge of their magisterial duties. This seems to have caused a considerable outcry, at which we are not much surprised, seeing that the gentlemen thus summarily disposed of were not even invited to explain the reasons of their alleged shortcomings. Scared to all appearance at the sound himself had made, Mr. Campbell was ere long expressing his readiness to reappoint, if they so desired it, any of the magistrates he had just before dismissed. It is not very likely that he will have found many applicants willing to take him at his word, after so glaring an illustration of the principle that punishment should precede trial. To an ordinary person it might have seemed the easier and safer course to hear first what these people had to say for themselves; but Mr. Campbell would rather, we presume, be regarded as an extraordinary person.

WE are sorry to see that Colonel Maxwell's latest trials of bronze guns cast at the Cossipore Foundry have proved little more successful than the previous failures at Woolwich, which led to the substitution of steel and wrought-iron for bronze in the home artillery. It had been fondly hoped that Indian workmen might not have lost the art of manufacturing bronze of the proper toughness, whatever was to be said against the workmen of Woolwich on that score. It appears however that one of the experimental guns lately cast at Cossipore, has burst after little more than a hundred, and another after only eight rounds. Seeing how successful were the first experiments made at Woolwich a few years ago, these results must be very disappointing to those who looked for a great saving from the employment of bronze. One or two failures however should not justify despair in the face of former successes. It may be wise to continue sending out the new steel nine-pounders to India, but it will not be money wasted to continue the experiments with bronze at Cossipore.

WE learn from a recent telegram that Lord Northbrook started from Calcutta for the Hills on the 21st of this month. Meanwhile his Lordship had been addressing a deputation of the Associated Trades of Calcutta in terms which have "created an agreeable and almost unexpected feeling throughout India." He seems to have told his hearers that in finance his aim would be to make "a reasonable amount of income balance the expenditure," and that he "would not lightly make changes affecting the habits of the people." The good effect of these few words is said to have been "surprising." We can but hope that the new Viceroy's mode of translating these words into action will not prove surprising also. With every wish in the world to carry out his seeming pledges, he may find himself so hampered by the traditions of his government and other influences, that the future may continue to run in the same groove as the past.

ACCORDING to the same telegram jungle fever is just now very prevalent in Calcutta and the neighbourhood. Almost every household is said to have been attacked by it. Fortunately for the sufferers, the attacks in question, however severe, are described as "rarely fatal." Jungle fever has not been unknown in Calcutta in former days; but the present epidemic must be something entirely new. Perhaps, instead of jungle fever we ought to read *denque fever*, a complaint which accord-

ing to the latest mails from India has been unusually rife in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that the Bank of Bengal has lowered its rate of discount two per cent.

THIS is not the first time that Calcutta has been visited by an epidemic of Dengue Fever, known also as Breakbone Fever, Eruptive Rheumatic Fever, Epidemic Inflammatory Fever of Calcutta, and as the Dandy Fever of the West Indies. During the hot and rainy months of 1824, nearly the whole of Calcutta was attacked by this painful and distressing, but seldom fatal disease. Three years afterwards it spread over the West Indies and the Southern States of North America, and in 1828 the same disease, in a yet more disagreeable form, seems to have troubled Paris also. In Calcutta this year its attacks have generally been very sudden, beginning with violent pains in the joints of hands and feet, wrist, knees, or loins. Headache follows, and a peculiar rash on the face, neck, and palms of hands and feet. Complete loss of appetite, nausea, and retching are accompanied with a fever which lasts three or four days, and often comes back again after a brief remission; the rash also reappearing for a short time. This is followed by great debility and unfitness for mental and bodily work. The neuralgic symptoms appear to be the most obstinate attendants of the disease, which sometimes lasts for two months. The present epidemic is said to have made its first appearance in the cold weather, but to have so increased in virulence during the hot season, which in Bengal begins in March, if not sooner, that few families have escaped its inroads. How it spreads, whether by contagion or in the air, is still an unsettled question. With adults in fair health it appears to be seldom fatal; but babes at the breast and teething children often succumb to its attacks. It is to be hoped that the rains, which are now near at hand, will wash away this strange epidemic, one of the most widespread with which Calcutta has been afflicted for the last fifty years.

AN interesting divorce case has lately been adjudged in the High Court of Madras. Mrs. Green, the petitioner, sued for a divorce from her husband, a member of the Madras Bar, who lately went over to Mahomet, and married a second wife according to Mohammedan rites. Ever since his formal announcement of his change of creed the first wife had ceased to live with him. The evidence showed that he had made public profession of Islam, and afterwards got married to an European lady in a mosque with the usual rites of his new creed. It is pleasant to find that in the ruling of Mr. Justice Holloway legality and common sense were not to be sundered as they too often are. Had there been no open profession of a changed faith, Mrs. Green the first might still, it seems, have been tied for life to her graceless husband. But luckily for her the judge discovered that relief could be granted according to law, when there had been a change of "the profession of Christianity for a profession of some other religion." At the time of his first marriage Mr. Green, he said, "probably professed Christianity, while now, according to the evidence, he professed Mohammedanism." After congratulating the Mussulmans on their acquisition, his Lordship granted a Rule Nisi, with costs, regretting that he had no power to grant anything more.

ACT VI. of 1872, or the Indian Oaths Act, as lately passed through the Supreme Council, allows anyone who so chooses to substitute a simple affirmation for an oath, and empowers the Court to accept from a witness any form of oath which may be held binding by people of his own race or persuasion. If one party to a suit declines to take an oath which the other party has offered to take in company with him, the Court will take note of the offer and the refusal, and of any reason assigned for the latter. Lastly, "No omission to take any oath or to make any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution, or irregularity took place." Here, at any rate, is one sensible piece of legislation, however cumbrously expressed, for which India will owe something to Mr. Fitzjames Stephens.

A HUGE report on cattle-plagues in India has just issued, according to the *Friend of India*, from the Government Press. Its thousand pages represent the labours of a Commission ap-

pointed in 1869, under the presidency of Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen. Its contents include an interesting abstract of evidence bearing on the crime of cattle-poisoning, which has of late years been disagreeably rife in various parts of India, more especially perhaps in the districts of Jaunpore, Benares, Ghazipur, Azimgurh, Mirzapore, and Allahabad, all lying together in the south-eastern corner of the North-West Provinces. We remember that some twenty-five years ago Cawnpore bore an evil name for rascality of the same sort, and that officers' horses passing through the station in charge of native grooms sometimes fell a prey to the greed of unscrupulous *chamars* or leather-dressers, who turned the hides to good account. In the present report however it is bullocks, kine, and buffaloes that suffer most from the same cause. According to Dr. Chevers, in sentencing a man tried at Sholapore in 1846 for poisoning cattle with balls of a white substance sewn up in *karbee* leaves, the judge spoke of the crime as far from uncommon. In 1851 four *chamars* were convicted at Sarun of poisoning cattle with aconite for the sake of their hides. In this case the poison was applied by pricking the beasts' heads. Poison-balls of aconite, arsenic, datura, or some other drug are mixed up with the food the cattle eat, or introduced into their bowels in other ways. Sometimes the *chamar* employs a woman or child to drop poison in the field where cattle are grazing. An immense quantity of arsenic is imported yearly into every Indian port, and for controlling the sale of this poison no Act has yet been enforced except one passed for the Bombay Presidency in 1866. The detection of the crime is made the more difficult by the inability of the police to take any measures concerning it without an express order from the Magistrate. The impunity of the village *chamars*, who are the chief culprits, is largely increased by their usefulness to the village communities in respect of various functions which they alone can discharge. For the purpose of checking so mischievous a crime it has been suggested that the offence should be directly brought under the Penal Code, that the sale of poisons should be carefully restricted and registered, that the burial of carcases and the destruction of hides should be rigidly enforced, that the sale of hides should always be registered, and heavy penalties exacted for every breach of these rules.

AFTER the generous way in which Sir Donald Macleod has come forward in behalf of Messrs. Cowan and Forsyth, it may seem a little ungracious to impute to him any share in the events which led up to the outbreak of last January. And yet, if all we hear be true, there appears to be some reason for such an imputation. The following extract from the letter of a correspondent whose opinion is worth recording will explain itself:—

The real responsibility for all that has happened lies with Sir Donald Macleod, in whose too paternal reign the Kukas thrived unheeded. It is idle to talk of the police watching them, for I was at Umballa and I know how strongly district officers expressed their opinions about the movement, and how useless their representations were. In Macleod's time Ram Singh was known to be what he has since shown himself through his followers, and yet he was not tried, or checked, or deported. At last, when the steed was well-nigh stolen but for Cowan's hardihood, Ram Singh is actually taken up and sent to Rangoon—the very action taken in 1857 against the King of Delhi. If Sir D. Macleod can show that he was himself thwarted by the Supreme Government, then let the blame be shifted to other shoulders; but otherwise the "Cunctator" was Sir Donald himself, and his Fabian policy allowed the evil to grow and strengthen.

That the writer of these remarks expresses a feeling by no means rare among his countrymen in the Punjab, we readily admit; but whether the charge he makes is well-founded, time will doubtless show. Stronger measures at the outset might have prevented the rising for whose suppression Mr. Cowan has been called to such heavy account. At the same time it is well to remember that no English Governor would have been justified in employing those measures on mere suspicion of something worse to come.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Inspector-General Indian Medical Department recommended that twenty-eight separate cells be built for the use of the criminal and non-criminal inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Madras. In consideration of the difficulty of efficiently guarding the violent lunatics at night, and the fact of two deaths from violence having occurred since the occupation of the new premises, the Government have resolved to sanction the additional separated accommodation, recommended by Dr. Balfour, being provided with as little delay as possible. Dr. Balfour's arrangement, by which the female criminal lunatics have been moved to the

neighbourhood of the non-criminal female lunatics is, the Government consider, a great improvement, and obviates the necessity of a separate establishment of female watchers and matron. Instructions will be issued in the Department of Public Works to raise the outer wall, and to complete the wall which the Superintendent of the Asylum has commenced to separate the building allotted to female criminal lunatics.—*Madras Mail.*

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. F. Y. Waddell, of the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots, at Shahjehanpore, aged 28, April 22. Lieut. gen. J. Butler, Bengal N.L., at Simla, on April 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, May 21.—From BOMBAY.—FOR BRINDISI.—Dr. Chevers, Mr. Nardoo, Mr. Chetty, Mr. Hayes, Capt. Kingzett, Mr. Muloney, Mr. Hudson, Dr. Plank, Mr. Popley, Mr. and Mrs. McAdam and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Penny and child, Mr. C. Shaw, Col. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Rear-Admiral Seymour, Lieut. Moncrieff, Col. Smith, Dr. Tyler, Mr. Robinson and two children, Col. Law and child, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Izard, Lieut. Nicolson, Sir S. Fitzgerald, two Misses Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Cox, sen., Mr. Cox, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and four children, Mrs. Hrene, Lieut. Col. Searle, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Prince Hassan, Mr. Towers, Ismail Khan, and Mr. Dorville. From MADRAS.—Capt. Montgomerie, Major and Mrs. Stanfield.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

LIFE OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—II.

AT Khatmandu Major Lawrence spent two quiet happy years, recruiting his health in a cool climate, amidst noble scenery, and finding for his busy brain a pleasant diversion in writing essays for the *Calcutta Review*, just then started by his friend Mr. Kaye, the future historian of the Afghan War. In the writing of these Lawrence, who made no pretension to literary skill, was largely indebted to his clever and accomplished wife for the clothing given to his ideas. Always yearning to do good, he was now engaged in shaping out his noble scheme for providing the children of English soldiers with a Home in the Hills, a scheme whose first-fruits ere long appeared in the "Lawrence Asylum" at Sandawar, near Kussoowlie. In spite of many discouragements he kept his scheme before the Indian public, until, with Lord Hardinge's countenance and a lakh of rupees from Goolab Singh, the building of the projected Asylum was begun in 1846. To this work of charity he himself contributed a donation of five thousand and a yearly subscription of one thousand rupees.

At last, in December 1846, the death of Major Broadfoot in the hard-won battle of Ferozeshuhur opened the way for Lawrence's reappearance on the old stage in a part for which no one else was deemed so well fitted. He had brought his wife to the Nepalese frontier on her way home to England for thorough change of air, when an urgent note from Sir. F. Currie besought him to "come quickly" and fill Broadfoot's place as Political Agent for the Punjab. He set off the next day for the scene of labours which were to cover the most important period of his career. He was in time to take part under his good friend Lord Hardinge in the crowning victory of Sobraon. We may note by the way his dissent from the general outcry against Lord Gough's tactics at Ferozeshuhur; the fact being being that the Sikh position "was not to be outflanked, its oblong figure was nearly equally formidable in every direction; and, had Sir Hugh Gough attacked on the northward face, he might have subjected himself to the double fire of Tej Singh in his rear and the works in his front, besides having abandoned the line of communication with his wounded and baggage at Moodkee."

Lord Hardinge's forbearant policy towards the Sikhs found in Lawrence a firm supporter, who would have denounced any scheme for annexing the Punjab as strongly as he denounced the annexation of Sindh. To the last he kicked against Dalhousie's subsequent measures for annexing the country of the Khalsa, and this perhaps it was which ruffled and embittered his correspondence with the ablest and most resolute of Indian

Viceroy. With Lord Hardinge however he corresponded then and afterwards on the friendliest terms. His ready tact was soon called into play in suppressing the cow-riots at Lahore, provoked by the rashness or brutality of an English artilleryman, and inflamed by the arts of certain Brahmans whom Lawrence sent off in irons to Ferozepore. A few weeks later he was leading a small force in the heats of May against the refractory governor of Kangra, who surrendered his strong hill-fort betimes at sight of the heavy guns which had been dragged up the opposite hill. A few months later still Lawrence, now made a lieutenant-colonel for past services, was achieving the yet harder task of compelling the Sheikh Imam-ud-din to hand his province of Kashmere over to its future ruler Golab Singh. At the head of a few thousand of the men who had fought against us at Sobraon, he brought the rebel chief to terms, while Lal Singh, then virtual ruler of the Punjab, was checked in his underhand efforts to help the Sheikh by an intimation that if aught befel Colonel Lawrence, his brother John would forthwith place the plotting Rajah in arrest.

This matter settled, Lal Singh himself was formally tried at Lahore for inciting the Sheikh by private orders and by addresses to the troops to hold out in Kashmere. His defence proving in Lawrence's words, "miserably weak," the Court of which Lawrence was a member found him guilty, and without a sign of resentment from any of his colleagues the deposed Vizier of the child Dhuleep Singh was escorted to Ferozepore. The plots of the Queen-Mother were next promptly baffled by the treaty under which Lawrence, with the cheerful consent of the Sikh Chiefs, obtained in all but name the sole mastery under Lord Hardinge of the country once ruled by Runjeet Singh. In the middle of 1847 it was found expedient to banish the plotting Maharanee from the palace and the guardianship of her son. Not long after her removal to Shaikapoora, Lawrence himself started on his homeward journey, worn out with the climate and the hard work, both telling on a frame long weakened by the insidious afterfruits of his Arracan fever.

He left in the Punjab a brilliant staff of Englishmen, not one of whom, from John Lawrence to John Nicholson and James Abbot, but has since left his mark in Indian history; "men"—he wrote—"such as you will seldom see anywhere, but when collected under one administration were worth double and treble the number taken at haphazard." Not all their gifts and energies however could avert the inevitable issues of another collision between the English and the Sikhs. Lawrence had been only a few months at home, had hardly heard of the knighthood at length bestowed upon him at Lord Hardinge's entreaty, when the news reached England of the flame of war rekindled by the murder of Vans Agnew and Anderson at Mooltan. In spite of his broken health Sir Henry burned with impatience to get back to the post which Sir F. Currie was meanwhile keeping warm for him. He seems to have been long incredulous of the extent to which the rebellion had spread among his old friends and clients, and to have hoped that his influence would avert the doom which everyone else saw clearly impending over the Punjab.

By the first February, 1849, he had resumed his old post at Lahore after witnessing, on his way from Mooltan, the splendidly disastrous fight of Chillianwalla. From the first began those differences with Lord Dalhousie which kept these two men apart from each other during the term of Lawrence's connection with the Punjab. It was a kind of incessant struggle between two strong but opposing natures as to the policy which each was bent on pursuing. The one objected to annexation, on which the other had made up his mind from the outset. Dalhousie could ill brook opposition from a subordinate even of Sir Henry's calibre, and Sir Henry fired up at the snubbing he sometimes received from a Viceroy whose polished manners covered a frankness equal to his own, and whose policy he found himself compelled to carry out. His past services assured him the first place in the new Government of the Punjab, but his personal influence was largely counteracted by the formation of a Board of Commissioners, one of whom, his brother John,

was almost certain to side with the Governor-General whenever he differed from the President, Sir Henry Lawrence.

Sir Henry's sympathies lay chiefly with the Sikh lords of the soil, with the nobles and gentry of the Punjab, while those of his brother went with the mass of cultivators whom the old aristocracy had oppressed and defrauded at every turn. The former was for recognising and respecting the immunities and privileges of the favoured few, even at the sacrifice of public revenue, while the latter, looking to the need of balancing income and expenditure, was impatient of any usages which exempted the higher classes in the State from their due share of the common burden. If the great freeholders declined to contribute to the public income, they were bound, he thought, to give up lands held on conditions no longer applicable. Sir Henry in short was for holding the Punjab through the goodwill of the old aristocracy, while John preferred to reach the same end by setting the interests of the millions above those of a privileged few.

The points of difference between the brothers did not greatly interfere with the many measures of administrative reform carried out by the new Board. But neither did they tend to promote the happiness of two men who loved each other and were alike impelled by a deep sense of duty and a genuine love of justice. It is amusing to see how both of them in 1852 poured their grievances into the ear of Sir R. Montgomery, who had succeeded Mr. Mansel on the Board. Henry complains that his brother opposes him in every-day questions of patronage or promotion, as if he was either dishonest or incompetent. John on the other hand declares that much extra work had been thrown upon him by his brother's dislike of the new policy, and by his frequent absences on tour. He had often consented against his better judgment to his brother's proposals, but if ever he differed from Henry on any trifle, Henry was sure to take it ill. At last the position became so irksome that both brothers wrote to Lord Dalhousie, each offering to retire from his post. The Viceroy at once seized upon the occasion to do away with the Board, place the civilian John Lawrence at the head of the Punjab Government, and offer Sir Henry the Political Agency of Rajpootana. This to Sir Henry seemed the unkindest cut of all. How deeply he was hurt by a move which took him away from the country he had governed so ably, from the people among whom he had dwelt so long, for whose welfare he had toiled so lovingly, his letters of this and of several years later have left on record. He never quite forgave Lord Dalhousie for preferring the brother whose administrative views most nearly matched his Lordship's own; but as Mr. Merivale has the candour to point out, it could hardly be expected that a Viceroy bent on a certain line of policy would of two agents choose to retain the one who had always shown himself least willing to carry it out. Accordingly in 1853, while John Lawrence became Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, his elder brother took over charge of the neighbouring province of Rajpootana, where, if he stood less prominently before the world, a wide field of quiet usefulness still lay open to him among the eighteen feudatory princes, chiefly of old Rajpoot lineage, who ruled within its borders. For the next four years his life passed in comparative quiet, ruffled by only a few disagreements with the Governor-General, but permanently darkened by the death of his noble wife, who for so many years past had shared his toils and troubles of every kind as completely as his joys and successes. It is a little strange to see him under this great trial turning to a woman, Mrs. Hill, for the solution of those theological knots which reasoning men in all ages have found insoluble. If her answer satisfied him, she must have been more than woman, or he less than man.

In Rajpootana as in the Punjab, Sir Henry won the leaders of the people over to his views chiefly by means of kindly yet frank intercourse and of genuine regard for their feelings and traditions. Still the bodily and mental wear and tear of years had begun to tell upon him, and a manifest tone of languor and listlessness, according to Mr. Merivale, "pervades his

later correspondence in Rajpootana." Dalhousie offered him the Residentsip of Lucknow in 1854, but it was not till three years later, under Lord Canning, that Oudh was to witness the last glories of his memorable life. When he did go to Lucknow, in the room of Mr. Coverley Jackson, it was too late to undo the mischief caused or aggravated by the policy of our officials in Oudh after the annexation. The Great Mutiny was already ripe for bursting, and the hero who, in Kaye's words, "carried with him the best of heads and the best of hearts" into his new government, could do little more than show his countrymen how to meet danger boldly and death with Christian calmness. It seems still doubtful how much of the disaster at Chinhut might have been avoided with a little more care, but to him it is mainly owing that the English at Lucknow were saved till the end of June from the storm which howled around them for so many months afterwards. How truly he was loved and honoured by all around him may be gathered from the touching incident quoted in these volumes from Mrs. Harris's narrative. When some soldiers were summoned to aid in carrying his dead body outside, "one of them turned down the sheet which covered Sir Henry's face, and stooping over him kissed his forehead, and then the rest all did the same." He died as he had lived, a true soldier and a highsouled statesman, at the post of duty and of danger, seeking pardon of those he had unwittingly wronged, and happy doubtless in the thought that our Indian empire would be saved by the loyalty of the great province which his own unwearied efforts had made submissive to our rule.

Correspondence.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY TERMINI. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having commenced last week with the ferry across our "Silver Streak," I take the liberty of turning the subject "end for end," and so find myself at Bushire; of which place Mr. Ainsworth in his pamphlet writes (to my utter astonishment), "Bushire is also as good a port as Grain." Such an assertion has led me to address you in hope of averting any evil influence it may have upon the evidence of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Telford Macneil (more recently, Mr. Parkes), who advocate Grain (Koweit) as a terminus for the Euphrates Valley Railway.

As Mr. Ainsworth's expressed desire, in the dedication of his pamphlet to W. P. Andrew, Esq., was to discuss in a fair and impartial spirit the bearing of the evidence laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I hesitate not to mention what is known to me by personal experience and what I have read concerning Bushire. Mr. Ainsworth says hard things of Koweit (pages 62 and 63): "This is indeed a fine deep yet open and healthy bay and roadstead, with a small Arab town inhabited by a well-disposed trading community, but hot and treeless." Again—"Sir Henry Rawlinson preferred Grain on account of sanitary considerations, and it certainly would be infinitely preferable on that account to Kurnah, Bussorah, or Muhammara, but not to Bushire." The italics are mine. Grain is evidently too hot for Mr. Ainsworth; but let me take a portrait of his pet from the "Narrative of a Residence in Kurdistan, &c., by the late C. J. Rich, Esq., Resident at Baghdad;" London, 1836.

Of Bushire, in July, 1821, Mr. Rich writes, "I never felt anything so oppressive in Baghdad as this heavy damp heat, which is quite stifling. The thermometer only ninety-five deg., but it is ninety-one all night; sleep is out of the question. The hot sulphurous blasts of a Baghdad saum are quite refreshing compared with it. I never had the prickly heat so bad before. I am one wound all over my body. It is not the heat I so much complain of as the steam and closeness, which is very relaxing and irritating. My poor Baghdads look like ghosts; and even they are covered with prickly heat. 'Sir,' said Yusuf Aga to-day, 'we can live in fire, but not in a Turkish bath.' He said this upon my remarking that it was quite delightful to hear the Baghdads at last obliged to complain of heat."

If Grain heat beats that, it will astonish me. I was nearly two years in the Persian Gulf in the outset of my naval career; where, in the Honourable East India Company's sloop of war *Elphinstone*, we rode out a few gales at Bushire and Karrack, and more than once worked in over the flats at the mouth of the Shat-al-Arab. There was not water enough to take us to Bussorah without a steam-tug, so we anchored in the stream near Muhammara. Mosquitoes in myriads at that place—and flies, scarcely less numerous and troublesome by day, and more poisonous in their bite—in July and August, with thermometer by day over a hundred deg., and at night more than ninety deg., have left a very unfavourable impression upon my mind. Perhaps those who are disposed to think well of that place and of Bushire did not visit either at the hottest season. A pleasure to come.

But of the merits or demerits of these places as harbours, I proposed to write; and cannot do better than forward, for your own edification, some scraps of the Persian Gulf chart, showing (on one scale) Koweit, the Khor Abdallah, the entrance of the Shat-al-Arab, Muhammara, Bussorah, and Bushire. I suppose the Select Committee looked into these matters, but it seems to me, after reading Mr. Ainsworth's digest of the evidence, that (as I said in my first letter) the question has not been much looked at from a seaman's point of view.

I reject all idea of adopting Muhammara, or the Khor Abdallah; the first has only a depth of two fathoms on the Bar at low water; the other only three fathoms; therefore, a steamer, arriving at low tide, must waste a lot of time. Imagine one arriving when a Gulf south-easter is blowing! The same holds good with regard to Bushire. Arriving there during a strong shemal, a steamer must wait for high water before she can enter the Inner Roads, or will have plenty of trouble in disembarking mails and passengers upon small steamers outside; for Bushire is not what sailors call a harbour, but an open roadstead. Hear what the "Persian Gulf Pilot" says about winds and weather. "The prevailing wind in the Gulf is undoubtedly the north-wester, called by the natives shemal." "During a shemal, if after rain, the air may be clear and cloudless; but generally the air is so loaded with dust from the Mesopotamian deserts that a dense mist is the result. This makes the navigation very dangerous, as the land cannot be seen; the white surf on the beach is often first seen, while the land is still hidden. In the Shat-al-Arab this is sometimes so much the case that neither bank of the river can be seen." "Some of the heaviest winter shemals set in in fine weather, with no warning except a heavy bank in the N.W. quarter an hour or two previously, which rolls down and gradually obscures all objects, and yet this occurs sometimes without any wind following. A ship should, however, by no means neglect such a warning. Ships should be prepared in winter during a S.E. gale, for a sudden shift to the N.W., especially at night, as the shemal often blows then very strong."

"During the winter months, south-easters, called by the natives shurgi or koss, alternate with north-westerns." "The koss is generally accompanied by thick gloomy weather, with hard squalls and often much rain, sometimes thunder and lightning. The atmosphere is moist, and the barometer generally low." "It seldom blows more than three days, its strength is generally a moderate gale (7), but at times it blows a fresh gale (8); the strongest often lasts only one day."

So much for wind, now for water. "The greatest draught of any vessel brought into the Inner Roads (Bushire) during the war (1857) was nineteen and a-half feet, and this only at springs. The anchorage in the Outer Roads is quite exposed, both to the shemal and shurgi." Mr. Ainsworth speaks of making a landing jetty at Bushire, as if that were all that is needed. But then, another witness says of Alexandretta, "all that would be necessary would be a landing place." In the interest of my brother sailors, who might have to take their large steamers to those two ports, I pronounce Bushire to be in my judgment a very unfit place for the railway terminus. Of Alexandretta, perhaps something may be said at another day.

Al Koweit is a natural deep and nearly land-locked harbour, with no bar and no shoals in the entrance-channel. Jeziret Kubbr, a sandy islet, stands about eight leagues to the S.E., in the line of fifteen fathoms, awaiting a first-class light. The "Pilot" says, "Koweit is one of the most important towns on the Gulf, with 25,000 inhabitants; it possesses more baghlahs than any port in the Gulf which trade to India." "Their vessels

bring dates from Bussorah, which they take to India, &c.; and many of the horses sent to India are shipped from this port. From India they bring timber, rice, &c.; they also do much of the carrying trade for other ports in the Gulf."

With regard to the objection that a line from Bussorah to Koweit would not be of use as part of an eventual *through-line* which *must* run along the Persian Coast, I would only say that, in a year or two after its adoption as the railway terminus, Koweit will have an enormous trade of its own. Let Persia make her own branch communications by river or road (or both) to Ispahan. Much more might be said of this excellent port, but I have written enough to show my entire agreement with Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Parkes in a preference for Al Koweit. A few lights would make the bed of the Persian Gulf an easier highway for large steamers than the Mediterranean. Remarks on the ports of the latter must be reserved for next week.—

A. D. TAYLOR,

Commander, late Indian Navy.

Hastings, May 16, 1872.

SIR H. LAWRENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. Merivale has omitted to delineate fully four noble qualities, each of which would have made Sir Henry Lawrence a hero, but all of which combined made him the greatest statesman of the age.

1st. He feared God, and he feared not man.

2ndly. He possessed that wonderful gift of *sympathy* which caused the plain hard-featured ill-dressed soldier to be beloved by high and low, rich and poor, old and young, Europeans and natives, officers and men, officials and non-officials. His power of sympathetic attraction was devoted to urging all to do their duty to God and their country. He forced shirkers and selfishly-disposed men, and even the meanly ambitious, to work heartily for the good of all. His presence, his words, his letters cheered the zealous and those who had to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. Early in the Mutiny I was astonished to learn how a young lieutenant had induced his discontented sepoys to convey Government treasure from Sultanpore to Lucknow when they might have appropriated it all to themselves, and I have often pictured to myself his ready acquiescence to take those sepoys back to Sultanpore (almost certain death for himself) when he heard from Sir Henry words of hearty commendation, and "My dear boy, when can you start on your return?"

Henry Lawrence's sympathy came very near St. Paul's definition of charity, which rejoiceth in the truth.

3rdly. He possessed the power of *reading character* which so few Englishmen possess. See what a long line of eminent soldiers, statesmen, and administrators were selected by, and attached themselves to him, though he had not the power of vast patronage wielded by the Marquis of Wellesley, nor the means of unbounded hospitality displayed by Sir Charles Metcalfe. Since my first voyage to India two Generals of the first order have gained for English Generalship world-wide renown; their latent genius was appreciated by Henry Lawrence at a time when they were neglected by Government and unknown to the public. Nicholson so attached himself to Henry Lawrence, that he wished to leave the Punjab, the scene of his rising glory, as soon as his friend was unceremoniously shoved out of it. Havelock would not, I think, have been superseded had Henry Lawrence lived to protest with his wonted fire against such a mode of displaying the national gratitude for a General who had proved in so many desperate conflicts his consummate knowledge of strategy and tactics.

4thly. Henry Lawrence could foresee the effects good or bad of many Imperial measures of vital interest.

Providentially for many years previous to the Mutiny he had been placed over the affairs of the Punjab to prepare our nation to meet that calamity. After the second Sikh war, finding that he could not concur in Lord Dalhousie's measures, he tendered his resignation, but the Governor-General at that time dared not deprive the Punjab of his wise governing hand; he sent his Secretary, Sir Henry Elliot, to induce him to recall his resignation, and it was not until three and a-half years more had elapsed that he fancied that the Government edifice was strong enough to stand without the support of the chief pillar of the State.

Sir Henry had devoted the best part of his life to governing

successfully the great Sikh nation, and every one acquainted with the temper, feelings, and wishes of the latter at the time of the Mutiny was well aware that it was under Henry Lawrence and his disciples' influence that they rushed to our standards and enabled us to recover our Indian Empire.

Year after year Sir Henry publicly and privately foretold the ruin of our sepoy army through our insane policy; but we were infatuated, and would not believe him. Up to the present hour his Corps of Guides, his frontier force, is the finest and most reliable portion of our native army.—Your obedient servant,

T.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your last issue contained the complaint of a correspondent regarding the high charge made at the above College, and the difficulty parents with limited incomes found in paying for their sons' education there. Education is, no doubt, an expensive thing, like everything else now-a-days, but the inference I draw from what I have heard as to the comparative cost of the Cooper's Hill College, and other colleges and schools, is directly opposed to that of your correspondent. In the first place I believe the annual charge is not necessarily £150, for under the deferred payment system it may be as low as £90, and I doubt if there be many places in the kingdom where a really good education with board can be got for the same sum. A friend of mine has a son at one of the cheapest of the public schools, and another at Cooper's Hill. He tells me that the nominal charge at the two places is about the same, but that in the one case, in addition to the regular fees, he has to pay extra for his son's private study—that being the name given to a box-like receptacle which he shares with two other boys—for washing, for drawing, for "private tuition" in mathematics (the public tuition in that science being apparently nominal), for use of chemical laboratory, for fencing, and last, but not least, for meat at breakfast, and for extra beer at dinner. For the other son he pays his £90 a-year, and has done with it, for he finds his son's college bills amount to only a few shillings in the term. Altogether he assures me the boy at the middle-class school costs him considerably more than his elder brother, the young man at the college.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE FATHER OF A FAMILY.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

SIR S. FITZGERALD AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the unconcealed satisfaction with which the Governor speaks of his speedy return to the scene of his former successes as a politician points to what has been one great weakness of his administration here. His heart has always been in the House of Commons, not in Bombay; and, when wearied with the arrogance of the Secretary of State or the stubborn stupidity of an impracticable Council, he has longed impatiently to take part once more in the free and eager strife of English politics, in which men at least meet as equals and get such measure of success as may be due to their own merits. The feeling was natural enough, but it would have been better for the reputation of Sir Seymour himself and for the interests of Bombay if this vision of the delights of Parliamentary life had not beguiled him from applying his great abilities to the close study of the no doubt less inviting questions which happen to be of some political importance to India. A Governor of Bombay may with some reason complain that the public is apt to ascribe to him greater power to do good or ill than really belongs to him; and that, controlled on the one hand by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and checked on the other by his own Council, he has the mortification of finding all his best intentions baulked, and of being blamed for whatever goes amiss, when in truth he is denied much freedom of action. But we cannot help suspecting that it must be in some degree his own fault when a Governor complains of everybody else for thwarting his beneficent plans, and that the display of a little more energy and devotion to business on his part would have cleared away difficulties which he somewhat petulantly declares to be insurmountable and makes no attempt to overcome. His Excellency on Wednesday evening reproached the "public writers," who say that he has been an indolent ruler, with misrepresenting him. Sir Seymour will pardon us for reminding him that we can only judge by results. We know nothing of the regular routine of administrative work prescribed for the Governor; but we can see in almost every department of the State proofs of the utmost negligence on the part of our rulers, and it is needless to remind our readers how the discussion of

every question in which the public of this Presidency takes a deep interest has been shelved, till we are sick of waiting and hopeless of reform. Sir Seymour in his speech contented himself, for the most part, with suggesting the line of defence of his conduct which he could take if he liked; but he made one positive statement, claiming to himself the credit of having forced the Government of India to reduce the debt of the Bombay Port Trust by a million sterling, which we cannot allow to be placed on record without adding that, as it was he himself who created the original debt of three millions, we have little to thank him for because he succeeded in cutting it down to two.

THE SENTENCE ON MR. COWAN.

The *Englishman* remarks that, regarded from a judicial point of view, the verdict of the Government is unimpeachable. But there is the other aspect of the case. Whatever doubts may exist among Europeans as to the character of Mr. Cowan's conduct, it is beyond doubt that—a few educated Bengalis excepted—every native of the country is convinced that Mr. Cowan did the very best thing he could have done. The wholesale execution of these Kukas, taken with arms in their hands, accords as perfectly with Asiatic ideas of justice as with Asiatic ideas of policy. The consequence is that the dismissal of Mr. Cowan will be regarded by the whole country as an act, not of justice, but of supreme folly. It will be accepted as one more proof that, fortune apart, we are unfit to rule. In native eyes the giant who uses not his strength as a giant is a mere pitiful lubber, whom Jack will assuredly some day outwit and demolish. It will also confirm the prevailing impression that the British nation is an ungrateful nation, prodigal of clemency to its enemies, but never sparing its friends. So far from the high motive involved in the verdict being understood or appreciated, it will be attributed, so far as it is not put down to incorrigible wrong-headedness and stupidity, to a base and contemptible fear, that is ready to sacrifice its own kith and kin for the sake of staying off the evil day a little longer. Now, we must say that an order which creates or fosters such impressions as these is an order which even, for justice' sake, a Government should weigh its position well before giving. No administration could well have been in a more awkward or painful position than the dilemma in which Mr. Cowan's unfortunate act placed that of Lord Napier; and while we hesitate to condemn the course taken, we must say it is a course which no less powerful Government could have taken without declaring itself incapable of appreciating the necessities of its position.

DECENTRALISATION.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the conviction is gradually gaining ground in most minds which are accustomed to historical study, that some great experiment in federation will at some future day be attempted in India; and most minds, which have adopted this conviction, have no doubt that the experiment is sure to be rewarded with success. Under these circumstances, we cannot help looking with regret at the tendency to retard any such consummation, which is observable in the policy of the Government of India. The scheme of financial decentralisation, on which subordinate administrations congratulate themselves, because it has given them greater freedom than they previously enjoyed, is regarded by the people generally as a mere mockery, because the decentralisation does not extend to the executive administration of the country. Theoretical advantages, which add to the convenience of governors, without adding to the happiness of their subjects, are not likely to be appreciated by the people of any country; and their chances of being appreciated in India; where governors generally do not possess the sympathy of their subjects, are smaller than elsewhere. If it is tolerably certain that decentralisation will some day be forced upon the Government of India, and that its consummation will promote the happiness of the people, we do not see why some step in this direction should not be taken at once. We do not counsel any such precipitancy as would involve leisurely repentance hereafter: but the considerations which we have advanced above, as well as on two previous occasions, clearly point to the desirability and possibility of a gradual decentralisation, which will not only be entirely free from all elements of danger, but will also contribute to the popularity of both the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments. So long as the military power of the State is maintained in strength sufficient to hold the country against all odds, except foreign invasion, no danger to its stability can accrue from any relegation of executive power to Local Governments; while the possible loss of prestige, which might at first result from any abandonment of power, would inevitably be compensated by the gradual extinction of the discontent, the existence of which alone necessitates the retention of a strong Central Government, which is able at any moment to place its finger on any remote corner in the empire. With the Local Governments occupying a position somewhat analogous to that of the House of Commons, and the Supreme Government dictating only the Imperial policy, India would have some chance of growing into a tolerably contented and prosperous nation.

CHOLERA AT BENARES.—Cholera is reported to have broken out amongst the men of the D/8th Royal Artillery at Benares. There have been two or three fatal cases.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

ASSAM, April 12.—For the past fortnight we have had lots of rain, and on the whole splendid weather for tea. I hear some reports of scarcity of rice in this district. Planters who have not imported rice for years have ordered rice for their coolies this year. If the Assamese would only work hard they would be independent men, even from the cultivation of rice alone, but they prefer sticking to their houses, eating opium, and driving dull care away. They are at present enjoying their Brehoo, their annual Tamasha, dancing and beating drums all over the country at each house in expectation of money, on receipt of which they give a blessing, and often a curse if unsuccessful. As far as the tea season has gone, there has been more tea manufactured to date generally than at the same date last year.

SILCHAR, April 29th.—Capital weather for tea, rain every evening for the last three days. More is wanted, and the little we have had has not been before it is time. The days are just what April days have the reputation of being—alternate cloud and sunshine. Vegetation looks beautifully green. The days are warm, not hot, and the nights quite pleasant enough to dispense with punkhas, and towards morning a *razia* is not felt to be unpleasant. The Courts appear to be crowded, and a good business seems doing, most of all perhaps in the bribery and corruption way.—*Bengal Times* Correspondent.

SIMLA, April 22.—I find I was misinformed about Major Parsons coming up here. He has been ordered home on medical certificate, and those members of his family that were here have gone down to Ambala to join him. Mr. Gardener, Deputy Commissioner, was here a few days ago from Kussowlie, but went back the day after he came. It is said that Mr. McNabb is deputed to make a special report on the state of the Ludiana District. He will find everything very quiet just now, for the Kukas are thoroughly cowed, and under strict surveillance. They are not allowed to go from one village to another without passes, and passes are not given without strong necessity being shown. As may be supposed, there have been many recantations from Kukaism to orthodox Sikhism. The church is undergoing alterations, and will be enlarged. A printed card has been nailed on the desk in each pad, stating that this year no seats will be assigned, but collections will be made every Sunday in the mornings and evenings alternately. The collection on the first Sunday of the month will be devoted to the *fabric, establishment, and service* of the church, including the organist's salary. The other collections will be for the usual charitable purposes. There was a grand marriage procession here a few days ago. The Rana of Dhami went with a great retinue to Koti to bring away his bride. Both these places are small States a few miles from Simla, on opposite sides of the station, so the procession passed through Simla. First came a stout party on a pony with two enormous kettle-drums in front embroidered with yellow and red. Then came a body of about a hundred musketeers, two by two, dressed in cast-off coats of the 104th, and red flannel forage caps. These loaded and fired a volley every hundred yards—at least as well as the local volunteers could have done. Next came some standards, and after them a body of matchlockmen, who loaded in a very primitive style, taking out their powder by handfuls from their canvas bags, and pointing their weapons in all directions; these were not in uniform. Then intervened a body of the great unwashed, who in these mountainous countries are more unwashed than anywhere else. These were evidently intruders, for presently they were seen to yell and fly in all directions, being chased by the next members proper of the procession—to wit, two very small elephants with red and yellow housings. Then came some led horses and horsemen, and among them the Patiala *vakil* at Simla (a sort of Consul). Last of all came a number of *jampan*s and other conveyances carried by men. Foremost among the occupiers of these was the happy bridegroom, a portly gentleman of some four or five and twenty, in scarlet and gold, with his face covered, as is usual, among native bridegrooms, with a veil of strings of gold thread depending from a crown-like superstructure on his head. I have never seen such a crowd in Simla as turned out to witness this procession. A couple of hours before it passed, the hill sides, along the Mall, were crowded with men, women, and children. They were continually repeating to each other, in tones expressive of intense satisfaction, that the affair cost five thousand rupees. These simple and poor people thought it the height of grandeur, the fact being that in the cities in the plains, the wedding processions of comparatively poor men are far more magnificent. Another landslip has occurred in the bit of road between the two bridges, or rather the sites of the two bridges, below Haripur. This piece of road is at the foot of a wall-like precipice, about 600 or 700 feet high, and not a season passes without the road itself falling, or being blocked up by *debris* fallen from above. I have often had to dismount from my horse, or descend from my *jampan*, and walk over this bad bit of road. This landslip has been the cause of the death of four *palaes*, crushed by falling rocks. While on the subject of roads, I may mention that it is proposed to shorten the present way, by making a new road available for carts from Sabatu to Simla between the new and old roads. This will pass at an equal distance from Haripur on the old

road and Kiari Ghât on the new, and will be shorter than either by a few miles, and be more level than the old one. There is a great deal of fever in the station now. Coughs, too, are prevalent. Measles also have shown themselves. I hope the Calcutta people won't bring up the bone-breaking dengue.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

COURT OF ENQUIRY ON MAJOR LLOYD HARRIS.—We learn that the Court of Enquiry that had been assembled to enquire into the case of Major Lloyd Harris concluded their labours on Wednesday, May 1. The result is not as yet known. Colonel Agnew was not called on for his evidence, although he was ordered out from England at a few days' notice for this express purpose.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The *Gazette of India* of April 27, 1872, contains the following "Political" order:—"The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon Munder Singh, of Imjhira, the title of 'Rajah Bahadour,' as a personal distinction, in recognition of the meritorious services performed by him during the mutiny of 1857-58."

PLEADERS IN COURT.—We hear that the application lately made by the Vakeels of the High Court to be allowed to plead on the original side will very shortly be argued before a full bench. Mr. Paul, as the Advocate-General, will represent the Bar, and the Vakeels will be represented by Baboo Unnoda Persaud Bannerjee, the senior Government Pleader. Mr. Woodroffe has also been engaged to appear on behalf of the Mooktears.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.—Such high expectations had been formed of the harvest just gathered in that the actual result is very disappointing. In fact, for nearly all the districts below Cawnpore the harvest is absolutely below the average, and in some cases much below it. The wheat crop has comparatively failed in Futtehpore, Humeerpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Azimgurh, Bustee, and Goruckpore. Barley also has failed in Humeerpore and Bustee, while gram, peas, and other crops are much below the average in Futtehpore, Humeerpore, and (except as to gram) Allahabad.—*Pioneer.*

DISCOVERY OF A RUINED CITY.—A report has just reached us that a young engineer, engaged on the survey of the Sirhind Canal, has discovered the ruins of an extensive city. It is about 150 miles south-west of Umballa, in the midst of the desert, where water is only reached at 200 feet below the surface. The water is said to be so brackish that it is almost unfit to drink. We shall try and find out the truth of this report, for, if correct, it opens out one of the most interesting questions of the day as regards change of climate, for from want of water this part of the country is quite uninhabitable.—*Messillite.*

THE OLD STORY.—A remarkable case of extortion by a native official has recently been brought to light at Humeerpore. One Munzoor Hassan, Deputy Tehsildar, had, in the course of collecting supplies for troops in various villages, demanded much larger quantities than were really required. The villagers objected, and he agreed to reduce his demands on receiving various sums of money for the concession. For this illegal conduct he was removed from his appointment, and put on his trial before Mr. Twigg, Joint-Magistrate of Humeerpore, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000. Malpractices of this kind are not to be discovered without the greatest difficulty, and the district officers deserve the thanks of the public for providing one more warning for dishonest officials.—*Pioneer.*

THE INDEPENDENT WAZIRIS.—Mani Khan, the chief of the principal section of the independent Waziris beyond the Bunnoo border, has lately visited Lahore, under singular circumstances. *Indian Public Opinion* tells us that at a durbar to which all the independent Waziris came at Bunnoo in February, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor gave to the chief, who was complaining that the grievances of his tribe were never listened to, a scrap of paper on which he wrote in pencil a promise to see and help Mani Khan should he ever present the paper in Lahore. It was armed with this paper that Mani Khan visited Lahore, with several other independent chiefs. They were received with great hospitality, and carried away with them valuable khillats as a memento of their visit to this capital. The feeling among the Waziris generally at the present time is most friendly to the Government.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 27. Feronia, Christianson, Aden.—29. Mahanada, Kemsorthy, Liverpool; str. Patna, Bevis, Bombay.—30. Str. Hindostan, Miller, Hong Kong; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong.—May 2. Str. Meinam, Gwynn, Galle; str. Mahutta, Ewart, Sandaway; Hyderabad, Holmwood, Melbourne; J. T. Foster, Spawne, San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. Str. Peshawar, Saint George; str. Robert Sale.—27. Str. Himalaya, City of Oxford.—28. Str. Killarney; Mysore, Hartell, Lady Ezidia.—29. A Barque.—30. Str. Penang, Viceroy; Beann, Umbla, Redgauntlet.—May 1. Durham, South Easter.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Mrs. Panglim and child, a Chinese lady, Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Burne, Mr. Steel, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Macfarlane.

Per str. Punjab.—From CALCUTTA.—For PORT BLAIR.—Mrs. and Miss Stewart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Ad. de Roepstorff, Miss Leadbeater, Capt. R. J. Wimberley, Mr. Deas, and Mr. Calvert.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 3, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 102 2 to 102 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	102 8 to 102 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 4 to 113 8
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	400 to 405
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1520 to 1532½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	30 to 31
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	107 to 110
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	160 to 163
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	36 to 37 1/2
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	252½ to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	63 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	75 to 76
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	160 to 163
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	160 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	355 to 360
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	99 to 100
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	365 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	87 to 88
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	560 to 565
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	88 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	21 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 10 3 to £20 0 0 ...	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 3.—The demand has been moderate at rather firm rates. As stocks are daily decreasing, a rise in prices is fairly to be expected.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 3.—Jute: There has been more activity in the market, and for best qualities a rise of four annas has been maintained. Saltpetre: Prices have been fully maintained, notwithstanding a falling market report from London. Rice: Prices remain unchanged. Linseed: There has been a more active demand, and prices have again advanced. Raw Silk: There has been more activity in the market than for many months, and the reported sales amount to about 362 bales. Coriols: The market has again an upward tendency, owing to better advices from home. Two thousand pieces R. L. C. mark have changed hands at Rs. 172.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, May 3.—Exchange: Exchange on London has again declined. It was hoped the China steamers just in would have helped the market by a larger supply of bills than they had actually brought. First class six months' sight credits have sold at 1s. 11d., and 1s. 11 15-16d.; the rate for Document Bills is 1s. 11d. per rupee.

Madras.

THE CYCLONE OF MAY 2.

The weather since Tuesday has undergone a remarkable and disastrous change. Monday was an exceedingly hot and sultry day, having about it unmistakable indications that a change was impending. On Tuesday morning rain fell. Rain also fell during the day, and in the night a storm regularly set in, which continued at intervals throughout Wednesday and Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning the weather can be described as little short of a hurricane, culminating in a fearful storm, such as fortunately rarely occurs, and such the like of which has not been known in this place for many years. Out of a large number of vessels, European and native, in the roads, three only have escaped the ravages of this terrific and furious gale. No less than nine European ships, all of them large vessels, have been driven ashore, and are now complete wrecks. Seventeen native vessels and dhonies have also met the same fate. The total loss of human life by this catastrophe is not yet known, but it is certain that it must be considerable. On land trees have been blown down, houses unroofed, and some lives lost. But the worst that has been suffered ashore is trifling in comparison with the dreadful havoc and devastation which have been made in the roads. Of course it could not be expected that the pier would escape in such a conflict with the warring and furious elements and the shipping. It is again broken in two, and this time in about the same place as the *St. Bernard* parted it in 1868, when that vessel broke away from her anchor and drifted ashore.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The total number of vessels wrecked in the late gale was twenty-six, consisting of nine English ships, eight native barques, three brigs, one schooner, and five dhonies. The total number of lives lost is not yet known by the Marine authorities, owing to some of the rescued sailors having been sent away to the Fort, others being taken away by their friends, and some more going to the General Hospital for treatment. The surviving commanders of the wrecked vessels will attend the Master Attendant's-office to-day, and give a correct number of their crew that have been saved. The whole line of beach from the north to the south was railed off, and a large number of police constables deputed to watch the goods and other property landed from the wrecks. His Excellency the Governor yesterday again visited the beach where the wrecked vessels were lying. We learn that on the morning previous to the storm, Captain Crowther, the Deputy Master Attendant, issued a circular to the commanders of all the English vessels in the roads, to the effect that the periodical season of uncertain weather on this coast had arrived, and cautioned them to keep their ships as much as possible prepared in every respect for standing to sea, at short notice, should the necessity arise for doing so, and in the meanwhile requested them to stay at night on board their respective ships, and also remain by them as much as possible, until the uncertain period had fairly passed over. The captains of the vessels met at the Master Attendant's office in the evening, and they, together with the Master Attendant and his deputies, consulted the barometer and sympiesometer, and were unanimously of opinion that the weather was not threatening. At twelve o'clock at midnight the barometer fell, and an hour after, there being a certain change in the weather, Captain Crowther repaired to the Marine Office and, together with the other deputies, made the usual night signals, and watched the movements of the vessels. Half-an-hour later a native barque broke from her anchorage and struck against the pier, and caused a gap about 150 feet wide. The other native crafts and English vessels followed in succession.

The following is a list of the native vessels that were wrecked in the storm of Thursday:—

Brig Sunduree	225 tons
Barque Strikistnamamoorthy	413 "
Dhoney Chenganey Amen	98 "
Brig Jaganad Prasad	189 "
Brig Strivenkatavaraloo	290 "
Schooner Strivenkatavaraloo	83 "
Brig Strivenkatavaraloo... ..	403 "
Barque Streeramaloo	289 "
Dhoney Streeramaloo	149 "
Brig Punch	158½ "
Brig Hydroos	75 "
Dhoney Streerunkabroyputtaby Ramasawmy	176 "
Barque Streveragasawmy	265 "
Barque Amirdavalle	207 "
Dhoney Mutta Comaney	141 "
Barque Hydrose... ..	249 "
Dhoney Angala Paravanasavaram	127 "
Barque Veerabudrayasawmy	227 "
Dhoney Moothoomarasawmy... ..	188 "

THE "HOTSPUR."

The sea was sufficiently calm yesterday morning to permit the removing of the cargo from the several wrecks. The *Hotspur* unfortunately has been imbedded so deep in the sand, and the waves break with such violence over her, that there is little hope of clearing her just now. We are glad to state that, of the rest of the crew of the *Hotspur*, eight men were taken off safely from the wreck on Thursday night, and the remaining thirteen yesterday morning. One unfortunate lad was washed off the wreck about nine o'clock on Thursday night. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery, in Fort St. George, received injuries while rescuing the crew on Thursday. One had his arm broken, and another his leg broken, and both of them are now under treatment in the General Hospital. Others received slight injuries. Yesterday nineteen of the surviving sailors were sent by the Master Attendant to the General Hospital, to be kept there under treatment. We are informed that from thirty to forty seamen are missing from the several wrecks, and none of their bodies have turned up anywhere as yet. Six photographs of the beach in its present condition were taken yesterday by Messrs. Nicholas and Curths. The flag staff of the Master Attendant's-office has been blown down by the storm.

The loss of cargo we learn has been considerable. The *Hotspur* had 1,291 bales of cotton; 2,853 bags, 341 cases and 41 casks of coffee; 27 chests of indigo; 83 bales of skin; 11 bales of hide; 374 pockets of ground nuts; 1,841 pockets of myrobolams; 847 pockets of nux vomica; 597 bags of saltpetre; 6,385 pieces of redwood and 21,000, no. buffalo's horns. The *Burlington* had 1,361 bales of cotton; 69 chests of indigo; 2,903 bags of sugar; 156 bales of skins; 95 bales of hides; 1,789 pockets of myrobolams; 334 bags of turmeric; 426 bags of ground nuts; 23 trunks of Madras handkerchiefs and 7,838 pieces of redwood. The *John Scott* had on board 5,855 pieces of redwood and the *Armenian* 5,847 pieces of redwood and 1 case of wine, &c. The *Sir Robert Seppings* had 1,068 bags of rice and 90 hhds. of oil. The *Kingdom of Belgium* had 5 cases of paper.

DAMAGES DURING THE LATE STORM.

The storm has caused great damage to buildings and gardens. A portion of the slate roofing of Patcheappah's Hall has been blown off. Several cocoanut trees and other large trees have been uprooted, and the Agri-Horticultural Garden has suffered considerable damage. The third story of Government House has also, we learn, been somewhat injured.

THE "MONGOLIA" IN THE LATE GALE.

The following information, furnished by Captain A. E. Barlow, of the s.s. *Mongolia*, has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. De Salis, the agent of the P. and O. Company.

"Since leaving Galle we have had very bad weather, and have been obliged to heave to twice. Tuesday night and Wednesday morning it blew one of the heaviest gales I have seen for some time, commencing at S.E. and working round to S.W., when it moderated. I was then twenty miles E.S.E. of Madras. We have sustained no damage except that some sails and one boat were washed away yesterday (the 2nd inst.) evening. I passed the *Orissa*, of Greenock, dismasted, with only fore and mainmast and bowsprit. I asked if they wanted assistance, which they declined. They appeared to be repairing damages. The *Orissa* was then fifty miles east of Madras. The *Mongolia* left Galle at 7 A.M. on the 29th ult., and arrived here at 6 A.M. to-day."—*Athenæum*, May 4.

Miscellaneous.

PRESENT TO LADY NAPIER.—A handsome solid silver drinking cup for Lady Napier, and an inkstand for Lord Napier, have been lately manufactured by the Messrs. D'Alvez and Co., Madras. The presenters are the teachers and girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—There will, we understand, be a public meeting at Doveton College, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India regarding his recent U. C. S. despatch. We trust that the memorial will be made public before the meeting for the information of people interested in the subject.—*Madras Mail*, May 2.

A VINDICTIVE CLIENT.—Some time ago a native of Madras consulted a European attorney of Madras named Mr. Atkinson, and acted on his advice; but afterwards, finding that the advice which he had received was incorrect, he brought a suit against the attorney for damages. After several days' hearing, Mr. Justice Holloway on Tuesday decided that the attorney had been guilty of negligence, and gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 300 and costs.

CIVIL.—"It is not generally believed in Madras," says the *Madras Times*, "that the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot will, on Lord Hobart's arrival, go to Calcutta to take the vacant place in the Governor-General's Executive Council. In that case the Hon. R. S. Ellis would retain his position as Acting Member of Council, and would possibly hardly think it worth while to take leave to Europe. However, until Lord Northbrook has arrived in Calcutta it will not be officially known whether Mr. Arbuthnot will or will not leave Madras. We should say, however, that the betting is immensely in his favour."

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Lord and Lady Napier are expected to arrive at Madras en route to England on the 11th, and his Lordship is expected to land there for a few hours. The ladies of Madras are arranging to present Lady Napier with a very handsome *souvenir* of her residence among them. Whatever critics may assail his lordship, none of their darts have harmed the bright genial and thoughtful lady at his side. Possibly, too, his lordship's brief tenure of the highest post in India may have done something to abate the censoriousness of the provincials by whom he was pestered while desirous of pleasing himself and illustrating his reign.—*Times of India*, May 4.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT BANGALORE.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,200,000 for the formation of a Camp of Exercise for the Madras Army to be formed at Bangalore during next cold season. The Camp, in addition to the ordinary garrison of Bangalore, viz., 1 regiment of British cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, 1 regiment of British infantry, 2 regiments of Native infantry, and 4 companies of sappers and miners, will further consist of 2 batteries of Royal Artillery, 2 regiments of British infantry, 1 regiment of Native cavalry, and 8 regiments of Native infantry, making a total of 2 regiments of cavalry, 5 batteries of artillery, 13 regiments of infantry, and a detail of sappers and miners.

DEATH OF MRS. STEVENSON.—The "Lady Bountiful" of Tranquebar, Mrs. E. W. Stevenson, died at her residence in that town on April 24, at the advanced age of eighty-two. A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says that the melancholy event elicited an expression of sympathy from both natives and Europeans that is seldom, very seldom, accorded to ladies when they die out in that country, even at the age of eighty two! "The bells of the English, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches were tolled, and all classes of the community, from the amiable Sessions Judge of Tranquebar to the most forlorn native, united to honour the remains of the good old lady, whose funeral resembled rather that of some powerful and popular ruler of men who had passed away than the obsequies of an

ancient dame, whose long and quiet life had been spent in the active but unostentatious exercise of the Christian virtue of charity.

INVALID CARRIAGES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The Quartermaster-General has brought to the notice of the Government the fact that, while on the Bengal lines of railway specially-constructed invalid carriages are used for cases of serious indisposition or of chronic illness, and invalids who are capable of travelling in ordinary carriages are, when necessary, provided with extra space, no such advantages are to be had on the Madras line of railway. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the time has arrived when invalid carriages should be adopted on the Madras Railway, more particularly with advertence to the requirements for transport of invalids to Bombay for the troopships, or to Beyeore for the troop transports going home *via* the Cape, and recommends that two invalid carriages be authorised for this line. Government have resolved to call upon the agent and manager of the Madras Railway to submit proposals for the construction of two such carriages as those referred to, and to apply to the Government of India for a plan of the latest approved invalid carriage, which on receipt will be forwarded to the agent of the Company.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 23. Milrose, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Galle; Evelyar, —, Mauritius; Misser, —, Mauritius.—30. Str. Bonnie Dundee, —, Bombay; str. Peshawar, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Madras.—Col. Bondler, Rev. Mr. Hermenodide, Mr. and Mrs. Violette and infant, Mr. James, Mrs. Willers, Mr. Swinton.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Major Playfair, Capt. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Temple. For Galle and Back.—Mr. Hills, Mr. Gould, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Chirry. For Melbourne.—Mr. G. Pompe, Mr. Shaddock, Mr. Kerause, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Steel. For Sydney.—Mr. Purdon, Mr. and Mrs. Tapper and infant. For King George's Sound.—Mr. Watson. For Suva.—Dr. and Mrs. King. For Brindist.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Cox, son, Mr. Cox, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and four children, Mrs. Brino, Lieut. col. Seale, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Prince Uccell, Prince Hossan, Mr. Towers, Mr. H. D. Oville, Mr. S. Cunningham. For Southampton.—Capt. Dando, Capt. McKirdy, Capt. Home, Mrs. and Miss Home, Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Mullie and infant, Mr. Dundas, Mrs. Hills and infant, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Curran and two children, Mr. Wallis and infant, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Broad, Capt. Atwood, Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Playfair and two children, Mr. Vagutrichen.

DEPARTURES.

April 29. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—30. Melrose, —, New York.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. J. S. Sykes, Mrs. Wright and two infants, Rev. A. R. and Mrs. Symonds, Miss Wilkes, Miss B. Powell, Major A. C. Hay, Mrs. Hay and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. E. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and three children, Major J. B. and Mrs. Sweet, Serg. W. T. McAtee, Mrs. McAtee, Mr. E. A. Woolley, Mr. Duffin. For Brindist.—Dr. H. T. Shaw, and Capt. P. Montgomerie. For Suva.—Major T. W. Stansfield, Mrs. Stansfield and four children.

Commercial.

Madras, May 3, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 7-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 11½
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 25 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	1859	12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	1850-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	1870	7
4 per cent.	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	1842-43	1 per cent. pm.
Ditto	...	1851-56	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

FROM BAGHDAD TO BABYLON.—III.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 12.—On Saturday, 10th, we were astir before day-break and crossed the bridge of boats, eager to be revelling among the ruins of Old Babylon. The janitor, however, was not present to open the city gates till after six o'clock, and we had to return and pass round by the river. A ride of nearly two hours through suburban date groves brought us out by a bend of the river from which we could see the heaps of ruins; and sending on the baggage animals, we made a short detour and ascended the immense mounds of rubbish. We passed a few sheep and goats pasturing below, and some asses laden with bricks. The first mound we ascended is known as Amran, is 200 or 300 yards long, and may be 100 feet

high. Though the soil is loose and rotten and contains many excavations, there was not much difficulty in passing up, or along it, either for men or horses, though these were given to the syces while we walked. There is a small mosque-like building on this mound, which contains the tomb of some Arab Sheikh, around which outside and among the ruins are numerous Arab graves. The compound of the building contains a deep well of, I was told, sweet water; though I doubt this, from the quantity of salt nearly everywhere covering the ruins. The small shelter around the yard would serve for any one who might wish to stay a day at the spot, but no one lives there, and only people who gather bricks among the ruins and occasional visitors like ourselves ever pass it. Here and there the foxes sneaked off uneasily as we made our appearance, and this continued all through our progress over the ruins, which extend for some miles. The second mound is called by Rich, Mujelibe, and by the natives, I Kaar, or the palace. It is thought by some to be the site of the lofty gardens that King Nebuchadnezzar built for his Median Queen to remind her in the Chaldean plain of her native mountains; though others think the loftier mound about a mile and a half to the north and called by the Arabs Tel Babel, or Mound Babel, was the palace and gardens. From all the mounds extensive views of the country around may be obtained; the Birs Nimroud rising in grim and hoary grandeur on the wide plain some fifteen miles to the southward. The river Euphrates runs a little to the westward of the ruins, and between the mounds is a low valley from W. to E., where, by a bend, the river appears to have once flowed; perhaps before it was turned aside by Cyrus when he, by this stratagem (B.C. 538), captured the city. Amid the scene of utter desolation the mind forcibly reverted to the historic descriptions of its former greatness and glory, as described by Herodotus and Quintus Curtius, when "its walls enclosed a circuit of sixty miles," and on them "four-horse chariots could pass abreast without danger." If much of this is garniture yet it was a mighty and great city with nearly a million inhabitants, perhaps by far the greatest city in the world. "This great Babylon that I have built," said Nebuchadnezzar; though it is more than probable that the illustrious Queen Semiramis had more to do in founding it. It was certainly "the glory of the Chaldees excellency" and the pride of the world, and that so late as B.C. 538, when Cyrus after a two years' siege took the city, and sacked not destroyed it. Even to the time of Alexander it was a place of great importance, as Quintus Curtius testifies, who describes the reception given by the nobles to Alexander on his entering the city B.C. 324 after his return from India. Amid these heaps of ruins where the halls that witnessed that monarch's drunken and licentious feast and his sudden end. And here too at a feast of earlier date Belshazzar saw the hand that wrote upon the wall, the writing interpreted by Daniel. Walking amid these ruins till long after the sun had risen one longed to taste the pleasing draughts of sherbet, shrab, or Babylonian wine, the contents of some of these palatial cellars, but of the thousand of courtiers and servants whose busy feet ran to and fro here in halls of grandeur not one was left. The Cawas, who has oft visited these mounds, was asked to take in our cards to Semiramis, Nebuchadnezzar, or Alexander; or to tell the *noker loque* to do so, but his reply was "Wuhsab giya, sahib-sab soya"—"They have all gone, Sir, they have all slept." Passing over the central one of the three largest mounds, we came upon a huge stone lion, nine feet long by six feet high, turned over at the bottom of a hole fifteen or twenty feet deep. It must have lain here some years, and it is certain it must have belonged to some works of massive grandeur, the stone of which was brought from afar. Fancy one of Landseer's productions turned over in a similar hole some day in Trafalgar-square; while some Arab who gathers bricks stolidly drives his laden ass past Macaulay's New Zealander, as he sketches from his seat on a ruined arch of London-bridge the mounds of rubbish and pottery which may cover the ruins of St. Paul's, or the great S.E. Railway Station, and some faint idea may then be obtained of the tremendous change which wars and "time's effacing fingers" have effected here. A ruined piece of wall, which is yearly, perhaps daily, growing less, by the removal of bricks, yet stands on the Kaar, but Layard's picture of it only represents, no doubt with accuracy, which it was twenty years ago. Near it stands a solitary tree, dead or nearly so. It is a species of cedar or casuarina, and several offshoots of it have taken root and grown well in the Residency garden at Baghdad, and some have been lately planted in the English cemetery. A little farther north in a nullah of the same mound is a somewhat larger tree of later growth, called by some a nehbuk tree, and these are the only signs of vegetable life till the gardens and date-groves are reached, which are irrigated by the peasants by the river side. Round some of these rudely-cultivated spots we walked to the northern mound *Tel Babel*—Mound Babel, the greatest and loftiest of all. This mound is, according to Rich, 200 yards long on its northern face, on the southern 219, on the eastern 182, and on the western 136; while its elevation at the N.E. angle was 141 feet. At this point the wall of the sun-dried bricks is more perfect than elsewhere; the reeds between the layers of brick being so strong that after pulling some of them out we could with difficulty twist them to pieces, though they must have lain there embedded more than two thousand years. One gentleman seriously suggested that the work must be of modern date, though this is impossible. The bricks here as well as those on the

Kasr, which are kiln-burnt or burnt in the ruins, have arrow-headed characters, and it is said by those who are able to decipher them that every brick, like those of the Birs Nimroud, bears the name of King Nebuchadnezzar.

The sun was getting high, the mirage had spread over the distant plains, giving them the appearance of seas, lakes, and forests, the sowars and guides were beginning to be impatient, for a long journey of more than forty miles was before some of them, and we were reluctantly obliged to tear ourselves away from these rugged, caverned and desolate heaps of broken bricks, pottery, earth, and rubbish and to resume our homeward journey. We rode on to Iskandarieh, a large caravanserai, the place named probably like many others, after the Macedonian conqueror. Here we had a second breakfast or tiffin, for which the walk and ride had given us a most voracious appetite, and the native-made pancakes, bread, milk, and dates disappeared with far greater rapidity than the daintiest fare under ordinary circumstances. But little to note occurred on the rest of the return journey, the mirage afforded by its kaleidoscopic effects among the mounds of ruined canals and approaching caravans, almost endless subjects of remark. We met not a few caravans, and passed as usual many stranded "ships of the desert." Though the sun was warm during the day, we could see the snow on the distant mountains of Persia on our right, away to the far east. We reached Marmodieh, where we slept for the night, and early next morning we started with a five hours' ride before us, and a most lovely dawn and sunrise, arriving in Baghdad in time for the Sunday morning service which the Resident, Colonel Herbert, in the absence of a clergyman, holds in a beautifully oriental decorated room of the Residency. Here the little English community assemble Sunday after Sunday to join in the time honoured services of the English Church, "not forsaking the assembling of themselves together."

The next day, Monday, 12th February, I rode out a few miles over the plain to the east of the city. It was the festival or preparation of the native Christians before Lent, and according to custom they had gone out to walk and talk on the plains, much as in India the Hindus walk out on the Nareli-Purnima or cocoa-nut festival. We passed through a part of the town which had been desolated by fever and plague in 1831-2, and subsequently destroyed by flood. It is somewhat remarkable that the region on and between the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, once the most fertile and populous in the world, should have become by wars and pestilences one of the least productive and populous of countries. Tamerlane and others here destroyed their tens and hundreds of thousands, if not, over a million lives. The great plague of 1773 destroyed, it is thought, two millions of inhabitants, while cholera and plague since have depopulated whole districts. And now in the entire Pashalic which, in the Report of Commander Jones, L.N., is described as "a large and profusely-watered tract of country ranging over nearly five degrees of latitude and longitude, inclosing an area of available soil which I compute at 50,000 square miles," there is at present an estimated population, according to a recent report of Dr. Colvill, C.S., of one million only. While east, west, north and south, wherever the eye turns or the traveller proceeds, mounds of ruins, ancient but dry canals, treeless and (though the soil is naturally fertile) almost unproductive and barren plains, are everywhere to be seen. The old centres of population and industry are dried up and laid waste, affording certainly a strange illustration, to say the least, if not a fulfilment of the predictions of the old Hebrew prophets—"Her cities are a desolation, a dry land and a wilderness." It is thought probable that the extensive planting of trees and the irrigation of them by canals until they are grown would again restore a heavier and more regular rain-fall to this region, and some efforts are being made in this direction; but capital, security, and enterprise are alike wanting.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE COTTON COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Halsey, C.S., Commissioner for Cotton and Commerce, is at present at Dharwar. He would not be in time to witness the cotton gin trials; but he will have ample opportunity for seeing the South Mahratta Country in the midst of its cotton season, and will thereby get a good insight into its requirements.

THE UNCOVENANTED EUROPEANS.—We have not heard of any action on the part of the public or the Uncovenanted Service in the Bombay Presidency to oppose the Duke of Argyll's policy for recruiting the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. But if anything has been done in that direction, or if any action is contemplated, we would invite the attention of the promoter of the movement to an advertisement in to-day's issue, inviting the Executive Committees of the Uncovenanted Service Remonstrance Association in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to communicate with Mr. R. Hammond, Honorary Secretary, U. C. S. Remonstrance Association at Allahabad, with a view to facilitate a combined protest of the entire Service and Anglo-Indian community against the Duke of Argyll's despatch.—*Times of India*.

DINNER TO MR. MANSFIELD.—The members of the Bombay Civil Service at the Presidency entertained the Hon. S. Mansfield at a farewell dinner, at the Byculia Club, on Monday, April 29.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—Referring to the active life led by Colonel Pelly, and the frequent cruises in vessels of the Quungtung class made by him as British Resident in the Persian Gulf, the *Pioneer* remarks that "it is a misfortune that Colonel Pelly's powers and the resources at his command are not more ample." And the *Pioneer* does not stand alone in that belief. Colonel Pelly's resources are utterly inadequate, especially seeing the great display of naval strength now lately exhibited by the Turks in those waters. Though Colonel Pelly has guns that would blow the Turks out of the water if occasion required, yet there is nothing to indicate this important fact to the Arab mind, and at present there is no small likelihood of the Padishah being regarded as immeasurably superior in strength to the *Ferringhee*, because their men-of-war are larger, more numerous in those waters, and more imposing. The Turk fully appreciates his advantage: how long is he to be allowed to enjoy it to the detriment of British interests?—*Times of India*.

DEATH OF MR. SHEPHERD.—With deep sorrow we have to record the decease of Mr. Alexander F. Shepherd, who for more than six years past has been intimately associated with us in the conduct of this journal. To his numerous friends in this presidency, and to many in other parts of India, his sudden removal will cause much and lasting regret. He will long be remembered by his letters from the Abyssinian Field Force, which appeared in this journal, and afterwards in their collected form, furnished one of the best records of the campaign. Mr. Shepherd was a graduate of Aberdeen University, and his natural abilities were very considerable; so that, had he not been thus cut short in the midst of his days, and had health been granted him, he must have made his mark in the Indian press, or on some similar field of intellectual activity. He had been ill several times during the last twelve months, but none of his most intimate friends apprehended the fatal result which, without specific warning, occurred on Saturday evening. This event, while grievous to us at any time, strikes one more painfully in contrast with the social stir and public excitement of the past week in Bombay.—*Times of India*.

UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—It was not merely a graceful, but a thoughtful act, on the part of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, to surrender to Lord Northbrook the privilege of unveiling the statue of the Queen, which was presented to this city by the late Gackwar of Baroda. The gift of the statue was intended to commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct government of India; and there must have been few among the vast crowd of loyal citizens assembled to take part in the brilliant ceremony of Monday, who did not reflect, when Lord Northbrook spoke of the untimely fate of his lamented predecessor, that nothing could be more appropriate than that the first public act of the new Viceroy should be the dedication to the loyal inhabitants of this great city, of a statue emblematic of that principle of continuity in the life of the State which makes the greatness of England independent of the fortunes of individual statesmen. Lord Northbrook performed his task with so much genuine good feeling, and hearty interest in, and admiration of Bombay, that he won from his audience a more cordial greeting than we have ever before heard given here to a Governor or Governor-General; and the new Viceroy and the people of Bombay will have pleasant recollections of one another to colour their intercourse for the rest of Lord Northbrook's reign. The statue is a beautiful work of art in Carrara marble by Mr. Noble. Her Majesty is represented seated in a chair of state, which is placed upon a high pedestal; and above the statue there is a handsome gothic canopy ending in a florid peak. The whole is 42 feet, and is estimated to have cost £18,000.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 4.

ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—On Saturday afternoon the Senate of the University of Bombay attended at Government House, Parell, to present the University Address to the Chancellor, H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. On being ushered into the drawing-room, the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs) read the address, from which we take the following extract:—"In the eloquent addresses delivered by your Excellency at three of our annual Convocations, and at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of our University buildings, we have observed the exemplification of the true academic spirit, cultivated by your own residence at the most ancient and venerated University of the British Isles, some of whose highest honours have been attained by yourself. We see this exemplification in your just appreciation of the preparatory instruction needful for the successful commencement of University study; in your warm sympathy with our efforts to maintain a high standard for the degrees which we are empowered to confer; in your urging the continuance of advanced study, not only for the competent discharge of professional duty, but for purposes of self-improvement, advancement, and intellectual, moral, and social refinement; and in your just estimate of the general advantages of University culture in India amongst all ranks of the native community, both in the districts of our own Indian Empire, and in those under the Government of native princes and nobles. The interest which your Excellency has thus especially

taken in advanced University study, has been further exhibited by your founding, in connection with the highest examination in Arts, a prize, to be denominated 'The Chancellor's Medal,' which we trust will come to be looked upon, as in other Universities, as the highest honour a graduate can obtain. Like your distinguished predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere, your Excellency has given every suitable encouragement to the exercise of private liberality in the endowment in the University of prizes, scholarships, and other similar benefactions. In extending Government pecuniary help to the University, you have suitably recognised the deference due to the deliberations and counsels of its Senate and Syndicate, and, by permitting the new University buildings to be erected by the Department of Public Works, you have relieved the Senate from much care and anxiety, and at the same time have ensured satisfactory results."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 30. Str. Leith, Barnetson, Liverpool; Antifer, Bahier, Mauritius; Regina Brady, Calcutta.—May 1. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez; Timoor Shaw, Winter, Moulmein; Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool; London, Smith, Rangoon.—2. Western Belle, Smith, Liverpool; Glouise, Guernion, Bordeaux; Solway, Ricker, Calcutta.—3. Str. Othello, Bird, London.—4. Str. Walamo, Owen, London; British Statesman, Ward, London; Cromwell, Rohlsen, Boston; Persia, Duncan, London; Mars, Heman, London; Golden Fleece, Bray, Boston; Limerick Lass, Yeuton, Liverpool; Nabob, Dill, New York.—5. Rod Cross, Young, Cardiff; Contest, Owen, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Sir P. Wodehouse, Col. O'Connell, and Capt. Browne. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. D. Jarvis, Mr. J. S. Jarvis, Hon. Mrs. Deane, Mr. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. Sandells, Mr. Croery, Mr. Speck, and Mr. T. Willoughby.

DEPARTURES.

April 29. Str. Malta, Brooks, Aden and Suez; str. Palermo, Walker, Liverpool.—30. Str. Arcot, Day, Masulipatam.—May 1. Str. Persia, Merillo, Genoa, &c.; Sarah Neumann, Congdon, Akyab.—2. Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Malabar Coast; str. Timavo, Guircovich, London; Tirrell, Morgan, Rangoon.—3. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Liverpool; str. Kurrachee, Gavin, Kurrachee; str. Livorno, Danero, Calcutta.—4. Str. European, Abram, Liverpool; str. Battara, Ballantine, Coast and Calcutta; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Australia.—5. Str. Pekin, Woolcott, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Byng, Mr. Nash, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Lowe and four children, Major and Mrs. Bolton and two children, Inspector General Mount, c.b., v.c., Mrs. O'Reilly and three children, Mr. T. R. Nicholas, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Newton, Mr. Thomas Lovell, Master Ingle, Mrs. Munden and four children, Mr. E. Sewell, Mrs. A. Cosserat and five children, Surg. Major Fox, Mr. Henderson, Mr. A. Gallo-way, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnor, Mr. Linnett, Lieut. T. Nicholson, Capt. O'Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Creake, Lieut. Ferguson, Miss Willis, Capt. Nevit, Mr. Francis Brown and two children, and Surg. A. Maclean. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Lieut. col. G. de Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. col. T. H. Smith, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Dr. Chivers, Mr. J. B. Wargan, Mr. R. A. Ripley, Col. S. C. Laid, one child, and one infant, Mr. Benjamin Robinson, Mr. Allred, Miss Robinson, Admiral Seymour, Lieut. Moncrieff, R.N., Colonel Barr, Mr. M. V. Naidoo, Mr. P. V. Chetty, Mr. C. S. Iyer, Mr. P. V. Naidoo, Lieut. col. Low and child, Dr. Tyler, and Mr. J. Munro.—For SZCZ.—Mr. T. E. Taylor, Mr. J. N. Graham, and Mr. Beamley. For ADEN.—Lieut. Erskine.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 6, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 10 15-16d.
6 ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. Docta.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Aggra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	2476
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	2 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	" 102 1/2 to 102 1/2
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 105 to 105 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	" 113 1/2 to 113 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 105 to 105 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 113 1/2 to 113 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-9-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	106 11-16 to 106 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 994 touch	...	...	...	per Tola 16-10
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	16-13 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	9-6-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 3.—A fair business has been done in Piece Goods during the week, the total sales of all kinds aggregating about 1,600 packages, and prices generally have been steady, though towards the close a duller feeling prevails. Metals keep firm, and prices are again 1/2 to 1 rupee higher. The Coal market is unaltered, but large sales have been effected.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 3.—Cotton: A fair business has been done, and the market has remained firm. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 8,000 bales, consisting entirely of New Cotton.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, May 3.—Exchange: Exchange closes at a decline of 1/2 to 1 per cent. from the highest point—1s. 10 1/2d. for sight Bank Bills on London. Rates on China have steadily advanced, and 60 days' sight Private Bills have been placed at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ABERCROMBIE, A., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca div. during the abs., on priv. leave, of Sir W. J. Herschel, or until further orders, with effect from April 24, the date on which Mr. Abercrombie took charge of the office. April 26.

ALLEN—MULLER.—Mr. B. M. Allen is app. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of 2nd grade, and is posted to the Benares Agency. Mr. W. O. Muller, extra asst. comr., Goalparah, is transf. to Julpigoree. April 30. Biss, T. W., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bengal, from Mr. W. Clark on April 15.

BOON, Capt. S. G., supt. of the Govt. Dockyard, is app., as a temporary arrangement, to have charge of the office of master attendant, in add. to his own duties. May 1.

BROWN, Capt. F. D. M., v.c., asst. sec. to Govt., N.W.P., P.W.D., offic. in the course of April as private sec. to H.H. the Ljeut. gov.

BUTT, G., asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to offic. as settlement officer of Shahjehanpore during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. G. Currie. April 26.

CHATTERTON, Capt. F. W., to continue to offic. as junior asst. comr., Kumaon, v. Reade, is hereby cancelled. April 26.

COCHRAN, A. W., offic. dep. comr. of the Chittagong hill tracts, is app. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge. April 27.

CURRIE, G., M.D., is app. to offic. as civil med. officer of Rohtak during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Cary, M.D. April 26.

DALRYMPLE, Lieut. R. G. E., Madras staff corps, acting comdt., resident's escort, Travancore and Cochin, and asst. to the Resident, will offic. as boundary settlement officer and ex officio asst. to the political agent, Bhopal, with effect from April 12, v. Maitland.

DEARE, W. G., is prom. to the 2nd grade of the subord. exec. service, v. Babu Gour Chunder Roy retired, with effect from Jan. 1.

DUNLOP, Lieut. S. J., Bengal staff corps, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, is transf. from the Wardha Valley State Railway div. to Nagpur, and is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief engr. and asst. sec. to the chief comr., Central Provinces, in the P.W.D., v. Lieut. Call, R.E., who has proceeded to Europe on sick leave.

EYRE, J. E. A., dep. coll. of Sasseram, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for enlarging the cemetery at Dehree. April 29.

FAGAN, Capt. H. C., dist. superint. of police, Mirzapore, to offic. as asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police. April 26.

FORBES, W. A., C.B., to be a dist. and sess. judge. April 26.

FRASER, A. J., depy. mag. and depy. coll., in tempy. charge of the sub div. of Goalundo, is transf. to the Sudder Station of Backergunge, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. W. H. Page. April 27.

GAVIN, Rev. J. FitzA., chaplain of Rurki, is app. resident clergyman of Cashmir for the season of 1872.

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R., received charge of the office of resident at Mepaul from Dr. D. Wright, residency surg., on April 19.

GLAZIER, E. G., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub district of Rungpore, with effect from Dec. 21 last.

HALSEY, W. S., is app. to offic. as hon. secy. to the Central Committee in India for the International Exhibition of 1873, during the abs. of Mr. H. Rivett Carnac on three months' priv. leave, from April 22.

McMULLIN, N. L. F., offic. asst. dist. superint., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, Ghazeeopore. April 26.

MACKAY.—In continuation of Notification No. 442, dated April 5, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. S. Mackay, sub-asst. conserv. of forests in the Punjab, will offic. as an asst. conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade in that province, in the vacancy caused by the leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Rigny, in Notification No. 367, dated March 15th, and Mr. C. E. Fondall will revert to the grade of forest ranger in the Punjab. April 20.

MAITLAND—TEMPLE.—Lieut. F. H. Maitland, boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, received charge of the office of canton mag., Nowgong, and asst. political agent in Bundelkund, from Capt. E. Temple, on April 4. Capt. Temple availed himself on April 5 of the preparatory leave granted him in Notification No. 584, dated March 22.

MERCER, W. H., offic. dist. superint., temp. transf. to Sialkot. April 29. NOAD, G. H. C., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, Cawnpore, to offic. as personal asst. to insp. gen. of police, N.W.P., during the absence of Capt. Clarke. April 26.

PARK, G. S., to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, Bengal. April 30.

REILY, E. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to offic. as an extra asst. com. of the 6th grade, and to have charge of the sub div. of Fallacotta, in Julpigoree. April 27.

ROBERTS, T., asst. com., to offic. as dep. com. of Ambalah. April 26.
 ROSS, Mr., temp. superv., 1st grade, joined the Benares div. on April 1.
 SANFORD.—The services of Capt. G. E. L. Sanford, of the R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D. [pore. April 26.
 SMITH, S., dist. supt. of police, Deyrah, to be superint. of police, Mirza-Vaughan, J., dep. coll., 4th grade, to be dep. coll., 3rd grade, v. Baboo Kunnoo Lall Keekur, retired, with effect from date of W.J. Bramly's retirement.
 WHEELER, Capt. F., to offic. as superint. of the central prison at Benares, during the abs. on deputation of Surg. W. R. Hooper.
 WHITE, J., asst. mag., Futtehpore, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. April 26.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Lieut. J. Hare, R.E., asst. engr., is transfd. from Extension Survey div., No. 1, to the Goojeranwalla div., which he joined on April 3.
 Mr. S. Geoghegan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Indus Tunnel div. to the Chenab Bridge div., which he joined April 4.
 Mr. J. Smith is app. a supervisor, 1st grade, from April 6, and is posted to the Jhelum Bridge div.

COMMISSIONERSHIP AND POLICE, BRITISH BURMAH.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

Lieut. W. Stainforth, Madras gen. list, inf., to offic. as an asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah.

Mr. K. G. Burne, asst. superint. of police in Bengal, to be a supernum. asst. comr. in British Burmah.

Mr. J. C. Perreau, offic. superint. of police in the Province of British Burmah, is confd. in that app., with effect from March 24.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Under the provision of Section 6, Act XVII. of 1866, the Gov. gen. in council is pleased to nominate Col. H. Hyde, R.E., to be one of the trustees of the Indian Museum, in the room of Dr. J. Fayer, resigned.

Col. J. E. Gastrell, depy. surveyor gen. and superint. of revenue surveys, Upper Circle, having ret. from furl. and resumed charge of his duties on March 4, the undermentioned officers reverted to their permanent apps. on that date:—

Major J. Macdonald, S.C., offic. deputy surv. gen., to deputy superint. 1st grade.

Major A. D. Vanrenen, deputy superint., from 1st to 2nd grade.

Capt. F. Coddington, deputy superint., from 2nd to 3rd grade.

Captain W. H. Wilkins, from deputy superint., 3rd grade, to assistant superint., 1st grade.

Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, asst. superint., from 1st to 2nd grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Lieut. col. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, v. Major J. C. Wood, on furlough.

Major W. B. Thomson, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class, v. Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. H. Read, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Major Thomson.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, asst. comr. of the 1st class in the Central Provinces, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th class, during the absence on furlough of Capt. A. Bloomfield, or until further orders.

BERAR COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, dist. superint., 3rd class, Berar police, to be dist. superint., 2nd class, on Rs. 700 per mensem.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. H. S. Nicholls, dist. superint., 3rd class, to be asst. comr. in the Berar Commission, Mr. H. Cotgrave, asst. superint., 1st class, to be dist. superint., 3rd class, on Rs. 600.

Capt. E. J. Gunthorpe, offic. asst. superint., to be asst. superint., on Rs. 400.

Mr. H. A. Heath to offic. as asst. superint. of police, v. Capt. Gunthorpe.

EXAMINATION DONATIONS.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

The undermentioned officers, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali and Sanskrit respectively, have been presented with the authorised donations specified opposite their names:—

Mr. C. E. Buckland, asst. mag. and coll. 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, asst. mag. and coll. 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 2,000.

MILITARY.

ANGELO, Capt. R. F., offic. wing officer 1st N.I., to offic. tempy. as 2nd in command.

ANON, Lieut. A. T., 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I., to offic. tempy. as qrmr.

BECHAR.—Deyrah Doon station order confd., dated April 4, app. Capt. S. E. Bechar, adj. 2nd Goorkha regt., to charge of station staff office, v. Lieut. col. J. E. L. Willows, staff corps.

BERGMAN, Capt. C. H., to be 1st wing subaltern, 19th N.I., v. Sawyer, app. adj.

BROOME—WELCH.—The undermentioned officers are, on the expiration of their leave, att. for duty to the regts. specified opposite their names:—
 Lieut. W. A. Broome, 2-1st foot, on leave in Madras to April 15, to the 2-21st foot, Fort St. George, Madras, until July 31. Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, 1-11th foot, on leave at Bangalore, Madras.

CHAMBERS, Capt. W. E., to be 1st wing subaltern, 10th N.I., v. Boyce, dec.

COWIE, Lieut. C., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, is app. to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, with effect from March 23, and during the period Major E. Tierney may offic. as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Capt. F. V. Eyre, who has proceeded on furl.

CROHAN.—The services of Capt. F. W. Crohan, gen. list, inf., having been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. by G.G.O., No. 314, that officer is attached to the 7th N.I. for duty, and directed to join.

DEANE, Major B. M., 19th foot, is perm. to proceed to Bombay, in view to joining the personal staff of Sir P. Wodehouse, nominated Gov. of that Presidency.

EVANS, Capt. H. M., offic. adj. 43rd N.I., is confirmed in that app.

FINNIS.—Kohat station order confd., dated March 28, app. Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab inf., offic. station staff officer, during absence on duty of Capt. G. N. Saunders, of the same regt.

GORDON, Capt. J. A. D., offic. adj. 2nd N.I., is confirmed in that app.

GORDON, Major (brevet lieut. col.) T. E., Bengal staff corps, received charge of the office of deputy Bheel agent and political asst., Maunpore, and 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, from Major W. Kincaid, on April 2.

GRYLLS, Capt. G. R., qrmr. 1st N.I., to offic. tempy. as wing officer.

HARE.—Cachar Column Loshai Field Force order confd., dated Feb. 9, app. Lieut. G. J. Hare, qrmr. 22nd N.I., to act as sub asst. comy. gen. with the column, in addition to his regimental duties, with effect from Jan. 20 last.

LESLIE, Lieut. and local capt. F. M., 63rd foot, to perform the duties of qrmr., v. Qrmr. J. Keatings, deceased.

MACDONELL, Major gen. A., C.B., H.M.'s service, having reported his arrival in India, is posted to the Allahabad div. April 18.

MCNAIR—KINLOCH.—Major E. J. McNair, offic. wing officer 24th N.I., to offic. as dep. judge advocate at Jubbulpore, v. Lieut. col. Poulton, on furl. April 22. Capt. A. A. Kinloch, 60th rifles, offic. to be a dept. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, v. O'Neill. April 22.

MAISTER, Lieut. col. G. M., R.A., to be comdt. of Fort Attock, v. Stubbs. April 22.

MAXWELL.—Chuckrata station order confd., dated Dec. 14, 1871, app. Capt. A. C. Maxwell, 92nd foot, to the charge of the station staff office, in the room of Capt. O. S. D. Osborne, 25th foot.

MONEY.—The undermentioned officer has reported his ret. from England:—Capt. R. C. Mouey, Bengal S.C., deputy comr., 3rd grade, Bengal, date of arrival at Bombay Dec. 31, 1871.

NEVILLE, Lieut. J. P. C., 2nd squad. subalt., 14th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., during the abs. on furl. of Capt. and adjt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, or until further orders.

PIERCE.—The six months' general leave to visit Simla granted to Lieut. col. T. Pierce, staff corps, station staff at Moradabad, by G.O.C.C. of March 23, p. 158, is canc. at his own request.

REID.—With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 1,177 and 1,178 of 1867, Col. (major gen.) C. S. Reid, Royal (Bengal) Art., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from Jan. 21, 1872, v. Gen. Sir A. Lindsay, G.C.B., dec.

RITHERDON.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated March 23, directing Lieut. col. A. W. Ritherdon, 21st Madras N.I., to receive tempy. charge of the office of dep. judge advocate, Saugor dist., from Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, proc. on sick leave to Europe, without prej. to his regtl. duties.

SCOTT, Capt. C. H. S., staff corps, will, on completion of his course of study at the Roorkee College, be att. to the 3rd Ghoorkha regt. for duty.

SMITH.—3rd Ghoorkhas.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Capt. E. D. Smith, gen. list, inf., att., to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Capt. E. Hughes, proc. on leave, prep. to furl.

TAYLOR.—Dalhousie Depot.—Lieut. R. Taylor, 41st regt., to be station staff officer.

THOMSON.—The servs. of Lieut. col. Thomson, inf., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the foreign dept. April 18.

TULLOCH.—27th N.I.—Capt. A. Tulloch to be 1st wing sub., v. Swetenham, app. qrmr.

VENOUR, Capt. E., att. 5th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. H. F. Woodcock, proceeding on furl. to Europe.

WEBSTER—TOKE.—Major T. E. Webster, 9th N.I., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command during the abs. on gen. leave for six months of Lieut. col. Hawes, dated April 8. Capt. F. F. J. Toke, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Major T. E. Webster, dated April 8.

WEMYSS, Major H. M., 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., 39th N.I., during the abs. of Lieut. col. Fraser on furl.

WINIE, Lieut. G., 26th foot, to perform duties of adjt. to regt., during abs. on leave of Lieut. and adjt. H. M. E. Brunker.

WINTLE—LOGAN.—18th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, making the following offic. apps. consequent on the departure of Capt. H. De Brett, wing officer, on leave, prep. to furl.:—Capt. H. R. Wintle, 1st wing sub. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer. Capt. J. F. FitzG. Cologan, offic. 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England: Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, asst. superint., 1st grade, revenue survey; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 16; date of departure on furlough, March 14, 1870.

Capt. O. I. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., Jhansie; date of arrival at Bombay, March 29.

Capt. G. MacCall, gen. list, inf.; date of arrival at Fort William, April 13.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, and as a temporary arrangement, subject to future revision, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments

in the accounts branch of the military department of the Govt. of India, in consequence of the death of Major gen. A. Broome, c.b., controller gen. of military expenditure, and Mr. A. P. Simkins, asst. controller gen. of military expenditure:—

To be Accountant general.—Mr. G. W. Kellner.

To be Assistant Accountant general.—Mr. R. K. Sutherland.

These appointments will have effect from Oct. 21 last.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned officers of the royal engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, arrived in India on the dates specified:—

- Lieut. G. W. Tisdall; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. W. E. L. Morgan; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. L. F. Brown; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. W. W. Darby; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. G. W. Bartram; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. H. J. Harman; date of arrival in India, Dec. 26, 1871.
- Lieut. G. R. R. Savage; date of arrival in India, Feb. 17, 1872.
- Lieut. H. O. Fox; date of arrival in India, Feb. 26, 1872.
- Lieut. J. C. MacGregor; date of arrival in India, Feb. 26, 1872.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the royal engineers are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.:—

- Lieuts. H. C. Fox, R. M. Hyslop, J. W. Thurburn, and C. Hoskyns.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the staff corps:—

To be Lieutenants.

- Lieut. R. Thompson, Madras R.A. Dated Dec. 11, 1858.
- Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, R.A. Dated July 18, 1865.
- Lieut. F. H. Maitland, 4th hussars. Dated Oct. 2, 1866.
- Lieut. C. H. Stoddart, 103rd regt. Dated April 3, 1867.
- Lieut. J. R. Burlton-Bunnett, 7th hussars. Dated Feb. 1, 1868.
- Lieut. F. D. Battye, 62nd regt. Dated Dec. 2, 1869.
- Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, 19th hussars. Dated Feb. 22, 1870.
- Ensign C. W. Monypenny, 10th regt. Dated July 29, 1870.
- Lieut. C. T. Bingham, 108th regt. Dated Aug. 31, 1870.
- Lieut. N. C. Martelli, 11th regt. Dated Oct. 1, 1870.
- Lieut. J. F. Carthew, 62nd regt. Dated Oct. 3, 1870.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors A. H. B. Bruce and F. D. Ogilvie—April 20.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. H. T. Bartlett, Bengal staff corps—April 21.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign (now lieut.) E. E. Money, 12th foot, 2nd squad. subalt. 11th Bengal cav. (lancers)—April 5, 1871. Ensign Money will rank as lieut. in that corps with effect from April 5, 1871.

7TH BENGAL N.I.

Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Brevet col. Nelson, on furl.; dated April 8.

Capt. H. R. B. Worsley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Stephenson; dated April 8.

Capt. S. B. Vyvyan, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Worsley; dated April 8.

Capt. F. W. Cohan, attached to the regt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. during the absence on furl. of Capt. Drummond; dated April 8.

41ST BENGAL N.I.

Lieut. col. T. Taylor, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. Obbard; dated April 8. [dated April 8.]

Major W. C. B. Ryan, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Taylor;

Capt. V. W. Tregear, qmrm., to offic. as wing officer, v. Ryan; dated April 8.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 23.—All correspondence for Army Head Quarters' Departments which would not reach Calcutta by May 1 to be addressed to Simla.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on April 1, the test agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High Proficiency in Oordoo: Qmrm. serg. G. Shiels, 1st battalion 6th foot.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. Grant, extra assistant commissioner of Falcotta, is allowed one year's furlough, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. G. S. Park is allowed fifteen days' leave, in addition to the six weeks' furlough which was granted to him in orders of the 1st December last, to enable him to join his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Tipperah. Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, staff corps, deputy commissioner, Central Provinces, for two years. Mr. W. H. Smith, settlement officer of Allypore, special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs. The unexpired portion (twenty-two days) of the two months' leave granted

Mr. T. Martin, collector of customs, Jhansie division, dated April 11, is hereby cancelled. Dr. A. Garden, civil surgeon, Saharunpore, three months' privilege leave. Mr. G. E. Knox, assistant magistrate and collector of Allahabad, one month's privilege leave. Surg. W. Moir, m.b., civil surgeon, Meerut, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days. Major J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Ludianah, has been allowed the usual subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Mr. J. M. Pears, assistant magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, one month's privilege leave. The Rev. J. W. Young, chaplain of Naushehra, for eighteen months. The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. A. Robinson, extra assistant commissioner, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. E. W. Garbett, extra assistant commissioner, Peshawar, two months' privilege leave. Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, assistant cantonment magistrate, having been granted two years' furlough, is granted fourteen days' preparatory leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. S. Fox, Bengal staff corps, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Capt. I. J. Whitley, Assensole Company No. 10, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months, from April 30. Capt. E. C. Corbyn, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab, for two years. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. W. Sanders, infantry, commandant 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaon) regt., for twenty months. Senior Apothecary W. J. Hannagan, subordinate medical department, attached to the Presidency Medical Store Department, for eighteen months. Second Capt. H. Smithett, B battery F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from March 27. Lieut. (local capt.) H. G. Willis, F battery F brigade R.H.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. M. R. West, A battery D brigade R.H.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Australia, on urgent private affairs. Col. J. Young, 24th brigade R.A., overland (this cancels the unexpired portion of leave on private affairs granted on February 8 last). Lieutenant col. (brevet col.) C. Cookworthy, 16th brigade R.A., from April 15 to October 15, to visit Simla and Dalhousie, on private affairs. Capt. (local lieut. col.) J. A. B. Mead, No. 4 battery 24th brigade R.A., to England, overland. Capt. (local lieut. col.) A. H. Heath, E battery 23rd brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) W. Dowell, A battery 16th brigade R.A., from April 4 to May 3, to proceed to Bombay. Capt. (local major) J. W. Collington, G battery 8th brigade R.A., to Umritsar, from March 1 to March 18. Capt. C. Collingwood, 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland. Second capt. and adjt. H. I. E. Ford, 24th brigade R.A., to Mussoorie, from April 1 to Oct. 1. Second capt. H. Latham, C battery 16th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from June 14 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Second capt. H. J. Kinsman, late 25th brigade R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Surg. A. Maclean, 24th brigade R.A., from March 27 to April 26, to proceed to Bombay. Asst. surg. D. McEwan, m.b., No. 5 battery 24th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Asst. surg. W. R. Kydney, E battery 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland. Qmrm. M. Robinson, 8th brigade R.A., to England, overland. Lieut. W. N. Darnell, instructor of musketry 54th foot, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. R. W. Archibald, instructor of musketry 58th foot, to Cashmere, from date of quitting regiment to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Capt. J. Charley, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, instructor of musketry 62nd foot, to Nynee Tal, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. W. A. D. Shelton, on private affairs, from date of quitting regt., preparatory to retirement from service. Surgeon T. S. Hollingsworth, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. C. Hay, 92nd foot (aide de camp to general officer commanding Rawalpindie division), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. V. Brooke, 92nd foot, to remain in England from July 1 to Jan. 1, in extension of the leave granted in G.O., Feb. 21, 1871. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 205th foot, to remain in the Bombay Presidency, from April 1 to 30. Lieut. col. W. H. Hawes, Bengal S.C., 2nd in command and wing officer 9th N.I., to Kangra and Kumaon districts, from April 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major F. J. Ripley, 2nd in command and wing officer 11th N.I., to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, quartermaster 26th Punjab N.I., to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. The leave granted to Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, commandant 7th Bengal cavalry, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, by G.O.C.C. April 10, is cancelled at that officer's own request. The leave to port of embarkation and England, granted to Major (lieut. col.) C. P. Lane, 21st hussars, in G.O.C.C. Feb. 8, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Madras.

CIVIL.

DENE, The Rev. O., B.A., senior chaplain of the Madras estab., reported his return to Madras on April 16 per str. *Sumatra*.
FERREND, J. G., to act as supt. of stamps, during the employment of the Hon. V. Ramiengar on other duty. April 26.
FOSTER, W. S., to act as coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., during the abs. of Mr. Fraser on leave. April 24.
GARSTIN, J. H., coll. and mag. of South Arcot, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. A. L. Lister, the sub coll., on April 17.
GARTHWAITHE, L., to act as Malayalam translator to Govt. during the abs. of Mr. Thompson. April 23.

IRVINE, G. D., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary during the employment of Mr. Foster on other duty, or until further orders. April 23.

JOHNSON, E. C., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., during the abs. of Mr. L. A. Campbell on leave, or until further orders.

JONES, A., tahsildar of Pulni Taluq, Madura dist., to act as a temp. dep. coll. in the Salem dist., v. M. S. Mudali, who has resigned the app. April 23.

JONES, J. B., to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, during Mr. Cruickshank's abs. on priv. leave. April 24.

MACDONALD, Lieut. col. R. M., to act as director of public instruction, during the abs. of Mr. Powell, on leave. April 23.

MCWATERS, G., to act as under sec. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secretary, during the abs. of Mr. H. E. Stokes on other duty. April 24.

MARSHALL, T. E., 1st asst. master attendant, Madras, having returned to duty on April 19, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of June 20 last is cancelled.

PENNINGTON, J. B., to act as coll. of sea customs and of the Madras dist., and protector of emigrants, during the abs. of the Hon. D. Arbuthnot on leave. April 24. [the abs. of Mr. Thompson on leave. April 23.]

PORTER, W. A., M.A., to act as a principal of the Presidency College, during the abs. of Mr. Pennington on other duty. April 24.

STOKES, H. E., to act as sub sec. to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. Pennington on other duty. April 24.

SULLIVAN, H.E., to act as coll. and mag. of South Arcot, during the abs. of Mr. Garstin on leave. April 23.

TARRANT.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has confd. the app. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, of Mr. H. J. Tarrant, barrister-at-law, to act as clerk of the Crown and Crown prosecutor, during Mr. Mayne's abs. on leave. April 23.

VANS AGNEW, G., coll. and mag. of Nellore, delivered over charge of that dist. to Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, the offic. sub coll., on April 13.

WHITE, D. S., to act as registrar of assurances of the Madras dist., during the employment of Mr. Ferrand on other duty. April 23.

WILLOCK, W. A., to act as sen. asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent to the gov. in Vizagapatam during Mr. Jones's employment on other duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe on the dates specified:—

Major C. F. J. Skottowe, staff corps; arrived at Bombay, April 19.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 20th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. O. Foord (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Taylor, ret. Dated Sept. 13, 1871.

Cadre 36th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. J. B. Simpson (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Mears, ret. Dated Feb. 15, 1872.

Cadre 21st Regt. N.I.—Major J. W. Rideout (lieut. col. in staff corps), and Capt. G. Briggs (staff corps), to have rank from Nov. 29, 1870, v. Sweet, prom.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry Gen. List.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. Godfrey to be capt., v. Campbell, cadre 28th N.I., dec. Dated March 23, 1872.

Madras Staff Corps.—Major J. R. Fairlie, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from April 20, 1872.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in April), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—The unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to Mr. H. S. Thomas, collector of South Canara, is cancelled at his own request. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. E. Turner, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool, is reduced to two months, at his own request. The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Nellore, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in April) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. Lidderdale, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 38th regiment N.I., on furlough on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras to Bombay. Surg. J. S. Ridings, M.D., is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from March 19 to April 6, to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEYRON, J., is app. to the P.W.D., temp., as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

BURNE, K. G., asst. superint. of police in Bengal, to be a supernum. asst. comr. in British Burmah.

HYDE, Col. H., R.E., is nominated to be one of the trustees of the Indian Museum, in the room of Dr. J. Fayer, resigned.

PERREAU, J. C., offic. asst. superint. of police in the province of British Burmah, is confd. in that app., with effect from March 24.

READ, H., dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Thomson.

WHITROW, T., was app. clerk of the *Comet* from March 21.

WYLLIE, F. R. S., assumed charge of the office as acting under sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts. on April 20.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

Bombay Castle, April 24.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to authorise all magistrates invested with full powers to exercise the powers specified in Sections 14, 15, and 31 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (Arms Act).

H.E. in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to exercise similar powers:—

Capt. F. H. Segrave, superint. of police, Ahmadabad.
 Capt. W. P. La Touche, superint. of police, Kaira.
 Mr. H. Scannell, acting superint. of police, Panch Mahals.
 Capt. G. F. Birdwood, acting superint. of police, Surat.
 Capt. F. J. Wise, acting superint. of police, Khandesh.
 Major R. M. Bonnor, acting superint. of police, Thana.
 Major R. Johnstone, superint. of police, Ratnagiri.
 Lieut. col. J. H. Henderson, superint. of police, Puna.
 Capt. H. S. Daniell, superint. of police, Ahmadnagar.
 Lieut. col. G. E. Thomas, superint. of police, Belgaum.
 Major T. G. Coles, acting superint. of police, Sattara.
 Mr. E. A. Jones, acting superint. of police, Kaladgi.
 Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, acting superint. of police, Dharwar.
 Capt. S. F. McGillivray, superint. of police, Kanara.
 Major S. Scott, acting superint. of police, Nasik.
 Mr. H. Cameron, acting superint. of police, Broach.
 Lieut. C. F. Baugh, acting superint. of police, Kolaba.
 Lieut. C. Hay, acting superint. of police, Sholapur.
 Capt. R. J. Crawford, acting superint. of police, Karachi.
 Capt. W. T. Brown, acting superint. of police, Haidarabad.
 Mr. C. McIver, superint. of police, Shikarpur.
 Lieut. S. Babington, superint. of police, G.I.P. Railway.
 Major C. P. Barras, superint. of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway.
 Capt. C. D. P. Payne, asst. superint. of police, Panch Mahals.
 Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, acting 1st asst. superint. of police, Khandesh.
 Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, acting 2nd superint. of police, Khandesh.
 Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, acting asst. superint. of police, Ahmadabad.
 Mr. H. Kennedy, asst. superint. of police, Karachi.

MILITARY.

ASHTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 8, app. Regtl. sergt. major H. Ashton, 15th hussars, to act as riding master from 1st idem.

BAZETT, Lieut. B., R.A., ordnance commissariat department, R.A., to offic. as 3rd class commissary of ordnance during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. V. Eyre.

BECKE.—21st Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, directing Capt. Becke to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. Simpson, proc. on leave. April 18.

BOYD.—11th Regt. N.I.—Major M. Boyd, staff corps, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Major Mallaby, transfd. to the 9th N.I. April 18.

CARPENDALE.—2nd Sind Horse.—Capt. M. M. Carpendale, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comd. during the abs. of Capt. Forbes. Dated March 28.

CHAMBERS.—6th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, directing Capt. Chambers to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties.

COTTON.—The servs. of Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E., are placed at the disp. of Govt. for employment in the P.W.D.

DODD.—6th Regt. N.I.—Major C. D. J. Dodd, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, during such time as Major Elder may offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. April 18.

DUCAT, Major C. M., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. May 1.

FAGAN.—6th Regt. N.I.—Major G. H. W. Fagan, cadre 2nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer tempy. April 18.

GILLMOR.—20th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, directing Capt. Gillmor to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, with effect from April 6.

HOBSON, Major J. C., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, in succ. to Major Boyd. April 18.

MAINWARING.—Sind Frontier Field Force order confd., dated March 20, directing Lieut. col. Mainwaring, 30th N.I., to assume the comd. of the Frontier Field Force, v. Col. Phayre, proc. on leave. April 18.

MALCOLMSON.—3rd Sind Horse.—Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, staff corps, to offic. as comdt. from date of taking over comd., v. Capt. Carpendale, and during the abs. of Col. Loch. April 11. (This cancels order of March 20.)

MARSTON.—The servs. of Col. E. C. Marston, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

MORISON, Lieut. A. T., 2nd foot, has qualified as a surveyor. May 1.

SPENCER.—The transfer of Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, as announced in Clause I. of G.O.C. No. 117, Feb. 24 last, has been approved by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. May 1.

STRONG.—16th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, directing Capt. Strong to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his other duties. April 18.

VIBART.—13th Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. J. Vibart, staff corps, to be 1st wing subalt.

WAY.—12th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 6, directing Capt. C. F. H. L. Way to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. Sealy, proc. on leave.

WOOLLEY.—Lieut. A. S. Woolley, D. batt. 9th brig. R.A., has been permitted to resign his commission. Dated March 1.

ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

Bombay Govt. Gazette, April 18.—The following adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List (Infantry).

Capt. W. S. Hore to rank from March 25, 1871, v. Burnes, cadre 26th N.I., dec.

Capt. W. Laing to rank from May 2, 1871, v. Way, cadre 28th N.I., dec.
 Capt. (lieut. 109th foot) G. Simpson to have the position of capt. from
 Aug. 9, 1871, v. Clay, 103rd foot, cadre 1st European regt., retired.
 Capt. (lieut. 109th foot) T. V. Shepherd to have the position of capt.,
 from Aug. 19, 1871, v. Ducat, 106th foot, cadre 2nd European regt., ex-
 changed into the 104th foot.
 Capt. M. W. Stevens to rank from Oct. 7, 1871, v. Louis, cadre 3rd
 European regt., prom.
 Capt. (lieut. 109th foot) R. P. Simpson to have the position of capt.,
 from Oct. 24, 1871, v. Malden, cadre 6th N.I., retired.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer returned to duty, by
 permission of the Sec. of State for India, on April 4 :—

Major P. A. Elphinstone, S.C., supt. revenue survey and assessment,
 Hyderabad assigned dists.

Condr. J. Joplin, Ordnance Dept.

MEDICAL.

LECKIE, Staff asst. surg. D., M.B., is placed on gen. duty, Mhow, travelling
 on duty at the public expense. April 9.

SAUNDERS, Staff asst. surg. W. E., is placed on gen. duty, Poona Circle,
 and will travel on duty at the public expense. April 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICERS' TENTS.

Bombay Castle, April 24.—No. 323.—G.G.O. No. 631 of 1870 is can-
 celled.

Officers of British regiments on first arrival in this country will be
 allowed one year to provide themselves with tents, and in the event of
 their being required to march within that period, tents will be provided
 for them from the public stores.

When tents are issued under the foregoing rule, a monthly rent, as
 below, will be charged for them, and the officers will be liable to pay for
 deficiencies, or for damage other than such as may justly be attributable
 for fair wear and tear :—

	Cost.	Rent.
Field Officer	Rs. 1,380	Rs. 23
Captain... ..	948	16
Subaltern	600	10
Hill	410	7

The tents will be obtained by indents "passed" with the words "for
 payment of the authorised rent monthly. The Ordnance examiner will
 take measures for the realisation of the rents.

When passing returning indents of such tents, the Quartermaster-
 general will note thereon what damage should be charged for, if any.

MUSKETRY.—FIGURE OF MERIT.—The following return is published,
 showing the figure of merit obtained up to Feb. 29 by regiments prac-
 tising in the annual course of musketry for 1871 and 1872 :—Best shot,
 150 to 300 yards, Private E. Gaynor, 108th regiment, 70 points; 400 to
 600 yards, Sergeant G. Osman, 56th regiment, 60 points; 650 to 800
 yards, Private J. Gaunt, 83rd regiment, 50 points; 400 to 800 yards,
 Private J. Gaunt, 83rd regiment, 100 points; 400 to 800 (officers), Lieut.
 C. A. Foulger, 108th regiment, 80 points.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in
 April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-
 lations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—2nd Capt. H. Smithell, B
 battery F brigade, R.H.A., from date of departure, to England, overland.
 Lieut. G. S. Ramsay, C battery 9th brigade R.A., from date of departure,
 to England, overland. Major Sir J. Louis, Bart., cadre 3rd European
 regiment, to the Sea Coast, from date of departure, for thirty days.
 Lieut. and adjt. R. S. Simpson, 21st regiment N.I., from April 16 to
 May 15. Capt. A. R. Heyland, 1st L.C., from April 7 to May 6, in exten-
 sion. Inspector General of Hospitals J. Mouat, C.B., v.c. The furlough
 to Europe, on private affairs, dated April 17, granted to Capt. F. S. Ire-
 dell, cadre 16th regiment N.I., is cancelled at his own request. The fur-
 lough to Europe, for six months, on private affairs, dated April 3, granted
 to Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., is without pay. Col. H. B. Hodgson, staff
 corps, to Europe, for six months, from the date of departure, on private
 affairs. Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., assistant engineer, second grade, assistant
 to chief engineer, and assistant to chief commissioner, Central Provinces,
 for eighteen months. Capt. W. Thompson, 3rd regiment Madras L.C., for
 twenty months, under Regulations of 1854. Ensign B. D. Hayes, bar-
 rack master, Umballa, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. J. H. Reynolds,
 staff corps, second in command 17th regiment N.I., for two years. Capt.
 R. G. T. Stevenson, 2nd squadron officer Poona horse, for two years.
 Capt. A. P. Currie, 2nd squadron officer 3rd L.C., for two years. Col.
 S. H. Becher, Bengal, staff corps, for twenty months, under the Furlough
 Regulations of 1854.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Calcutta, April 28, wife of J. Anderson, M.D., son.
 BEAN—At Roy Bareilly, April 27, wife of A. B. Bean, opium department,
 prematurely, son.
 BOTTON—At Tomkoor, April 19, wife of E. T. Boyton, accountant,
 D.P.W., daughter.
 CAMPBELL—At Dindigul, April 26, wife of E. A. Campbell, daughter.
 CLARKSON—At Calcutta, April 19, wife of R. O. Clarkson, engr., son.
 DODSWORTH—At Azimgurb, April 27, wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth,
 daughter, stillborn.
 FERNANDES—At Aden, March 31, wife of A. H. Fernandes, assistant
 accountant H.M.'s Treasury, son.

GEORGE—At Allahabad, April 29, wife of E. C. George, chief insp. of the
 frontier travelling post-office, son. [Railway, son.
 GILLON—At Pothanore, April 25, wife of A. Gillon, insp. 3rd div. Madras
 GOLDINGHAM—At Madras, April 25, wife of J. D. Goldingham, C.S., son.
 GRAINGER—At Mylapoor, April 26, wife of J. N. Grainger, daughter.
 HUME—At Umballa, April 28, wife of Capt. E. T. Hume, son, stillborn.
 KELLY—At Byculla, May 1, wife of M. Kelly, son.
 MACLEAN—At Simla, April 18, wife of Capt. C. S. Maclean, offic. military
 sec., Punjab Govt., daughter,
 MASKELL—At Madras, April 23, wife of Morris Maskell, daughter.
 MEUGENS—At Ballygunge, May 2, wife of J. G. Mengens, daughter.
 MINCHIN—At Ootacamund, April 20, wife of J. W. Minchin, daughter.
 MOLONY—At Umritsur, April 25, wife of D. Molony, son.
 MOORE—At Bangalore, April 29, wife of Lieut. col. Moore, assistant com-
 missary general, daughter.
 MORROW—At Colombo, March 20, wife of Robert T. Morrow, Oriental
 Bank Corporation, daughter.
 MURPHY—At Simla, April 29, wife of L. Murphy, daughter. [S.C., son.
 NICOLAY—At Cawnpore, April 28, wife of Lieut. F. W. Nicolay, Bengal
 NORDMANN—At Yercaud, April 22, wife of Karl F. Nordmann, executive
 engineer, D.P.W., son.
 RAYNOR—At Moozuffurghur, April 15, wife of A. C. Raynor, extra as-
 sistant commissioner, son.
 REYNOLDS—At Abbottabad, April 19, wife of W. H. Reynolds, assistant
 conservator of forests, son.
 SIBLEY—At Kussowlie, April 22, wife of Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, deputy
 commissary general, son.
 SLANE—At Nynsee Tal, April 25, wife of T. H. M. Slane, son.
 SMITH—At Byculla, May 1, wife of Samuel S. Smith, 1st class inspector
 G.I.P. Railway police, Bombay and Coucan district, son.
 STENSON—At Meean Meer, April 21, wife of Sergt. H. Stenson, Army
 Commissariat Department, son. [daughter.
 STURT—At Dharwar, April 27, wife of Capt. C. Sturt, Bombay Army,
 WILLES—At Lucknow, April 29, wife of A. Willes, daughter.
 WILSON—At Nynsee Tal, April 28, wife of A. B. Wilson, son.
 YOUNG—At Sattara, April 22, wife of J. W. Young, asst. supt. Ratna-
 gherry Revenue Survey, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS—PENFOLD.—At Calcutta, April 27, R. Burgess to Alma Ann,
 daughter of G. Penfold, of Gloucester.
 DE THOREN—DRURY.—At Coonoor, April 27, Capt. O. de Thoren, H.M.'s
 46th regt., Sherwood Foresters, to Alice, third daughter of the late
 Col. C. H. Drury, Madras Staff Corps.
 GOULDING—MACKINNON.—At Mussoorie, April 25, E. H. Goulding, asst.
 insp., Second Circle, D.P.I., to Julia, daughter of the late John Mac-
 kinnon, of Mussoorie.
 HARE—MASKELL.—At Vellore, May 1, A. J. Hare to Olivia A., daughter
 of the late J. Maskell, barrister-at-law, Madras.
 HAVOCK—HARRISON.—At Madras, April 29, J. Havock, merchant, to
 Maria, daughter of Pensioned Staff sergt. A. Harrison.
 McARTHUR—DAVIS.—At Hazareebagh, April 27, C. McArthur, late of
 H.M.'s 79th regt., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late M. G. Davis,
 Civil Department.
 NEWBOLT—BOYLE.—At Deyrah, May 1, R. G. Newbolt, 106th L.I., to
 Mary G., daughter of the late A. Boyle, Notting-hill, London.
 SIMMONS—KELLNER.—At Calcutta, April 27, G. H. Simmons to Mary H.,
 daughter of G. W. Kellner.
 TRAVERS—DURAND.—At Meerut, April 27, Capt. J. O. Travers, 17th
 regt., A.D.C., to Eleanor L., daughter of the late Gen. Sir H. Durand,
 C.B., K.C.S.I.
 UNGER—RUDING.—At Vepery, April 2, C. F. Unger, insp. of police, to
 Ada, daughter of the late Condr. J. H. Ruding, of Madras.
 WILSON—CROSSMAN.—At Bhaugulpore, April 25, R. Wilson, of Poopree
 Concern, Tirhoot, to Julia A., daughter of the late Col. F. G. Cross-
 man.
 WRIGHT—KEESS.—At Oomraotee, May 1, J. T. Wright to Emily, daughter
 of E. Keess.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Dera Ghazee Khan, April 19, Mariannie, wife of G. M.
 Campbell, head clerk, Dep. Commissioner's Office, aged 26.
 D'SILVA—At her residence, Agiary-lane, April 27, Mrs. P. M. D'Silva,
 widow of the late J. D'Silva, of H.M.'s Dockyard, aged 44.
 D'SOUZA—At Calcutta, April 13, Henrietta G. K., daughter of G. D'Souza.
 GODFREY—At Fort William, May 2, Eliza S. Godfrey, aged 43.
 HARNACK—At Calcutta, April 25, Mary A., wife of J. H. Harnack.
 HARPER—At Calcutta, April 25, F. E. Harper, aged 33.
 HIGMAN—At Umballa, April 25, Amy R., infant daughter of T. A. Higman.
 KEELAN—At Mussoorie, April 28, G. F. K. Keelan, Inland Customs
 Department. [the Secretariat, aged 55.
 KING—At Bombay, May 5, John King, Government pensioner, late of
 LAMBERT—At Alipore, April 25, Osborne Lambert, of the Government
 Clothing Department, aged 28. [near, aged 10 days.
 LEE—At Agra, April 26, Josephine, daughter of Joseph Lee, civil engi-
 MACQUEEN—At Bombay, May 1, John N., son of George Macqueen,
 Madras Medical Department, aged 20.
 MARTIN—At Umballa, Punjab, April 28, Janet, wife of Curtiss Martin,
 surgeon H.M.'s 41st regt., aged 28.
 MARTIN—At Madras, April 28, T. Martin, resident of Trichinopoly.
 MOFFAT—At Chiculdah, April 24, Mabel F. G., daughter of E. Moffat,
 officiating district superintendent of police, Ellichpore, aged 6 months.
 MORHOUSE—At Madras, April 26, Miss Gertrude Morhouse, aged 21.
 OWENS—At Lahore, April 24, John Owens, aged 57.
 PEREIRA—At Calcutta, April 26, Alexander H. Pereira, head assistant
 carriage and boat registry officer, aged 41.
 REILLY—At Monghyr, J. Reilly, aged 73.

SHEPHERD—At Malabar Hill, May 4, suddenly, A. F. Fowler, M.A., of the *Times of India* office. [13.]
SMITH—At Calcutta, Thomas McC., son of T. S. Smith, City Press, aged 13.
SMITH—At Monghyr, April 25, Miss C. E. Smith, aged 22.
STEVENS—At Jubbulpore, April 27, Phillip C., son of Capt. H. Stevens, 3rd Madras L.C., aged 1.
TRAISH—At Bangalore, April 27, Margaret, widow of the late Condor. C. W. Traish, of the Remount Depot, Oosoor, aged 42.
WETHERALL—At Shahjehanpore, April 22, Capt. F. Y. Wetherall, 2nd battalion, The Royal Scots, aged 28.
WYMAN—At Calcutta, April 24, Harry B., son of F. Wyman.

Official Papers.

MILITARY STATIONS IN INDIA.

The following Official Paper, addressed to a contemporary (the *Times*), exhibits the dangerously unsanitary condition of some of our military stations in India:—

November 14, 1871.

From the Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals, Rawul Pindee Circle, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Supreme Government, Simla.

Sir,—I am shortly to leave the circle and service in India, and desire to take this last opportunity of again bringing to your notice the terrible condition of the water supply for the Peshawur city and cantonments. I can with truth affirm that I never come to Peshawur to make my inspection without my wonder being excited, not that epidemics and sickness constantly visit this station, but that the community is ever free from wide-spread disease. Since I made my first visit officially to Peshawur, now four years ago, I have taken every opportunity in my annual inspection reports, as well as in special reports on the water supply to every official person I could venture to address, of pointing out the fearful conditions under which the whole Peshawur community obtain their drinking water. No language I could use would be too strong to describe the abominations of the existing arrangements, and I have certainly spoken as strongly as is permitted in official correspondence. In my inspection, however, made this week, I can see little or no improvement in any particular since 1867.

2. It is unnecessary that I should enter again and again into the details of the water supply question. These are doubtless familiar to yourself. Of course, the grave and radical defect is the open, unprotected main channel, seven miles long, from the Bara River, exposed as this is to every species of contamination. From this, the main source of the cantonment supply, which runs along the watershed line, proceed the minor channels, also open, that supply the different regiments. Not the smallest effort is made to keep these minor channels even tolerably pure, and, by a curious perversity, the drinking water-tanks of the various native infantry regiments are for the most part situated at the lowest end of these small channels. Some of these channels pass by latrines, hospital and regimental, and after running the gauntlet of the sepoys' lines, deliver their stream into the water tanks. It seems hard to understand why, in making the original cantonment, the higher ground should have been chosen for the latrines, and the lower level for the water tanks. The best position for the latter, one might suppose, would be as near as possible to the main source of supply. Again, the small stream or channel which supplies the Suddur (or main) Bazaar passes by cesspools or pits, 8 feet or 10 feet deep, filled with night soil or rubbish. When I say "by cesspools," I mean, literally, within one yard of these, now in actual use. I had hoped that the whole system of cesspools and deep pits for ordure had been abolished in every cantonment, but I had ocular demonstration this week that in Peshawur, at least, it is by no means yet abandoned. These cesspools are within a very short distance of the 16th Bengal cavalry hospital. Happily, this water channel for the Suddur Bazaar has to flow over another and deeper channel, which passes down towards the dooley bearer's lines, and ultimately to the city. It is, therefore, a few inches above the level of the cesspools; but the deeper channel I have spoken of, itself within a very few yards of the cesspools, is actually on a lower level than the ordure in the pits. One may imagine what the purity of this channel must be, with a pressure of 8 feet or 10 feet of ordure acting on the subsoil in its immediate vicinity. The effect on the unhappy dooley bearers may be learnt from the records of the station hospital, where, in 1870, these poor people died in numbers like rotten sheep. The cantonment authorities, I believe, maintain that, although the city has the same channel subsequently passing through it, the inhabitants never use the water for drinking purposes; but in this they are mistaken, as I have fully convinced myself.

3. In conclusion, I can only say that I do not see how matters could be worse, except in a community which drew no distinction whatever between its cesspools and water-tanks, and used either indiscriminately for both purposes.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. E. MORTON, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Native Troops.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—In anticipation of the meeting called for the 30th inst., the report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company has been issued. Prior to the opening of the Canal, in July last, there had been received on account of the water supplied to the town of Kurnool and to a small strip of cultivated land lying contiguous to the canal along the first section, the sum of £5,719, while £7,968 was expended on revenue account up to the 31st December last. The amount due for the irrigation supplied during the season 1871-2 has not yet been settled with the Government of Madras.

Home.

THE INDIAN COURT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of jewellery may be said to commence from the very beginning. In a case near the entrance, against the wall on the left-hand side, will be found a collection, made by Dr. Birdwood, of the seeds and fruits which are copied, either strictly or conventionally, for the purposes of ornamentation; and among these all the simple forms used in jewellery may be found. The next case carries the matter a step further. It contains a collection, made by Mr. G. D. V. Fitzgerald, of grass ornaments worn by the Thakoor of Matheran Hill, near Bombay. In this case there are bracelets or bangles, and neck chains, woven from grass or straw, and exhibiting the originals of many Etruscan or other ancient patterns, in forms due to the necessary fastenings of the short lengths of material. The third case contains silver ornaments from Bombay, and in many of these the grass forms are simply repeated, as in a more advanced stage of the art they are to be found variously conventionalised. In other cases are collections of jewellery from Madras, Oude, the Punjab, and the N.W. Provinces; but the peculiar manufactures of Ahmedabad and of Trichinopoly are unfortunately not represented. The objects range from the finest gold work to the cheapest pewter ornaments of the peasantry; and a case in the centre of the Court contains a dressed doll of life size, to show how the various articles are worn. A very noticeable feature is the beauty of surface given to both gold and silver by the native methods of treatment, and in some cases—notably in the large circular gold ornaments, representing the sun and moon, will be found extraordinary delicacy of workmanship and excellence of design. Bracelets and necklaces, containing jewels or enamel, afford, even in their roughest and coarsest forms, examples of an exquisite perception of harmonies of colour and of grace of outline, and every now and then will be found an ornament which might be supposed to be Etruscan, or Assyrian, or Grecian, or Celtic. Dr. Birdwood, who has given, and still gives, much careful study to this question, agrees with some earlier inquirers in being of opinion that the history of ornamental forms, their origin from certain natural forms, and the appearance of the same types in distant countries and periods, all point to the existence of an earlier and common civilisation from which that of historic times has radiated as from a centre; and he hopes eventually to be able to furnish something like proof of this hypothesis.

At the entrance of the Court on the right will be found a case containing a collection of "Cambay stones," generally agates, but distinguished by various specific names, such as sard, cornelian, onyx, chalcedony, and the like, which have been brought together, at great labour and expense, by Dr. Birdwood. Every stone in this case is a gem; many are absolutely unique; and the collection, as a whole, is quite without rival. The ornamental metal work of India is represented by a superb case in the centre of the Court, full of vases, dishes, chalices, and other vessels of the most gorgeous character. Some small boxes and other articles of "ruddy gold" will especially attract attention; but the gem of the whole case is a rosewater-bottle of Cashmere enamel of some subtle colour that almost defies definition, and with arabesque patterns in gold. This bottle has been secured by Sir Digby Wyatt. Near it are some exquisite specimens of Bidree (black and silver) and Koofgari (gold and steel) work; and also some vases of brass or copper with silver or gold enrichments, which are quite Homeric in their tone and character. The same case contains also some bottles and other articles in silver, and an especially beautiful bowl and dish of gold and silver pierced. The case itself is worthy of notice, and it is surrounded by a narrow raised platform which obviates the possibility of crowding while its varied contents are being inspected. Other specimens of costly metal work, chiefly the mere overflowings of the central case, will be found here and there, but none of them require any detailed or special notice.

Towards the further end of the Court, on the left and in the centre, is a collection of the cotton manufactures of India, which will at least serve the purpose of showing manufacturers in this country what it is that the natives want. The cotton manufacture of India is calculated to be about twice as great as that of Lancashire; so that, if our manufacturers could obtain the command of the Indian market, they might at least treble the present demand upon them. The specimens exhibited are of great interest, and they have as common characters strength and firmness of texture, great beauty of design, and remarkable harmony and sobriety of colouring. The utter absence of tawdriness in the coloured cotton that might be worn by an Indian mendicant strikes one with a sort of despairing admiration when it is contrasted with much that is exported from this country, and the colours produce a very remarkable effect of richness, as soon as the fabric is sufficiently distant from the eye for its actual coarseness to be concealed. The really rich Indian textures are scarcely represented (although one case contains a brilliant kincob, some Dacca muslin, and some embroidery), excepting in a specimen volume of Dr. Forbes Watson's forthcoming great work on the "Textiles of India." This work is to be completed in eighteen

volumes, and will contain 3,000 samples of actual fabrics, such as kincobs, silks, calicoes, muslins, and so forth. The specimen volume is of kincobs of Ahmedabad and Benares, and is a superb foretaste of a truly imperial undertaking. It is placed in a case, which will eventually contain a complete set of Dr. Forbes Watson's publications on Indian manufactures.

The musical instruments are very curious, and are mostly ranged in cases against the wall at the further end of the Court. The "banjo" type distinctly predominates, and is to be seen in all stages of development, from a bamboo thrust through half a gourd up to a complicated and richly-decorated instrument. The "Jew's harp" of our childhood is also represented. There are tom-toms in abundance, rude pandean pipes, gourds to be blown into, cymbals, and large instruments composed of a series of cymbals fixed in a circular frame, and intended to be beaten by a performer standing in the centre.

On first entering the Court the visitor will be struck by the beauty and richness of the carpets hanging upon the walls. Some of these are exhibited by the Indian Museum, one or two by various owners, and many by Messrs. Vincent Robinson and Co., of Welbeck-street, who also have one of the small rooms on the right of the Court. The floor of this room is covered by a very choice specimen of matting, and over this is a silk carpet from Cashmere of extraordinary richness and lustre. Messrs. Robinson have also other carpets of great excellence; but one, the work of ladies of Turkestan, and which, although only the size of a small hearth-rug, we understand to be worth £40 in the country of its production, should be inspected by every visitor. The fineness of the texture, the harmony of the colouring, and the exquisite character of the pattern, cannot receive justice from a verbal description. Another of these small rooms is occupied by Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, and a third by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., who have established there an Oriental agency and intelligence office, in which all Indian newspapers, and a variety of books on India, may be found.

The paper objects are not yet arranged, having arrived too late to be prepared for the opening; and we are informed that many other objects in the other classes will yet be added to the collection. We would hope that such additions may not be carried too far, for the Court last year was a little overcrowded, not only for the convenience of visitors, but even for the sake of general effect when visitors were absent. At this moment its appearance leaves little to be desired, and a few additional objects, however admirable in themselves, would scarcely add to its attractiveness.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous.

PATENT GUN COTTON COMPANY.—It is announced that Captain Henry Hozier has joined the Board of the Patent Cotton Gunpowder Company (Limited), and that Messrs. Grindlay and Co. have been appointed commercial agents for the company for India and China, and Messrs. Heintzmann and Rochussen agents for the continent.

MAJOR B. M. DEANE, 19th Regiment, has been appointed to the Staff of Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay. Major Deane is supernumerary in his regiment, and lately filled the position of Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Madras staff very creditably.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ANGLO MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Anglo Mediterranean Telegraph Company have issued their report for the eleven months ending 31st March. The net receipts have been £64,317. 14s. 2d., and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or 13½ for the eleven months, of which £5. 6s. 8d. has already been paid, is recommended, leaving a balance of £4,004. 12s. 10d. to be carried to reserve.

MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company states that the revenue for the quarter ending 31st March last amounted to £3,879. 11s. 7d., and the expenses to £1,315. 13s. 6d. The directors propose to distribute £2, 500, equivalent to 5 per cent. per annum, as a final dividend, the arrangement for amalgamation with the other companies taking effect from the date named above.

MILITARY.—The annual dinner of the medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Indian Services will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, the 30th of May, at seven P.M.; Sir J. Randal Martin, C.B., in the chair. Lieut.-Gen. C. Hamilton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, becomes a general, and Major-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, a lieut.-gen., with seniority from May 16, consequent upon the death of General J. Garnault, Madras Infantry, who died at Torquay on the 15th inst.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The Indian reliefs for the year 1872-73 have been arranged as follows:—The corps to embark for India are the 10th Hussars at Colchester, B Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot, the 43rd Regt. at Cork, the 40th Regt. at Dublin, the 67th Regt. at Shorncliff, and the 51st Regt. at Athlone. The corps ordered to return home are the 20th Hussars from Bengal, a Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery from Bengal, the 3rd Bat. 60th Royal Rifles from Aden, the 2nd Bat. 10th Regt. from Burmah, the 2nd Bat. 24th Regt. from Madras, and the 2nd Bat. 21st Foot from Burmah.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) for the six months ending 31st March last has been issued. The gross receipts in that time were £80,479. 10s. 11d., and the expenses £19,482. 9s. 4d. In addition to the interim dividend of 2 per cent., the directors now propose to pay 2½ per cent., making a total distribution at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the balance of £7,559. 11s. 7d. is carried to reserve. The report also refers to the proposed amalgamation with the Anglo-Mediterranean, the Falmouth, and the Marseilles Companies into a new company, to be called the Eastern Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).

RECENT SELECTIONS.—A subaltern in India complains of the injustice of recent selections. The following is his case:—"On seeing the *Gazette* of March 9, I find that an officer who entered the service three years and nine months after myself, and who obtained his lieutenancy four years and nine months after me, gets a troop in his own regiment, while in the same *Gazette* a captain in my regiment is gazetted out, who, on 22nd of the previous October, had offered me by telegram £200 to sanction his exchange with an officer junior in the service to myself, and yet the step is not given to me, but a supernumerary is absorbed. I remain a senior subaltern, and have been such three years and six months, during which period I have been purchased over three times."

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, AFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.—The annual meeting of the supporters of the above institution was held on Friday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The report, which was duly adopted, stated that the need and importance of such an institution had never, from the opening of the Home, been more apparent than during the period which had elapsed since the last anniversary. The number of inmates remaining in the Home on the 1st January, 1871 (nine being destitute cases), was 16; the number admitted and registered during the year 1871 (including 36 destitute cases) was 327; the total number lodged and boarded in the year 1871 (including 45 destitute cases) was 343; the number who left, provided with employment, or had their passage paid, was 237; the number remaining in the Home on the 1st January, 1872 (of whom seven were destitute) was 106. The expenditure in 1871 amounted to £2,166. 8s. 3d., and the receipts from all sources were £2,215. 1s. 2d., leaving a balance of £48. 12s. 6d. in hand.

COMPETITION AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.—A meeting was held on Tuesday last at the Society of Arts' Rooms, under the auspices of the East Indian Association, to discuss the present system of competitive examinations for appointments in the Indian Civil Services. Mr. Eastwick, M.P., the chairman, said that no doubt the theory of competitive examinations was right, but they were no test as regards the moral character or physical capabilities of the candidates. Men who gained their appointments by examination looked upon them as their right, and were not so manageable, and cared less for the service itself than those who received their appointments as gifts. Much had been said about competitive examinations by eminent men, and Lord Derby was in favour of them. He had a great opinion of Lord Derby's judgment, and was willing to accept it. (cheers.) Dr. George Birdwood then proceeded to read an interesting paper on "Competition and the Indian Services." Mr. Gordon considered that young men were greatly injured by the present system of cramming. General Sir Le Grand Jacob, C.B., thought the services were losing in a measure the high tone which formerly distinguished them, and he ascribed this to the competitive system. Votes of thanks were given to Dr. Birdwood and to the chairman.

THE "FLORA OF BRITISH INDIA."—The first part has just appeared of the long-expected Flora of British India by Dr. J. D. Hooker, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The territory included in the Flora is that comprised within the British territories in India (including the Malay Peninsula and the Andaman Isles), together with Cashmere and Western Tibet, but excluding Afghanistan and Beluchistan, the plants of which countries are included in Boissier's "Flora Orientalis," and belong to quite another botanical region, that of Western Asia. Of the 12,000 to 14,000 species of flowering plants and ferns belonging to British Indian botany, not a twelfth part has hitherto been brought together in any one general work on Indian plants; the description of the remainder being scattered through innumerable British and foreign journals, or contained in local floras or works on general botany; and a very large number being either very badly described, or not at all. The work is, therefore, one of considerable labour as well as importance, Dr. Hooker being assisted in it by various other botanists. There are a large number of new species described in this part; and the natural orders included in it are Ranunculaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Capparidaceæ, Resedaceæ, Bixineæ, Violaceæ, and Pittosporaceæ, by Dr. Hooker and Dr. Thomson; Cruciferae by Dr. Hooker and Dr. Anderson; Fumariaceæ by Dr. Hooker; and a part of Polygalaceæ by Mr. A. W. Bennett.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the length of line open for traffic remained at 168 miles. The average gross receipt per mile of railway in 1870 was £422, and in 1871 £425; the average net receipt per mile of railway in 1870 was £168. 10s. 10d., and in 1871 £190. 6s. 8d. The net

revenue for the year 1871 amounted to £31,976, being equal to 2½ per cent. on the capital expended on the line open for traffic, and showing an increase over the net earnings of the previous year of £3,661. The total number of passengers conveyed during the year 1871 was 813,885, being an increase of 30,130 over those carried in 1870. The receipts were £39,034, against £37,263 in 1870. The total number of passengers conveyed since the opening of the line was 5,415,226. The earnings for merchandise traffic showed a falling off as compared with those of the preceding year of £2,090. This was attributable in a great measure to the fact that the grain trade in 1870 was exceptionally good, owing to the high market price which then obtained. The total traffic receipts in the year 1871 amounted to £71,343; and in the year 1870 to £70,962, showing an increase of £380. The earnings per train mile were 5s. 9d., against 5s. 11d. in 1870; and the net profit 2s. 7d. per train mile, against 2s. 4½d. per train mile in 1870, showing an increase of 2½d. per train mile. The expenditure amounted to £30,367, or 55·18 per cent., against £42,647, or 60·09 per cent., in 1870, showing a decrease of £3,280 or 4·91 per cent. During the past year four ships, chartered by the company, conveying stores to the value of £5,300, were despatched from England, and had safely delivered their cargoes at Negapatam. The amount which the Secretary of State in Council authorised to be raised by debenture stock,—namely, £125,000, had been issued in a 4½ per cent. stock at par. A decision had been come to by the Government of India with regard to the Southern Extension, and the works had at length been commenced. The general route of the line would be from Trichinopoly to Muniachee, branching thence to Tinnevely and Tuticorin, a length of 215½ miles, and the railway would be constructed on the metre gauge of 3ft. 3·38in. Certain modifications had been made in the plans submitted by the company, and the estimate had been reduced from £4,617 to £3,972 per mile, including rolling stock. The Board were gratified to learn that the manner in which the scheme had been submitted was in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, and that the Governor-General in Council had conveyed his thanks to the engineer in chief for the completeness with which the surveys, plans, and estimates had been prepared and brought under his consideration. The capital account to the end of 1871 showed that £2,858,046 had been received, and £1,410,793 expended, leaving a balance of £1,447,253.

India Office.

May 25, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Strahan, R.E.; Capt. M. M. Procter, Staff Corps; Capt. E. E. Grigg, Inf.; Capt. W. J. Parker, Staff Corps; Capt. J. T. Carruthers, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. B. Harrison, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. R. Badcock, Staff Corps; Surg. T. W. Sheppard; Capt. E. Hughes, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. A. Steel, Staff Corps; Major H. A. Prinssep, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. R. Wroughton, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Sconce, Staff Corps; Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, Cav.; Lieut. col. E. Bradford, Staff Corps; Col. S. Becher, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Surg. W. H. Harris; Capt. A. J. Howes, Inf.; Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, Cav.; Major C. S. B. Walton, Staff Corps; Surg. W. Farquhar; Col. R. Woolley, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps; Capt. G. M. Lyons, Staff Corps; Capt. J. G. Fagan, Cav.; Col. W. H. Kirby, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. G. Barlow, 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major F. W. Harris, 6 mo.; Surg. E. A. Lawrence, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. W. Simpson.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GORDON—The wife of Lieut. col. C. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Angmering, May 13.
HUTCHINSON—The wife of Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, near Bristol, May 19.
LAMB—The wife of Lieut. H. Lamb, Indian Navy, of a son, at Leatherhead, May 21.

MARRIAGES.

HAYWOOD—INGLEFIELD.—Capt. Walter W. Haywood, H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Florence M. O., daughter of Lieut. col. S. H. S. Inglefield, at Southsea, May 16.
WRIGHT—SHAW.—Edward P. Wright to Emily C. A., daughter of Lieut. col. P. Shaw, H.M.'s Madras Army, at Dublin, May 18.

DEATHS.

KNYVETT—The wife of Capt. Frederick A. C. Knyvett, Bengal Staff Corps, at Brighton, May 15, aged 39.
MEAD—The wife of Major C. J. Mead, Bengal Civil Service, at Eastbourne, May 17.
PEPPERCORNE—The wife of Capt. Edward Peppercorne, Madras Native Infantry, at Monmouth, May 12.
SAGE—Harriet M. Sage, daughter of Major gen. William Sage, H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Dawlish, May 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Cashmere, Calcutta; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; str. Ganute, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Howrah, Calcutta.—21. Str. Kathleen Mary, Bombay, via Suez Canal; City of Amoy, Calcutta; Hoghton Tower, Calcutta; City of Corinth, Calcutta; Glencorse, Calcutta; str. Clarinda, Bombay, via Havre, via Suez Canal.—22. Wm. E. Ghalstone, Colombo; Dankeld, Madras; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta; Manfred, Maulmain.—Saladin, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 20. James C. Stephenson, Madras and Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—21. Copenhagen, Kurrachee; Star of Greece, Calcutta; str. Ada, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Rajmahal, Calcutta.—23. David C. Fleming, Galle.—23. City of Cambridge, Calcutta; Derby, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Red Gauntlet, May 18, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESEND.—For Calcutta.—Dr. A. Crombie, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillio. For Madras.—Miss J. S. Beckett. For Colombo.—Miss Champ, Rev. and Mrs. Coles and child, Mr. A. S. Gwatkin, Mr. W. Fawcett, Mr. W. Lamont, Mr. Watson, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Sampson, Mr. T. J. Lawrence, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Corry.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Indus, May 23.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Rainy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havelock, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. G. C. Brooks. For Calcutta.—Mr. G. Noakes, Mr. H. Noakes, Mrs. S. J. Arathoon. For Madras.—Mr. J. A. Simson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. M. H. Atkinson, Mr. C. Austin, Mr. Alberry.

Per str. Poonah, May 27.—From BRINDISI.—For Bombay.—Col. F. Francis, Mr. T. M. Mason, Khodadad Beg.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Alvington, Ceylon to London, March 17, 30 S., 40 E.
Anne Royden, Calcutta to Dundee, April 6, 24 S., 17 E.
Berlin, Calcutta to Dundee, April 6.
Cork Packet (?), from Calcutta, April 6.
City of Berlin, Calcutta to London, March 25, 33 S., 20 E.
Jane Bell, Calcutta to London, May 10, 48 N., 10 W.
Harvester, from Calcutta, 5 N., 7 W., 60 days out.
Rajmahal, London to Bombay, May 17, 50 N., 10 W.
Bride, London to Madras, April 1, 1 N., 23 W.
Regent, Bombay to Liverpool, March 9.
Pembroke Castle, Calcutta to London, April 26, 14 N., 33 W.
Empress of the Seas, Dundee to Calcutta, May 11, 50 N., 13 W.
Gainsborough, Dundee to Calcutta, April 1.
Ant (s.s.), Liverpool to Bombay, May 14, off Wicklow Head.
Stratton Audley, Dundee to Calcutta, March 17, 29 N., 19 W.
Marion(?), Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 1, 19 S., 30 W.
Eaton Hall, London to Calcutta, March 22, 3 S., 19 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Sparkenhoe, Butler, from Calcutta to Liverpool, put into Lisbon, May 26, very leaky, the master apprehending danger to cargo. Quarantine three days.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. M. Grant, Mr. Wright, Capt. Wilton, Miss A. Chaplin, Paymr. J. Hill, and Paymr. Collier.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. H. A. Kidd.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBALTAR.—Mr. Prevost.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN TAXATION.

The *Times* observes that the deference due on general grounds to the traditions of the native population is a matter comprehensive in the extreme. We cannot, of course, carry the principle too far, or we should never have abolished suttee and infanticide; but it is a question whether we should not prepare ourselves for greater forbearance, even when we may be convinced of the wisdom of our views. There is no doubt that our proceedings have been, so far as intentions and arguments went, all for the best. Our interference with the habits of the natives has been uniformly calculated, if they would but see it, to do them good; nor has there been any legislation, however unsuccessful, for which excellent reasons, according to our own views, could not have been shown. But the proverbial acuteness of the Hindoo does not extend to political penetration, and old ways are preferred to new. No doubt, in the case of the income-tax, the great body of the people are unaffected by the measure; and it may further be said that it reaches the pockets of those who ought to pay, and who cannot, apparently, be made to pay in any other manner. But this very argument implies also that the offended class, if not numerous, is influential, and we cannot afford to alienate such people from our rule. As regards the immediate question, if Lord Northbrook's "aim" is to reduce expenditure till it is balanced by a moderate revenue, he may certainly be expected to retain it. To so experienced a financier an outlay of £16,000,000 upon the Army must needs offer many opportunities of effecting the very slight retrenchment required. The end might be accomplished, we have no doubt, without alarming even military critics; but the broad question of future finance, it should be remembered will

remain open still. The resources of India are strained, even in time of peace, to make both ends meet. That is a simple statement of the whole case. It has been proposed to relax this strain by the introduction of a tax from which the natives recoil with horror, and at the same time to provide a source of new revenue against the hour of need. Lord Northbrook will be called upon in the first hour of his administration to pronounce an opinion upon this proposition. It is doubtless because his decision is thought to be prefigured in his address to the Associated Trades of Calcutta, that "an agreeable and almost unexpected feeling" has been created "throughout India." Perhaps, as we have said, the inference is just, but the truth will soon be known, and in the meantime it is satisfactory to record so promising an inauguration of a new rule.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The *Standard* holds that the application of the competitive system to the Indian civil service puts it to a severe test, but one which is favourable to its principle in a very high degree. The rewards of that service are sufficiently brilliant to attract candidates of good qualifications. The examinations are so carefully conducted that it is possible by the help of questions and answers to find out the best aspirants for any appointments, surely we may rely upon the selections of the best men for the service of our great dependency. There are many considerations, moreover, which ought to render India the worst field for the exercise of patronage which could be conceived by an enemy of that system. Once appointed, a young man sent to an up-country station in India is practically beyond the sphere of public criticism. Only his immediate superiors can be expected to have any facilities for criticising the manner in which he does his work. Bad appointments in India could scarcely ever be brought home to the careless patrons by whom they were made till so long after their date that responsibility would scarcely be acknowledged by the persons to blame. And yet a large experience of the subject convinces Dr. George Birdwood, at all events, that the competition system is a delusion and a snare. Nor does he rely upon his own opinion alone in putting forward this view. He quotes Mr. Matthew Arnold as having written, "I have borne a part in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, and I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were almost, without exception, the candidates whom I would not have appointed." Dr. Birdwood resorts to a somewhat hackneyed illustration of his argument, and one that of course is not admitted as fairly applicable by the friends of competition. He says, "Look to the points and the paces of your steed, but do not rest the choice of a coach horse on the issue of a race, for the simple reason that you do not want racers in harness." The advocates of competition would reply, though we do not want racers in harness, it is better to take a horse even for a coach if he is proved to have one among many good qualities that we require, rather than accept an animal at random that may have none at all. But while this objection is to a certain extent fair as against the particular illustration to which we refer, it does not, as a substantive argument, square with the problem before us. It is not true to say that under the patronage system candidates are taken at random. It is not fair to attribute an immoral indifference to the interests of the service to the Ministers or other authorities by whom patronage would be wielded. A desire on their part to make appointments which, on the whole, will do them credit, would influence their selection to an extent that should not be overlooked. "The old interest of the India House in their servants," says Dr. Birdwood, "and their reverence for the House and the old *esprit de corps* which bound the members of the service together, have all been destroyed at one blow by competitive examination." Of course, on the principle that offices under Government are prizes which in a democratic state all men ought to be privileged to scramble for on equal terms, the theory of competitive examination is perfect; but taking the higher view, that the public service itself is the first interest to be considered, it is surprising how many and what serious charges may be brought against the pet system of administrative reformers.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 23.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 31.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
10th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
11th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102
12th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	101½ 102	101½ 102

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½ d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½ d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16 d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½ d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	205 to 207	
India 5 per cent. ...	111½ to 111½	
India 4 per cent. ...	102½ to 103½	
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	96½ to 97	
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	103	
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	108½	
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	102½ to 102½	
" " " 1859 ...		
" " " 1863 ...		
" " " 1864 ...		
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
India Debentures, 1873 ...	102½ to 103	
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100½	
India 5 per cent. for account ...	103½ to 103½	
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	103½ to 103½	
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1899 ...	102½ to 103½	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	100½ to 101	
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	15s. to 25s. pm.	
Do. (under £1,000) ...		
RAILWAYS.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	107
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	½ to 1 pm.
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 109½
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	
East Indian ...	100	110½ to 111½
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108½ to 109½
Ditto (new) ...	12	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto ...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	96 to 98
Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106½ to 107½
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106½ to 107½
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
BANKS.		
Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16½ to 17½
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26½
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	86 to 89
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44 to 45
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	184 to 187
British Australian ...	all	9½
British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	12 to 12½
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	11½
China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 12
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	12½
Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19 to 20
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 to 12
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9 to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	20	33 to 40
Assam Tea Company ...	all	6 to 6½
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5½
Do. New ...	4	
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Jorehaut Tea Company ...	20	35 to 40
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 105
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	4 dis. to par
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	56 to 58
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1 dis. to 1 pm.

Advertisements.

TO the Editor of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—As an exponent of all that is of interest to India and its Army, I feel sure that, recognising the justice of the claims which we Officers of the old Indian Army have in that which regards the Bonus Question, you will at this juncture allow me space enough hereby to call the attention of your many readers to a Notice which I, as Member of the Bonus Committee, take upon myself to issue, with the sole view and in the single interest of all to urge those who have any claims to support our efforts to obtain redress.

Justice alone is what we ask, and for that we may always appeal unhesitatingly to that first tribunal of the world—the British House of Commons.

In the name of all my late brother Officers I request you will insert this, and let the Notice have the advantage of your influential and wide circulation.—I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully.

FRANCIS PICTET, Captain.

London, 13, Pall-mall, S.W., 25th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS of the BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY ARMIES, at Home; and Widows of such Officers.

BONUS QUESTION.

The following circumstances have once more led to your grievances, arising out of the Amalgamation, being submitted for the consideration of Parliament.—

1. In the Government of Bengal Report, to the effect that Lord Cranbourne's Despatch has been carefully attended to, the signature of Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, is wanting; the omission virtually implying dissent.

2. The Reports from both the Madras and Bombay Governments clearly convey a negative.

3. Her Majesty's Government, when passing the Act last year for abolishing the Purchase in the Queen's Army, inserted,—at the instance of Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P.,—a clause whereby Officers of the New Line Regiments—non-purchase seniority Corps,—(late Company's European Regiments) were to receive, and ten have already received compensation for Bonus.

4. Her Majesty's Government and Parliament, in passing the Act abolishing the purchase in the Queen's, included the over regulation prices, the practice of which was strictly illegal, indeed penal, and had never received any sort of official sanction at any time whatever; whereas the Bonus or step-purchase system adopted by Officers of the Indian Army more than Sixty years ago, had the direct approval and official sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, as promulgated in General Orders in 1836, when the Government of the East India Company pledged itself not to adopt any measures that might put a stop to it without due notice.

5. Officers at home, whether retired or on leave of absence, are all subjected to income-tax deductions, part of which are at this present moment employed in satisfying claims of Officers in the Queen's Army in respect to the over regulation prices, and of Officers of the New Line Regiment—in respect to loss of Bonus.

These are substantial reasons justifying a renewal of representation to Parliament, and the step now taken has every prospect of success.

The second week in June is the time approximately fixed for bringing the subject before the House of Commons; and not a day, therefore, is to be lost. EVERY Officer now in England should at once petition Parliament in support of the representation now being made.

This is the LAST opportunity Officers will have to obtain redress for their recognised claims, privileges, and grievances.

A Committee has been occupied for some time past in preparing the case, and they are actively assisted by several influential Members of Parliament.

Upwards of one hundred petitions have been received and submitted; but it is certain that this number is but a fraction of those who have more or less substantial claims to make.

It is thought that many are not probably aware of all the circumstances which now place it in their power to make good a case for the favourable consideration of Parliament.

The object in view is to obtain from the Government that compensation for loss of Bonus or step-purchase to which officers were entitled at the time of the Amalgamation,—(which at once and without any notice put a stop to the system,)—according to their respective positions in their respective regimental cadres at that time; this compensation being regulated by what each officer was then or would have been then entitled to expect or to demand of their respective juniors, in accordance with the system then universally in force, and agreeably to an approximate scale somewhat similar to those then in use.

What we ask is nothing more than our rights, in no way differing from those of our late brother Officers in the new Line Regiments, to whom the grant was unhesitatingly granted by Parliament last year.

Every Officer should at once communicate with the Committee, and those who have not now petitioned in support of the present case, may, by sending five shillings, have forms of petition sent them for their guidance or signature.

Every Petitioner having any sort of Parliamentary influence with local or other representative Members should exert it to the utmost.

Widows of Officers who have died since the Amalgamation are likewise invited to communicate with the Committee, with a view to including their claims with the rest.

Officers seeing this will please observe that no subscriptions are asked for. The essential is the submission of Petitions from every Officer having a claim, so that the case shall be consistently and substantially complete.

As our late brothers, in the new Line Corps, have been granted compensation (*vide* Clause 4, Act of 1871), for that which they were entitled to, by the custom of their Regiments, at date prescribed in that Act, so do we ask for that compensation (in full) to which, according to the custom in our respective regiments, we were entitled at date of Amalgamation.

The claims actually presented in India are but a fraction of what is really due to Officers; but the Committee cannot possibly do justice to them without, or unless they do severally present their claims, and thus support the action now pending.

We have now barely a fortnight for completing the case and for strengthening, by every means in our power, the hands of the many Members of the House who have undertaken to fight our battle.

Bear in mind that those, having any sort of claim, who neglect the opportunity thus offered of severally and collectively submitting the same for the last time, will virtually shut themselves out of all participation in the compensation which there is every reason to believe will be obtained, provided our case be fully made out and substantially supported by the Petition of every Officer having a claim.

Officers may ascertain the probable approximate amount to which they may lay claim by addressing the undersigned. Those seeing this Notice should urge others similarly situated to come forward.

FRANCIS PICTET, Captain,

Retired List, Madras Army.

Joint Hon. Secretary Bonus Committee.

Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.; or,

Messrs. RICHARDSON and Co., 13, Pall-mall, S.W., London.

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SEWING MACHINES for TAILORS, £10. Very light, for DRESS and MANTLE MAKERS, £6. 6s. and £10.

SEWING MACHINES for BOOT-MAKERS, £10. With Circular Heads for putting in Elastics, and all Ordinary Work, £10. 10s.

SEWING MACHINES for FLOWERING, MUCH IMPROVED, £10 and £12.

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THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, at Seven o'clock, on MONDAY, 10th JUNE.

Sir HENRY LAWN ANDERSON, K.C.S.I., in the Chair.

Dinner Tickets, 28s. each.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to intimate their intention to the Secretary of the Oriental Club, or to the Secretary of the East India U.S. Club.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held on MONDAY, May 27th. Chair to be taken at One o'clock precisely.

By Order of the Committee,

F. HANDLEY, Sec.

King-street, St. James's, May 26th, 1872.

11. BUCKINGHAM-STREET, STRAND.

—Messrs. THORN and LAWRENCE beg to call the attention of the Civil and Military Officers of H.M.'s Indian Service to their Subscription Agency, which they have established for the following purposes:—To act as Confidential Agents in all matters; to supply Goods of every description, and transact Shipping business; to make Advances at a moderate rate of Interest; to receive and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., without any charge to clients.

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" Ceylon ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale.
" THE STRAITS ... Singapore, Penang.
" CHINA ... Hong Kong, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow.
" JAPAN ... Yokohama.

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H. JONES WILLIAMS, General Secretary for

England, 82, King William-street, E.C.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Resident Secretary, 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street.

DUBLIN—68, Upper Sackville-street.

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Contractor for Supply of CAVALRY REGULATION
and YEOMANRY BOOTS.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 13; Agra and Madras, May 11; Calcutta, May 10.

LORD NORTHBROOK's arrival at Government House on the evening of May '3 was followed by Lord Napier's departure on the 7th for Madras and England. The latter nobleman has left behind him a far more pleasing impression than that which he brought to Calcutta. "He was received in Calcutta"—says the *Pioneer*, "with reserve and indeed suspicion; he leaves it amid unusual liking and respect." His dignified bearing and gracious manners stood the comparison with people's memories of Lord Mayo; he has not shirked any call upon his official energies; and "those who saw most of him and watched him with most scrutiny, liked his character and respected his powers most." No one in short, as the *Pioneer* puts it, "would have believed how qualified he was for empire if he had not reigned." All this strengthens the conviction we have long felt, that, if he cared to remain in India, Lord Napier would have made a very fit, if not the fittest possible successor to Lord Mayo.

ANOTHER gentleman who has left Calcutta amidst the general regret is Major Burne, whose tact, courtesy, and popular manners probably helped to enhance the popularity of Lord Mayo himself. "Like master like man" was strikingly exemplified in his case, and all the leading papers on the Bengal side agree for once in covering him with farewell compliments. One virtue for which he is specially praised is the winning way in which he used to answer unsuccessful applicants for the Viceroy's favour. As the *Pioneer* happily says of him, "as Major Burne managed his refusals, an appointment made one man happy without discontenting the rest. . . . He put the difficulties of the case so strongly and fairly, yet in such a kindly manner, before a petitioner, as almost to extort his approval of his own disappointment, and the Governor-General was exonerated."

SIR S. FITZGERALD left Bombay by the mail of the previous week, and immediately afterwards Sir Philip Wodehouse took the oaths as Governor of Bombay.

THE Madras papers give full particulars of the dreadful floods at Vellore, caused by the heavy rains on the 1st and 2nd May. On the 2nd especially the rain came down in torrents, followed by a regular hurricane. In the afternoon the wind veered from N.E. to S., after which came a mighty rush of water caused by the sudden bursting of forty tanks in the neighbourhood. All Vellore was soon under water, including the native Sepoy Lines. Of the native town few traces remained afterwards, but the houses of the Europeans were not much injured. It is supposed that a thousand people have perished, two thousand been left homeless, and many more destitute.

THE Indian Mail brings us lengthy official papers on the Kuka Executions, and military despatches on the campaign against the Loshais. The pith of the former we have given further on; the latter we hope to republish shortly in the *Mail*. In India the reading of the papers on the Kuka affair seems to have brought a good many people more than halfway round to the opinions expressed by the Government touching the conduct of Mr. Cowan. At the same time a great deal of sympathy has everywhere been expressed for an officer whose error in judgment, if error it was, will have cost him very dear; and in several quarters subscriptions are being raised on his behalf. We note that Mr. Cowan's claim to have quelled a serious outbreak by his summary measures is opposed by Mr. Davies himself, who maintains that the Kuka bands dispersed on the 15th, whereas the executions took place on the 17th January. Even if his view be the right one however, Mr. Cowan may at the time have been misled by false reports, for Mr. Forsyth seems to justify his own execution of the remaining prisoners by the accounts that reached him of Kuka gatherings near Malodh. This is a point on which we should like to hear further.

MR. FORSYTH has gone to Oudh, taking the place of Mr. Gore Ouseley, who has been transferred to the Punjab.

LORD NORTHBROOK was to hold a levée at Government House on the 15th May.

THE Governor-General's order regarding the conduct of Messrs. Forsyth and Cowan, declares that there is "no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or would have been apprehended, either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged." With the surrender of sixty-six men and two women to a native officer accompanied by "three sowars and a writer" the Kuka raid "may be said to have come to an end." The small bodies of Kukas seen in the neighbourhood of Malair Kotla had disappeared, it seems, immediately after the failure of the raid. After telegraphing to his Government on the 16th January for leave to execute four men at once, Mr. Cowan on the 17th proceeded to execute fifty, although he had received no reply to his message, and had just received a note from Mr. Forsyth requesting him to send his prisoners to Sherpoor pending further instructions. While the last six or seven prisoners were being tied to the guns, Mr. Cowan, we are told, got from Mr. Forsyth a plain injunction to proceed according to law; but these men also were, notwithstanding, blown from guns. The Viceroy in Council declares that the course he followed "was illegal, was not palliated by public necessity, and was characterised by incidents which gave it the complexion of barbarity. It was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and in the absence of sanction invoked but

not awaited, and prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders." Mr. Cowan ought to have kept his prisoners fast, and proceeded against them in due course of law. "No circumstance tends to justify or excuse him. The prisoners were helpless; a large number badly wounded. They had surrendered to very inferior numbers, and were under guard of a strong military force, which might have been increased to any extent." For these reasons the Viceroy in Council directs his removal from the service, and "does so with deep regret, as his previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement."

WITH regard to Mr. Forsyth, it appears that, after deprecating rash or illegal measures, he on the 18th fully approved and confirmed all that Mr. Cowan had done, besides ordering the execution of the sixteen remaining prisoners. He owned that, in spite of his own feelings on the subject, he thought it his duty to support Mr. Cowan in an act which, as the Viceroy observes, "Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden." Although he acted within his legal powers, he "identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan;" he "failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a native Government in a serious emergency," and he also "acted in a manner inconsistent with the recognised policy of the Government of India." He is, therefore, removed from Umballa to a position in which "he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any Native States."

It is said that one of the arguments certain to be used against the claimants of bonus-compensation, when their case comes, as it very shortly will come, before Parliament, will be the want of funds wherewith to meet the claims. If such a plea should be brought forward, we hope that some speaker on the other side will explode it by a reference to the twenty-four millions sterling of cash balances lying to the credit of the Indian Government at the end of last March. As the entire value of the bonus claims may be reckoned at only half a million, the reduction of those balances by little more than a fiftieth part will hardly break the back of the Indian Treasury.

IN one of his newly published volumes on the History of Orissa, Dr. Hunter contributes a few telling sentences to the indictment which all classes of people in India have long been echoing against the income-tax. This he describes as "the most recent, and to the Indian mind the most vexatious" of the various new forms of taxation invented by a Government in search of money. Declining for good reasons to attempt any general exposition of what seem to him the defects of this particular tax, he stops to point out one great objection to it, namely, "its unprofitableness in a country of small husbandmen." In Puri District, for example, peopled by more than half a million souls, "the total of all the incomes exceeding £50 per annum, and liable in 1870 to the income-tax is returned at only £106,500. With the tax at its present rate, 1 1-24 per cent, a territory of 2,504 square miles, and a population of 540,995, are therefore subjected to the harassment of revenue underlings of the worst type, in order to gather a tax which, without allowing for the cost of collection, barely exceeds £1,000 a-year. In Cattack district, 1½ million of people yielded as income-tax on trade profits only £2,504 in 1868-69; and the half million of Balasor only £610." Here we have in figures that tell their own tale a striking example of the difference between facts and theories in respect of the Indian income-tax. It is evident from the absurdly small total gathered on this account throughout India by the fiscal shears,—this year it will amount to only half a million if so much,—that the sheep are put to a great deal of suffering for very little purpose. We commend Dr. Hunter's "modern instances" to the attention of Professor Fawcett, who has resolved to bring the whole question before Parliament whenever Mr. Grant Duff unfolds his next Indian Budget. With all deference however to Dr. Hunter, this hard practical view of the income-tax has not, we think, been overlooked by English writers. If they have laid more seeming stress on other aspects of the question, it is only because its political issues contain and transcend the purely financial. The smallness of the yield lends all the sharper stings to the extortion and foul play involved in its collection.

SOME of the new appointments in the order of the Star of India will be received, we imagine, with general satisfaction. The present Begum of Bhopal, daughter and fit successor of the brave and able lady who stood so loyally by us during the Mutiny, is very properly made a Knight Grand Commander. The two new Knights Commanders are Mr. John Strachey, sometime member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and lately Acting-Governor-General on the death of Lord Mayo, and Mr. Cracroft Wilson, a retired Bengal Civilian, formerly Judge of Moradabad, whose services at Meerut during the Mutiny have at length received their just reward. Among the new Companions are Major O. T. Burne, the popular Private Secretary to Lord Mayo; Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Malleon, author of the clever, but one-sided "Red Pamphlet," and now Guardian to the young Sovereign of Mysore; and Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Etheridge, late Inam Commissioner for the Southern Marátha Country.

THE Indian Government has approved the project for a narrow-gauge railway from Nagpore via Kamptee and Toomsur to Dongeeghur in Chateesghur; and the scheme has been sent home for the consideration of the Secretary of State. The proposed line, about 162 miles long, is reckoned to cost only Rs. 42,000 a mile. The survey work was carried out in the hot season through a country very little of which had hitherto been mapped. Two routes had to be considered, and 400 miles of sections and surveys were carried out. The Indian Government has expressed its satisfaction with the work done by Mr. Armstrong, Chief Engineer, his assistants, Messrs. O'Callaghan and Sieveking, and the rest of the staff engaged.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of May 29, Calcutta has got excited in the midst of the hot weather by certain proceedings in which the Bank of Bengal and the Indian Government have played the chief part. The Government, we are told, are much blamed for allowing Mr. Dickson, Secretary to the Bank, to purchase Bank Bills on England for £80,000. It appears that this little stroke of business was at first arranged between Mr. Dickson and the Financial Department, and that the Government "although repudiating the transaction has accepted it." How any one can repudiate and accept the same thing at the same moment, we are not informed. We can understand the lady who "vowing she would ne'er consent, consented;" and people often find themselves constrained to sanction measures of which they may openly disapprove. The latter is no doubt the case with the Indian Government in this instance. They agree to accept the consequences of a transaction which they condemn, because a member of the Government has practically committed them to such a course.

FROM the same telegram we learn that Mr. Dickson has started for England, his health having utterly broken down. The Bank Shares, which had lately fallen about 100 rupees, have since rallied, and are now steady.

THE recent murder of two officers in the 108th Foot at Deesa by a private in the same regiment suggests the very query which has since been put by a correspondent of the *Times*. How does it happen that, even now in India, a soldier mad, drunk, or otherwise dangerous, can go forth at any moment with his loaded rifle and a pouch full of balled cartridges, to wreak his fury without let or hindrance upon any one who may have offended him? Some time ago, towards the end of 1869 we think, an order was issued in this country, that all ammunition not required for immediate duty should be stowed away in the regimental magazine. This wise order had been provoked by several cases of murder done or tried by soldiers armed with loaded muskets. In India however, where men's brains and tempers are much more easily affected by drink or passion or disease, it has not apparently been thought worth while to place any restriction on the free use of balled cartridges, in spite of the greater facilities which the improved Snider offers to any one afflicted with murderous impulses. But the same correspondent raises another question which seems to demand an early answer. It seems that the murderer, Private Butler, had somehow been restored to the service after a court-martial had sentenced him to ignominious expulsion therefrom. We are not told why that sentence was set aside; but from the accounts published in the Indian papers it is evident that the murderer was generally regarded as a notoriously bad character. In what

way he was bad does not appear, and a so-called bad character sometimes makes a good soldier. But a man whose officers have declared him unfit to associate with his brother privates must, one imagines, be a very black sheep indeed.

WHAT causes the unhealthiness of Peshawar? On this point a controversy has lately sprung up in the *Times* between those who trace all the mischief to bad water and those who trace it all to bad air. Doctors and old Indians are equally prone to disagree, and the present dispute forms no exception to the trite old rule. It can hardly be the water that is solely or chiefly to blame, for, as one writer who lived many years in Peshawar truly remarks, "I have known, with the same water, Peshawar for two years at a time one of the healthiest places in India, and I have known it for the like period one of the most unhealthy places in the world." In face of the evil reputation which has lately gathered round that station, such a statement may sound incredible, but we believe it to be far from groundless. There is hardly a station in India whose character for healthiness does not suffer from time to time, from some perplexing change in its atmospheric conditions. The healthier stations now and then seem to change places with the unhealthy, and become for a time the abodes of fever, dysentery, and other diseases, from which the unhealthy stations obtain a respite. Peshawar may be said to belong to the latter class; and its unhealthiness, always perhaps latent, breaks out at uncertain intervals, but generally culminates at certain seasons of the year. On one occasion, according to "Another Old Indian," after a long drought of nearly two years, "a sudden storm with a heavy fall of rain came upon the place, which was immediately followed by a fever of the most malignant nature, to such an extent that nearly every soldier, European and native, was cast down by it." When the sun broke out, the earth had an "inconceivably horrible smell," as earth containing the seeds of malaria would have. On this occasion moreover it was not Peshawar alone that suffered. The whole valley was ravaged with fever and many villages nearly unpeopled, in places thirty miles away from the river which supplies Peshawar with water. Medical officers also frequently reported the prevalence of diseased spleens, an afterfruit of the fever, in all parts of the Peshawar Valley. Whatever part therefore water may play in rendering Peshawar cantonments unhealthy, the mischief can hardly be due to water alone. The truth, if we remember aright, is that rice is largely grown in the Peshawar Valley, not far from the cantonments themselves; and rice-fields were never remarkable for healthiness. Peshawar at certain seasons must be exposed to the same kind of malaria which renders the neighbourhood of the Campagna so unpleasant to Rome.

WHEN its promised contents shall have all been duly placed and catalogued, the Indian Court in this year's International will lose none of the attractions which commended it last year to all cultivated tastes. At present, like most parts of the Exhibition, it is only emerging from its crystal stage; and the want of a catalogue for what it already contains is much felt. Nevertheless those who saw it during Whitsun week had no cause to go away unsatisfied. Cotton and jewellery are of course the prominent subjects for this year; and in both fields there is much to interest and to please the most casual visitor. In the shape of cotton tissues we have samples of everything that India can offer, from the cheap but tasteful cloths spun for the poorer classes to the "woven-wind" muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Delhi, and the shawls of Northern India and Kashmir, all alike distinguished by harmonious colouring and purity of design. Some of the carpets are rich in colour and of bold but graceful patterns, and the coarser rugs and "sattrinjes" do credit to the workmanship of our Indian jails. Of jewellery there is a pleasing collection, embracing almost every kind of ornament, from the rude bangles of the poor to the fine-wrought necklaces and bracelets which only the rich can afford to wear. Of mixed gold and silver work there are some fine samples, and a choice collection of chased golden vessels from Burmah, coloured of a deep orange hue which by no means detracts from their beauty. Other vessels wrought in brass on a white ground have a very pleasing effect. The specimens of Bidri and Koftgari work, if few in number, are full of merit. One of the most curious and handsome things in the Court is a piece of the "Chadda" wrought by order of the late Gaikwar of Baroda as a covering for the tomb of Mahomet. This Chadda or sheet is a piece of fine network, made up entirely of beads and jewels of every size and

colour. Much of the bead work consists of coloured glass, intermixed with thousands of seed-pearls and turquoises, with numbers of rubies, topazes, diamonds, and so forth, to fill up the pattern. Then there is some pretty lacquer-work from Kashmir, and a small but choice collection of carved sandalwood, ebony, and inlaid work on wood and ivory from Western India. One end of the room is filled with quaint but prettily decorated musical instruments of every kind. If a band of Native musicians were at hand to play upon them, the visitors to the Exhibition might discover a new attraction in the Indian Court.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Mr. W. T. Frewin, Head Assistant H.M.'s Assay Office, Calcutta Mint. Mr. G. F. Keelan, Inland Customs Department, at Steyne Cottage, Bussore, April 24. T. Wilkins, Esq., late Deputy Registrar, appellate side, High Court, Madras, aged 50, at St. Thomé, May 9. Lieut. gen. J. Butler, at Simla, April 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, May 31.—From Bombay.—For Brindisi.—Hon. Mrs. E. Ellis, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Matthews, Major Young, Mrs. Barton, Dr. Eves, Mr. Sedger, Mr. Alpe, Hon. Mr. Mansfield, Lieut. Harro, Major Dalmanoy, Mrs. Dalmanoy and infant, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Skittler, Col. Steele, Mrs. Bang, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Maena Tyrwhitt, Mr. Colvin, Mr. O. Kelly, Lieut. Joseph, Capt. Clancy, Mr. Watson, Mr. Valenti. From ALEXANDRIA.—Madame Valenti, Mdlle. Valenti, two children, and governess, Mr. Leclauder, Mr. Miller, Mr. Nep, Mr. Bates.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to hear from * * * * *—ED. A.M.
A Correspondent would be glad to know if there is any Book published exclusively devoted to giving an account of the vegetable products of India, with their bearings on the commerce and manufactures of the country.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 3, 1872.

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

IT cannot be said that the Indian Marriage Act has been hurried through the Supreme Council. Whatever holes may be picked in it with any show of fairness, this at least is certain that the new Act, which still awaits the final sanction of the India Office, has undergone much careful revision and passed through the fire of searching criticism from the first stage to the last. Under the title of the Brahmo Marriage Bill Sir Henry Maine bequeathed it to his successor more than three years ago, and one of Mr. F. Stephen's last official duties in India was the helping it through its closing stage of embryonic existence in the middle of last March. Through all the intervening time it has been kept either by friends or foes before the Indian public. If there is no formal and express machinery for evoking Native opinion in India on any subject, we need hardly remind our readers of the many indirect ways in which a Government at all inclined to look before it leaps in legislative matters can generally learn what it wants to know, in a country where free speaking is limited in practice only by the speaker's personal prudence and self-regard. Some questions no doubt there always are, on which a foreign government like that of India can never feel sure of getting at the truth from people who are either bent on concealing it, or are prone by habit to give agreeable answers to leading questions. In the case of the Native Marriage Act however it needed, we imagine, only a little care and common shrewdness to keep the Government clear of pitfalls and wrong turns. One source of misunderstanding was removed by a few simple changes in the Bill and its title, which extended it from a measure of relief for the more advanced Brahmoists to one that would benefit any native belonging to none of the recognised creeds of the country. It has become in short a general instead of a special measure; instead of providing a form of marriage for any particular sect, it simply enables two people to become lawful man and wife, for whom no marriage rites are furnished by the existing laws of the land.

It is impossible, however, to please everybody, and the objections raised against the measure by some classes of natives and their supporters in the Calcutta Council were re-echoed in a letter which lately appeared in these columns. Our correspondent's complaint has, we think, been fairly answered by

Miss Collet,* who has long made this particular question her own. It seems clear, indeed, from the wording of the Act, that every due precaution has been taken against hasty marriages on the part of young and headstrong native lovers of whatever creed. It is possible, of course, that suspicious or misinformed natives may regard the new measure as designed to "break the ground for a forcible extension of Christianity;" but it is certain that anyone taking the benefit of this Act must begin by declaring that he does not profess the Christian religion; nor is it likely that the member of a polygamous body will be tempted from his old creed by a measure which makes bigamy penal for those who marry under its provisions.

That "the utmost possible consternation prevails amongst all classes of natives all over the country" is a statement which nothing we have heard on the subject tends to justify. In his powerful speech on behalf of the Bill Mr. Stephen admits the fact of "a certain amount of opposition," which had arisen only at the last moment, and he does not pretend to dispute the gravity of legislating against the wishes and feelings of any section of the native community. But it is also, he reminds us, a "very grave thing for the Government of India deliberately to abstain from doing that which it has unanimously declared itself bound in justice to do." In such cases all that a prudent legislator can do is to balance the arguments on either side and then act according to the best of his knowledge and convictions. On the one hand the Government had pledged itself to pass this particular measure, which on the other has been more or less vehemently opposed. The mere fact of that opposition would not have justified the Government in shelving the Bill. The papers laid before the Council showed that many of the natives consulted had pronounced in favour of the Bill, while others were opposed to it on "grounds which would condemn the most characteristic part of our English policy and legislation;" on such grounds namely as had been taken up against the acts abolishing suttee, legalising the remarriage of Hindu widows, and protecting native converts from the forfeiture of their inheritance. Others again oppose the measure, "not only in complete ignorance of its principles, but although they themselves propose in its place measures of a much wider nature." One gentleman for instance, Baboo Gunga Pershad of Moradabad, winds up a vehement attack on the Bill by the following bold suggestion, which goes far beyond Mr. Stephen himself:—

I acknowledge the truth of the Hon. Mr. Stephen's statement that if we will have Bills for marriage for each sect, the possibility is that the Statute-Book becomes a regular jungle (as he calls it) of Marriage Acts; but to this I reply, why frame separate Bills? Why not acknowledge in one brief Act the validity of all marriages which may in future be solemnised in British India, no matter in what form they may be, and let the Brahmos invent their code, which will equally be valid under the Act?

For a staunch foe to interference with marriage customs the worthy Baboo goes terrible lengths in the most radical direction. If many other opponents of the Bill are equally ready to stultify themselves after this fashion, Mr. Stephen will have small reason to repent of his steady persistence in a measure which, thus regarded, errs only on the side of extreme moderation.

The Baboo was one of six gentlemen consulted by Mr. Inglis, the member in Council for the North-West Provinces. If Mr. Stephen's description of them can be trusted, their answers were little more than echoes of the questions put to them. Having drawn a startling picture of the evils which in his opinion would arise from the Bill, Mr. Inglis asks his native correspondents what they think of it. We are not surprised to hear that they "say ditto to Mr. Burke," adding to the picture various touches of their own. From Madras on the other hand comes a body of opinion more or less favourable to the Bill. Five Native gentlemen consulted by the Acting Collector of the Kistna District declare in effect their belief that the Bill, if not urgently demanded, is at least "on the whole a measure to be desired." The Collector of Malabar

took counsel with several Hindus of his district, who all "see no objection to the measure as at present proposed." The gentlemen consulted by the Acting Collector of Madura think that "as the law now stands the proposed Bill can have no very injurious effect upon their religious and social system, except in so far as it confirms Act XXI. of 1850 [for the protection of Native converts], and removes another obstruction from the path of those who may desire to renounce their religion." We are not told how far these opinions were prompted by the manifest leanings of those who reported them, but from the passage we have just quoted, they appear to have been offered in good faith. With regard to the opinions gathered by the Collector of Tanjore we may speak with greater confidence. In order to ascertain the views of people in his district, Mr. Cadell called a meeting of "a few gentlemen of intelligence," to whom the Bill was duly explained. At first they viewed it with apprehension, but in time the more enlightened among them came to the conclusion that the Bill would do no more than legalise marriages among the communities concerned; and that "inasmuch as the right of inheritance to the property of a Hindu is not interfered with any further than it has already been by Act XXI. of 1850, they may well look upon it with indifference."

But how about the encouragement which the Bill, according to some people, holds out to clandestine and foolish marriages? That is an objection, says Mr. Stephen, to which the Christian Marriage Act of 1865 is far more open in theory, and yet in practice no such harm has yet come of it, although two persons, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen, may be married by a registrar without notice, without consent of parents or guardians, and even without declaring their religious belief. In the present case all these doors to rash or secret marriage are carefully closed.

The supposed temptations to rash or unworthy marriages—between a young Hindu squire, for instance, and a dancing-girl whose charms transcend her virtues or her social standing—are reduced in the present Act to their lowest, as Lord Napier of Merchistoun pointed out, by the provision which requires the written consent of parents or guardians unless the contracting parties are twenty-one years old.

But the new Act, say its opponents, will favour unbelief. That a Hindu or a Mohammedan should talk thus may be natural enough. Believers of either school cannot be expected to tolerate free-thinking or dissent more cheerfully than Christians of old-established sects are prone to do. But, as Mr. Stephen forcibly puts it, we may well wonder that such things should be said in this case by Englishmen, especially by those who "promote missionary schools and other forms of European education." Whatever effect may be produced by mission schools, it is certain that European education is and must be the most powerful solvent of native creeds. How then, asks Mr. Stephen, "can we encourage men to learn that which we know will utterly destroy their religion, and yet put them under the heaviest of all possible disabilities for learning the lesson we teach, unless they consent to add hypocrisy to unbelief?" To object on such grounds to the present Act, in the face of all former legislation against this or that native practice or tradition, is very like straining out the gnat after swallowing a dozen camels.

In dealing with the notion that the Native Marriage Act will be viewed with general alarm in India as a covert attack on native customs and institutions, Lord Napier draws a just distinction between measures whose working can be generally felt at once, like "the prescription of a new head-dress, the use of a new cartridge, the exaction of a new tax," and a measure which merely yields "a speculative privilege," which "attacks no visible interest, but operates silently and unseen." Unless a popular outcry can be kept up by artificial means, his Lordship can see nothing dangerous in the present symptoms of discontent. There is nothing to fear, he thinks, either from those who have already broken with the creeds and customs of their fathers, or from those who combine sound English culture with the retention of their ancestral faiths; still less from the masses

who know and will long continue to know nothing at all about the new Act. The only class of people who are likely to regard it with an evil eye are "a certain middle class of natives, who are partly educated, who are disposed to criticise the policy of the Government without being fully cognisant of its real views, who are strongly attached to the old standards of faith and social life, and are suspicious of innovation from authority—who, in fact, are half enlightened." It is very likely however that critics even of this class will soon verify his Lordship's previsions, if nothing be done to keep up an artificial excitement over the Act. Let the question be allowed to sleep, and the present feeling must soon die out. Nor, adds his Lordship, "must we forget that, as education becomes more diffused, the suspicions and resentments to which I have alluded will have less and less force. What gives offence now, will give no offence a few years hence."

Correspondence.

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—You were good enough to publish some time ago a communication from myself relating to the accusations brought by several Indian papers, and more especially by the *Indian Public Opinion*, against the Maharajah of Kashmere, of having conspired to compass the death of Mr. Hayward, and inciting the Chief of Yasseen (his most bitter enemy!) to carry out his suggestions. In my letter I entered into details showing how groundless were the inferences on which this base accusation rested, and how unfair the imputation cast on his Highness, without a shadow of reliable evidence on which to depend. I described all that had been done by the Maharajah in the matter, both before and after the murder; all that had, so far, been said by Lord Mayo towards exonerating him in the eyes of the Home authorities from the first stain sought to be cast on his Highness; and, finally, alluded to the fact that a solution had been afforded on the spot by one of Major Montgomerie's most trusted native agents, travelling in search of geographical information, and that his inquiry had resulted in a complete confirmation of the correctness of the report of Mr. Drew without his knowing anything of that report.

I was not then in possession of the narrative of this subordinate, who was a highly intelligent Pathan havildar of Sappers, but have within the last few days had the pleasure of reading a detailed account of this adventurous man's journeyings. It is full of interest, as throwing a great flood of light on the topography of the hill country between the right bank of the Indus and the head waters of the Chitral and Oxus Rivers. In the course of his progress the traveller fell in, at the durbar of the Badshah of Chitral, with the very Meer Wullee, servant of the Yasseen chief, who had been ascertained by Mr. Drew to be the instigator of the murder of Mr. Hayward, and received from his own lips the following account of the foul transaction:—

I was in no way inclined to quarrel with Hayward saheb, for I had seen him on a former occasion, while he was travelling through our country, when we interchanged civilities and presents, and parted good friends; but, on this latter occasion of his travelling through the country he was forcibly pressing coolies and other people to carry his baggage from stage to stage on his way into Badakshan, besides taking supplies of food for his followers from the villagers by force; and several complaints from the zemindars reached me to this effect. On Hayward saheb coming up to the village where I was, I remonstrated with him, and advised him not to act as he was acting towards the people: whereupon the saheb turned round on me and abused me, telling me that this country did not belong to us but to the English, and altogether his attitude on the occasion was very violent, so much so that I feared his using personal violence to myself, and in consequence I kept quiet. The saheb encamped for that night near the place where I was, but towards morning I sent some sixty men to a place a little distance ahead, called Ooshgoom, with orders to wait in ambush for the saheb and his party, and on their way thence to fall upon them and kill them—which they did, killing Hayward saheb and seven of his servants.

Knowing, as we do, that human life is held in no estimation by the ferocious tribes who inhabit those inhospitable regions, and that murder is there frequently considered more commendable than otherwise, we cannot be surprised at the open manner in which this villain boasted of his cold-blooded crime; but I am sure your readers will be more than surprised to hear that the

newspaper editor who had been persistently foremost in his accusations against the Maharajah of Kashmere, and makes insinuations as to his being the prime mover of the murder, to whom the account of the Pathan traveller has been communicated, could not bring himself to confess his grievous error, and publicly to express his regret for having unjustly accused an innocent man of participating in the murder of a traveller whom he had done his best to aid and assist in his explorations, though carefully warning him against the dangers to which he was exposing himself.

Let me add that these murderous villains in Yasseen were the witnesses whose evidence Mr. Hayward received as reliable when he brought his frightful accusation of the massacre of the Yasseenees by the troops of the Maharajah to the notice of the British public! Verily truth does lie at the bottom of a well. It has, in this instance, been accidentally fished-up by an obscure traveller, and the good name of the Kashmere Prince been altogether relieved by his testimony from the slightest imputation. The editor in question accepts the narrative, and yet has not the common honesty to make the only reparation in his power to the high-minded chief whose reputation he had so unjustly and falsely assailed.

With apologies for again troubling you on this subject, but assured that your sense of justice will induce your giving the above a place in your columns, I remain, yours faithfully,

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Does England contemplate parting with India, or is she determined to keep it?

If the latter, how can we account for her indifference to put that magnificent conquest in a posture of defence against any enemy who might attempt to invade it from Cabul or Candahar?

The English nation is believed to have invested nearly 200 millions in India, and to draw from it annually upwards of 12 millions sterling.

It is impossible to protect India effectually without railways, or at least tramways. Troops and guns and warlike stores cannot be quickly conveyed without them. Those who witnessed how soldiers were conveyed during the Mutiny, fifty a-day, in ten frail palanquin carriages, dragged by miserable ponies; and how district officers were ordered, at a month's notice, to manufacture thousands of carts, and break into the yoke thousands of bullocks, for the conveyance of commissariat and warlike stores, must feel indignant at the idea that a second Cawnpore massacre may be caused, owing to the supine nonchalance of the Government.

Is it, or is it not, necessary to have a railway or tramway from Attock to Hyderabad, on the left bank of the Indus? If it be necessary, why does Government persistently ignore the necessity of making a railway from Mooltan, through Leia Maree Murkund, to Attock?

It is said that a railroad through the Salt Range opposite Kalabagh would be expensive; but the money wasted in one year on transports and barracks would pay for this portion. From Mooltan, through Leia, to Maree, a railroad might be made at a moderate expense.

Let us suppose that an invader from Afghanistan were to make a feint on Peshawur, and a real attack on Dera Ghazee Khan; how could we extricate our army in time from out of the Peshawur valley? Could we fall back on Lahore before the invader had reached that city? It would be an unpleasant telegram which could announce to England that half a million of Tartars were at Umballa, harrying the whole country, shutting up the Governor-General and his astonished Council at Simla, and asking the perplexed Commander-in-Chief, on the Chenab, to catch them over a railway broken at every mile, and through rivers the bridges over which had been effectually blown up by Russian Engineers.

Is it wise to depend entirely on the *Seikhs* for our communications, by having only one railway to Attock? With a second line from Mooltan to Attock we could still keep open communications, even in the event of the *Seikhs* or the Mahomedans turning against us. It is not probable that the two sects would combine and co-operate.

I fear that years may elapse before the railway from Kurrachee to Mooltan will be opened. Cannot you exert your voice to hasten the completion of this important work?

The Lahore and Attock line is making but slow progress. Can you inform your readers how the delays have been caused?

The *Times* of the 27th May has published the following return :—

1870.	Exports of railway iron to British India during four months, from January to April	...	...	...	73,681 tons.
1871.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	21,672 "
1872.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,723 "

Is our Government going to sleep?—Your obedient servant,
T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

CAPITAL OR REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The *Englishman* observes that in State enterprises, as in private undertakings, it is always possible to decrease the apparent expenditure, and to present a clean balance sheet, by putting down current outlay to the capital account. This, too, without any intentional dishonesty, for in great works, such as railways or canals, a large intermediate class of charges come up yearly for additions or improvements, partly of a temporary, partly of a permanent nature. If it becomes a rule to construe such charges from the capital account aspect, a considerable sum may be annually withdrawn from the head of current expenditure without doing violence to the actual facts. Such a practice, however, brings its own punishment, producing a sense of easy-going self-complacency and security which sooner or later prove to be but a Fool's Paradise. It was against the principle which this practice represents that Lord Mayo so sternly set himself in September, 1869. His determination to know the truth, and the whole truth, to face the facts at however great a sacrifice of individual preconceptions, and to make the public aware of the real state of the case, was a stroke of statesmanship which has assuredly brought its reward. The question is complicated by the circumstance that more than one Indian financier has taken the opposite view. We need not enter again into the discussion as to whether posterity should be made to pay for our barracks. But this discussion is only one of a hundred, smaller individually, but of similar character, and shows how much may be said on both sides of the question. Mr. Laing looked at it strongly from the capital account point of view, and held that outlay intended to provide for the political security of the Empire might be legitimately made a part of its permanent debt. Mr. Massey took the same side with such strength as the gods had vouchsafed to him; and the Bombay merchants, in their manifesto to the Secretary of State, suggested a system of terminable annuities, a plan which we ourselves have advocated, and which is supported by public opinion. On the other hand, the home authorities have, with unusual steadiness, maintained and enforced the opposite views of the question. Works of a really permanent character must, so far as their cost of construction is concerned, be provided for by additions to the public debt; but works of an intermediate and half-temporary half-permanent sort have for the past three years been charged to current expenditure. A tendency has now made its appearance to re-open this question. We have so often declared our opinion on the subject that it is needless here to repeat it. But we do trust that whatever is done will be done openly. If the principle of paying from the current revenue for everything not of a purely permanent nature is to continue to be strictly construed, good and well. But if the present stringent construction of it is to be impaired we have a right to know the limitations and safeguards to which the more easy-going system will be subjected. This is precisely one of those practical questions with which the Finance Committee might advantageously deal.

THE UNCOVENANTED EUROPEAN.

The *Madras Times* holds that even if it were true that the only object of the Duke of Argyll's despatch is to prevent the employment of the sons of European officers in the uncovenanted service, it would still regard it as a most mischievous one. It is in the highest degree important for us, if we mean to hold India, that we should continue to maintain that family connection between England and India that did so much for us in the past. Formerly an Indian civilian or military officer looked forward to placing one of his sons in the service, and he consequently regarded India much more as his home than a man does now. He felt that his stake in the land did not end with his own career. This has been pretty well destroyed by the competitive system, and if the Duke has his own way it will be utterly destroyed. Civil and military officers in India will find themselves forbidden to seek a career for their sons in the country where they are themselves compelled to serve, and where all their present interests and associations are. We should say that the history of the world does not supply such another instance of trying to handicap loyalty and good service. We should like to know what nation, save us English, would forbid

those who maintain the national rule in distant lands from establishing their children there in the best way they can. From this point of view, the policy of the India-office appears to us to be equally cruel and impolitic. That officers' sons will continue to enter the uncovenanted service we know very well; but it will be the sons of officers who have taken care to cultivate political and personal connections at home, rather than those who have spent a life of hard work in the East.

Bengal.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

Soon after the appointed hour the *Sir William Peel* landed Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, at his Capital. A considerable crowd of both Natives and Europeans had assembled both at the Chandpal Ghat and along the Esplanade, through which the carriages passed, to obtain a sight of the new Governor-General, who looked none the worse for his long and tedious journey from Bombay. On landing his Lordship was received by Mr. Bernard, Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Sheriff, the Commissioner of Police, and the Officiating Master Attendant, a guard of honour of the 14th Regiment presenting arms; the band of the Regiment played the "National Anthem," and twenty-one guns thundered a royal salute from the ramparts of the Fort. The route was lined by the remainder of H.M.'s 1-14th Regiment, the 8th Native Infantry, a detachment of the 10th Native Infantry, and the 13th Native Infantry, whilst the Calcutta Volunteers in good numbers formed a guard of honour at the foot of the grand staircase. No time was lost in getting into the carriages, and the procession (if three carriages can be dignified by that name) moved off to Government House.

On the arrival of the carriages at Government House, the volunteers, who had assembled in front of the grand staircase, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem.

His Excellency the Viceroy elect was received at the foot of the grand staircase by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Major O. T. Burne and Captain the Hon. J. Napier, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and was escorted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the top of the staircase, where he was received by H.E. Lord Napier of Merchistown, and by him presented to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of Council. His lordship was at once conducted to the Council Chamber, where he was sworn in as Viceroy Governor-General of India, taking the usual oath and the oath of allegiance. A few gentlemen, mostly officials, military and civil, had collected on the top of the grand staircase to assist in the reception of the new Viceroy, who cannot have been much impressed with his reception, which could not be described as enthusiastic. The volunteers turned out well, being, we understand, 300 strong, although it was mail day, when many of them could not possibly be spared.

The new Governor-General is a slightly built man of average height, with a somewhat determined face, firmly compressed lips, intelligent and clear eyes, and a generally shrewd expression. He was very self-possessed under the scrutiny of the eyes which were critically watching his every action, but still seemed glad, as who would not be? when the "business" of the hour was over.—*Englishman*, May 10.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following report on the doings of the Muniore contingent will interest some of our readers :—

"TO THE MAHARAJAH OF MUNIPORE.

"Muniore, April 16.

"My dear Rajah,—On the return of your contingent from the small share assigned to it during the Loshai expedition, I request you will do me the favour to convey to the officers and men my congratulations on their successes.

"I cannot even surmise whether the policy pursued in our frequent intercourse with the Loshais and their chiefs will meet with the approbation of Government, but I am quite sure the Government will not fail to notice approvingly the enduring, subordinate, and moderate spirit which has pervaded all ranks of the contingent.

"Having marched to the southern frontiers of Muniore, a distance of nearly eighty miles from the capital, the force was there encamped for a period of forty days in a close valley, where the nights were bitterly cold, and fogs arose as regularly as sunset and remained until noon the following day. The men consequently suffered a good deal in health, but I heard no repining, and am not aware that a man returned before being permitted to do so.

"The same causes, combined with deficiency of clothing, prostrated most of the coolies upon whom the force depended for the conveyance of its supplies, and produced privations which compelled its temporary retirement.

"A panic spread through the hill population, which rendered it impossible to replace the coolies from that source, and I am aware

how great trouble you had to meet the exigency; but you did so, and when the sick were replaced and supplies replenished, the force resumed its post—a measure which relieved me of much anxiety, and for which therefore I feel personally indebted to you.

“The services of the contingent may be summed up as follows:—

“Our Kookie auxiliaries were the first to come in actual conflict with the enemy. They lost a subadar who was much esteemed both by yourself and by their own race; but it was a consolation to them that the attack, which was within your own territory, was avenged by five of the enemy being killed.

“In January the force sent out escort and food to captive fugitives from Lenkamo villages, and brought into camp 227 men, women, and children. In February it afforded like assistance to 392 captives from Poiboi's northern villages. In the escape of these it may be said to have been directly instrumental; other captives have also from time to time reached the camp, numbering altogether 649 men, women, and children.

“In addition to the above the force has afforded protection to 2,002 refugees from Loshai villages, and 110 refugees from Kamhou's villages, making a total of 2,112 refugees, men, women and children.

“The escape of these poor creatures is, of course, primarily due to the movements of the Cachar column.

“All the above have found an asylum in your territory. Lands have been allotted to them, and arrangements made for providing them with food until they raise crops for themselves. The interest you have evinced in them has been most gratifying to me, and I trust that under your fostering care they will soon perceive the advantages of a more civilised life, and prove a valuable medium in our future intercourse with the Loshais. The excellent position of ‘Seebou,’ taken up for the contingent by your officers, with my concurrence, had all the strategic advantages we anticipated. While there the force held Kamhou's tribe in complete restraint. It compelled the Loshais to so divide their force, in order to watch its movements, that on the 25th of January, when Brigadier-General Bouchier's column was attacked by Poiboi's clan, at least half that chief's force, with his principal leader, Damboom, and nine subordinate leaders, was in front of our camp—a diversion, to my mind, of great importance, in so far that it saved the British force from much greater loss.

“The day after the final retirement of the contingent from Seebou it had the good fortune to intercept a force of Kamhou's, carrying off to their hills 962 of the inhabitants of Loshai villages, which they had completely devastated. This force had crossed the frontier in the interval of the first retirement, and was not aware of the return of the contingent, hence its surprise. A brief struggle ensued, in which the three chiefs and fifty-three of their followers were made prisoners, and fifty-four muskets taken; four of your force being wounded. The Loshai captives were all released, and their property restored to them. By this feat Kamhou's power has received a shock from which it will not readily recover, but not before it was required. For years past he had merely simulated friendship, while playing a fast and loose game, one of alternate pretended submission, raid upon your distant villages, and repudiation of participation or responsibility.

“Not long ago the Burmah authorities complained of the ravages committed by his dependents upon the village of Beetop, in the Kubban valley. About the same time his tribe committed a raid upon the village of Lengsole, in your territory, on which occasion one man was killed and seven were carried into captivity; and as recently as the 15th December last they committed a raid upon three other of your villages, killed four women and seven men, and carried sixty-seven into captivity; making a total of seventy-four of your subjects still held in captivity by Kamhou.”

“All doubts as to the criminality of this tribe have been set at rest by the recent escape of one Kosa Sunnaputter, who was brought face to face with the chief ‘Kokatung,’ and accused him, and his non-denial.

“The amount of good this success has done for the future peace of the country cannot be over-estimated. It has checked a career of devastation upon the neighbouring tribes which, in all probability, would have terminated in the complete absorption of the Loshais and the occupation of their country by a powerful and ruthless tribe, who would have preyed upon our outlying gardens as the former have done, and given us all our work over again.

“I can only say I feel great pleasure and satisfaction in having been associated in an act so replete of mercy to our fallen and contrite enemies, who, I have every reason to believe, will now prove peaceful and friendly neighbours.

“In addition to the 54 muskets taken from Kamhou's force, the captives and refugees have brought with them 171, making a total of 225 extracted from the hands of the raiding tribes.

“Your commander, Major Sevalier Chamber, and his second in command, Major Tungal, have kept their men well in hand, and have shown much judgment and consideration in their intercourse with the Loshais, and deserve my best thanks. Gokool (interpreter) has also been most useful to me, and deserves commendation.—Believe me, your sincere friend,

“W. F. NUTHALL, Major-General, Officiating Political Agent, Manipore.”

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BAYLEY.—We regret to hear that Mr. E. C. Bayley, the Home Secretary, met with a serious accident on Friday. He was out riding, and his horse falling, he broke his arm badly.

THE CHOLERA IN PURTABURH.—The following is the very dismal cholera account of the Purtaburh district up to the end of last month:—Total attacked, 6,694, of whom 4,574 died. In the last week, from 24th to 30th April inclusive, the number attacked was 1,327, and of deaths 944.—*Pioneer*.

DEATH OF GENERAL BUTLER.—Lieut.-General J. Butler, Bengal Infantry, died at Simla on the 30th ult., entered the service as ensign on the 12th January, 1821. He served in the Punjab, 1848-49, with the force under Brigadier Wheeler, and was present at the assault of the height of Dullah. The cause of death was general debility.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE.—We understand that the compositors of the Central Government Press have been on strike for the past three days. The cause of this is said to be the attempt to introduce piece-work, instead of payment by monthly salary. We understand that with some difficulty the last *Government of India Gazette* was produced. A strike in Calcutta—and that too in a Government office,—is certainly curious.—*Indian Daily News*, May 10.

LORD NAPIER.—Lord Napier (says the *Indian Church Gazette*) will leave Calcutta in the *Sumatra* on Tuesday next. If his short tenure of office has offered no opportunity for display of statesmanship, there have been no faults of taste, no lack of kindness and liberality upon which unfriendly criticism could fasten. Lady Napier's kind offices to the sick in our hospitals have been unremitting; and during her short stay we believe she has made herself acquainted with almost every philanthropic work in Calcutta.

FINANCE.—The scion of the House of Baring has not arrived in India one week too soon if he is to manifest any of that practical skill in financial management for which his immediate ancestors were reputed. Sir Richard Temple's lunatic treatment of the monetary interests of the country is just now in full swing. On Tuesday £300,000 more of bills on England were bought at Calcutta through the Bengal Bank. The legality of these transactions is very doubtful according to the provisions of the Bank's charter; but that is a matter of secondary moment compared with the dire injury which will be inflicted on the mercantile affairs of the country by persistence in the Finance Minister's present course. This thirty lakhs now announced makes about £750,000 purchased, in one shape or other, for remittance on Government account during the last three weeks. If his Excellency Lord Northbrook could delay his departure from Calcutta for a week, in order to master this abnormal money dealing, and devise some measures for alleviating the mischief now brewing by Sir Richard, he would do much to give the country confidence in his quality.—*Times of India*, May 13.

LORD NAPIER AND MAJOR BURNE.—The P. and O. steamer that yesterday morning broke ground at Garden Reach bore away from our midst the late Viceroy, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, and Major O. T. Burne, Earl Mayo's private secretary. It is unnecessary for us to say that the departure of these gentlemen is not unattended to the community of this city with feelings of sincere regret. During the time that Lord Napier has held the high and responsible office which the melancholy event at Port Blair called him to assume he has exhibited not only the higher qualities of the statesman, but a delicacy of feeling, a courtesy and discrimination, having regard to the exigencies of his position, that beget confidence and command the respect of intelligent men. The departure of Major Burne, we, in common with others, regard with sincere regret. We would carefully guard against overlaying these few valedictory remarks with anything that might savor of unnecessary praise or presumptuous laudation. Yet we are bound to add that in no case have the varied and rare qualifications that go to make up an efficient private secretary been so brilliantly reflected as in Major Burne. To all the essentials of a man of tact and business he unites the instinct, and courtesy of the true gentleman. To every one, high or low, with whom he came in contact, he was uniformly polite, uniformly patient, always sincere. May both he and Lord Napier have a safe and pleasant voyage home, and to both we sincerely but heartily wish a God speed.—*Indian Daily News*, May 10th.

SIR W. MUIR ON EDUCATION.—At the opening of the Allahabad Zillah School, Sir W. Muir addressed the assembly in Urdu, encouraging the scholars to redoubled industry and exertion, and adding some earnest remarks on female education as affording the only prospect of real social progress and enlightenment. He praised the Baboos settled in Allahabad, who brought with them from Bengal the habits so happily there introduced of teaching their girls. But in respect of the community in the North-West, he confessed with sorrow and concern that he saw little sign of progress. He had often enforced upon them the necessity of educating their daughters and their wives; the Government was ready to assist, but it could only aid the efforts made by themselves—it could not force its school upon them. And yet, without female education, the ignorance and darkness now overshadowing the land would never be removed, nor would satisfactory and steady advance

be made in the enlightenment of the nation and in its social progress. Without female education the result would be fitful and temporary, and fail altogether of the national regeneration, after which they should all be striving. He might liken attempts at education which left out the female sex to the mountain water-course that came down with a foaming and turbid torrent for a few hours or days, leaving here and there pools of water, green spots, or clumps of trees, but all else sand and rocks and stones,—a hopeless wilderness; whereas the results to be expected from the simultaneous instruction of the female sex would resemble rather the perennial stream, whose source, derived from the snowy range, yields a full and unfailing flow of water, clear and cold, spreads in its course verdure and fertility, life and refreshment all around.—*Pioneer*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops appear in Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—Except in the plains of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the fortnight seems to have been one of variable weather, with light rains in most regions. In Madras more rain is wanted, though prices are steady and the general condition of the Presidency is described as "not unpromising." In Sind prices are steady; in Guzerat, Khandeish, and Nassick, they have slightly risen; in the Deccan a slight fall is perceptible. In Bengal the winter harvest has been got in, and is, on the whole, a good one; ploughing for the kharif crops is very generally going on. For this more rain would be acceptable. Behar indigo is said to be "excellent," but in Jessore that crop is "not looking well." In Assam tea prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces the rabi harvest may be said to be completed. A full analysis of the yield will be found in the body of the report. From this it appears that the hopes entertained even so late as a fortnight ago have not been realised, and that the harvest has turned out below the average. The Oudh harvest is over. The yield was reported last fortnight "generally very good." In the Punjab the harvest has commenced and promises to be an average one. Things are unchanged in the Central Provinces. In the Berars there has been rain, which has been felt as a relief, and ploughing has commenced. But the want of water is still a danger. Rain is much wanted in Mysore and Coorg; but agricultural operations appear to be going on notwithstanding. In Central India the harvest has been, on the whole, good.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 3. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Singapore; Kemaria, Bertin, Bourbon.—4. Undaunted, Dinsmore, Rio; City of Delhi, Gordon, London; Artist, Sergeant, Liverpool; Marmion, Burgess, Liverpool; Evangeline, Sterling, Liverpool; Roslin Castle, Pentold, London; Alsace et Lorraine, Boudon, Cadix.—5. Lord Canning, Bentley, London; Eriminta, France, Liverpool; Rozelle, Heggum, port not mentioned; Shand, Routledge, Mauritius; Louise, Ruband, Bourbon.—6. Seaforth, Woodward, Bombay.—7. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Abdool Kadir, Langa; City of Bombay, Adair, Glasgow.—8. Hindostan, Renauleaud, port not mentioned; str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez; Royal Alice, Hughes, London; Tethys, Evans, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 3. Duncairn.—4. Rinaldo, Hooghly.—6. Ophir.—7. Strs. Mahratta, Madras, and Embelhope.—8. Str. Sumatra.—9. str. Glenartney; River Nith.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. J. W. McPhail, Mr. L. P. Goodwin, Mr. H. Ryper, Mr. J. Reilli.
Per str. Madras.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Rev. M. C. Proby, Mr. Poynton.

Per str. Sumatra.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. Don, Mr. R. Kelly Maitland, Mr. J. Green, Mrs. Mason, Rev. Mr. Dall, Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, C.S., Capt. Woolridge, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and child. For GALLA.—Mr. C. C. Colley. For SUKZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Payne, and Capt. Rogers. For MALTA.—Lord and Lady Napier, Hon. Capt. Napier. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Goodricke, Major Burne, Mr. B. K. Revett, Mr. J. Hey, Mr. T. D. Beighton, Mr. P. H. Adlard. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. M. Barry, jun., Mr. Mrs., and Miss Blechynden, Mrs. Cranstoun and child, Mrs. Don and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. R. Young, Mr. J. Wilson, Capt. Grimes, Mrs. and Miss Chuckerbutty and four children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 9, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Ba. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	102 0 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	102 0 to 102 2
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	113 0 to 113 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104	105 0 to 105 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10½d.	
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	90 to —
Assam Tea Company	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal	1000	1640 to 1645
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	60	123 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	107 to 110

Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250 to 160 to 162
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100 to 96 to 37
East Indian Railway Company	...	220 or 218 to 252½ to —
East India Tea Company	...	100 to 62 to 61
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	220 or 218 to 240 to 241
Equitable Coal Company	...	250 to 75 to 80
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250 to 160 to 162
Howrah Docking Company	...	500 to 180 to 170
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000 to 380 to 365
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company	...	500 to 600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	212½ to 100 to 102
Oriental Gas Company	...	10 to 76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	...	1300 to 380 to 385
Parjab Bank	...	100 to 96 to 87
Simla Bank	...	500 to 570 to 575
Tinoot Indigo	...	200 to 83 to 90
Union Steam Tng Company	...	250 to — to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	210 to 21 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	23 5 0 to 20 0 0	22 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	2 16 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 9.—The Import trade is dull, and demand does not revive in the Cotton Piece Goods market to the extent looked for. The directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in their charges for money at last date of advances.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 9.—Jute: There has been but little business doing; fine qualities scarce, but prices are unaltered. Saltpetre: A fair business has been done, and prices remain the same. Rice: Prices of the best Setta are slightly lower, and we now quote this description at 3-10 to 3-11. Linseed: Several contracts for forward delivery have been entered into at an advance. Raw Silk: Owing to the small supplies on hand, and as the March bund will be very small, business continues dull. Corahs: The market still continues firm, and a sale of 2,000 pieces of P. L. C. mark is reported at 174 per corgo.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, May 9.—EXCHANGE: There is no improvement to report in business in any branch, nor is this usually the season at which any marked changes do occur.

Madras.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, May 4, describing the scene, writes:—

At eleven I retired to rest. I have an indistinct recollection of a gradually increasing commotion till about 3.30 this morning, when my front door was blown suddenly in, split in two, with all the bolts broken. Everything breakable in my bedroom was at once broken, and the whole house filled with sand storm (mixed with sea-spray), which rushed in through the opening. Up till six or seven A.M. all I and more than half-a-dozen servants could do was to keep the doors, which looked seawards, of my residence from being blown in. About 8 o'clock again a door was blown clean in, and all the furniture in the room upon which it opened was scattered about, and pretty nearly 100 rupees' worth of damage done. About 9 o'clock a tree was blown half down, and a large bough hurled against the roof of one of my godowns.

So much for myself. After partaking of a hasty breakfast—half sand, by the way—I started off to see the town. Everywhere heaps of leaves and twigs, broken boughs, and up-rooted trees, choked up the roads. I heard from a credible authority two men were lying dead on a road near the beach, from effects of injuries probably caused by falling trees. Everywhere I noticed the greatest consternation amongst the natives. Some of them, to whom I spoke, said that this was the greatest "Pusa" (i.e., hurricane) which had ever visited Madras. As I drove through one street my horse was flung down by the violence of the wind, and my carriage sent up against a wall. Shortly after this I visited the houses of several gentlemen at St. Thome. The pandal of the house of one was blown down. He told me he had tried with a brougham and a pair of strong Australian horses to get into town, but had been kept back by the sheer force of the wind. At the house of another I saw a palm fallen clean across the drive in front of his house. This gentleman had striven, with two others, to walk into town, but found the way almost impassable because of the shower of hurling sand; whilst policemen met him and his party and told them trees were falling on the road they were going, and advised them not to proceed. Leaving St. Thome, I had actually to go through Luz to reach town. All along every road and street trees and boughs of trees were lying. Here a roof had been caved in by a falling branch. I passed plantain-gardens, three-fourths of the trees in which had been levelled. Palms, neems, and portias, of the principal trees, especially suffered. Of all trees, I noticed that the broad leaved portia had been made the greatest victim to the ravages of the wind. Pandals of houses were lying in fragments along the streets through which I passed. At one time I passed a house, outside of which lay an inverted hack-carriage with every spring gone. At another place I saw an unfortunate jutka. It had evidently been shot into a door. A corner of the little conveyance had gone clean through a pretty stout panel. In the market streets the temporary pandals, and even tiled temporary roofs, were knocked about in all directions. In one place I saw a few houses entirely dismantled, and the roads everywhere I drove were mere running streams. Such was the scenes I witnessed with my own eyes along the streets this morning.

THE SCENE AT THE REACH.

About half-past two I drove down to the sea beach to witness for myself the fearful sights of shipwreck. I shall try as simply and as plainly as I can to depict in words the prospect which met my eyes as the sea met my view. All along the beach were vessels of all sizes and in all positions. Some were partially, and some wholly, dismasted. There they lay, scarcely moving, in the surf. The fearful breakers sprang up in foam, and well nigh overwhelmed them every moment. And here and there could be seen the survivors on board, clinging to the wave-washed sterns of the unfortunate vessels. Wave after wave swept over them, yet they clung on, in desperate hope of life. A dense crowd of Europeans and natives lined the beach. Amongst the Europeans I saw the fair anxious faces of several ladies. First of all I turned my steps to the pier. Ah, what a sight! A great gap in the centre told where a native vessel had passed clear through, and left a chasm which only lacs of rupees can ever hope to bridge over. On the Royapooram side of the pier were numerous small vessels aground, around which the white surf flashed angrily. One vessel had come up quite close to the pier, and lay so closely and evenly alongside, that one could have half supposed it was there for the purpose of lading cargo. A little beyond, however, lay another vessel high and dry, at right angles to the fiercely beating waves. All around the foam was blotched by black pieces of wreck—spars, masts, chests, bales—rolling, tossing, and dashing one against the other.

I now went on a little further to see the scene on the shore opposite to the *Hotspur*. Further particulars of what occurred here will doubtlessly be known to-morrow. The sight which presented itself to me was a marvellously affecting one. Hundreds of Europeans (I believe the Governor and the leading men of Madras were amongst them) will ever remember these few hours on the beach. To the north was a large iron vessel imbedded close to the sea-line, with no one on board. Next to it, just as close to shore, was another but smaller vessel. Southward of this latter, fifty yards distant, was another vessel, also very near to the beach, and connected therewith by a hawser. Between these two latter, several hundred yards out to sea, was the skeleton of the *Hotspur*. Yes, there she was, that noble ship on which perhaps some of my readers may have been passengers in days of yore,—there she was, all her midships staved in, her masts gone, her bow just protruding over the waves sufficiently to cast up wild spurts of sudden spray, and what remained of her good crew clustering on the stern, and every minute overswept by huge rollers. Just as I reached the scene a successful rocket carried a line to the vessel. They had been firing all day, and only now, 3 P.M. at the earliest, had a rocket been fired straight. The party had their heart in the work. They were eager to fire straight. There were their fellow creatures dying before them, in the merciless sea, and you could see by the eyes of those who directed the rockets they were only too eager to fire direct to the object aimed at. But the truth must be confessed. They had either no practice, or their rockets were very unreliable ones. The firing was most utterly wide of the mark in the majority of instances. As I reached the scene, a wild hurrah broke forth. Even the natives joined in it. It was a keen electric peal of gladness, which was echoed over the boiling waves from the wreck in the offing. Shortly afterwards a sailor attempted to come to land by the rope thus flung to the shipwrecked crew. Again a wild hurrah breaks forth, as he is pulled in. "He is safe!" "No he has sunk!" "Look! a wave has overwhelmed him fathoms deep!" "He is drowned!" "No look—he rises!"—and the cheers ring and re-double as the man reaches, by a great effort, the cross hawser, which is attached to one of the ships near the beach, and laboriously climbs into the vessel, and from thence gets to shore. Scores of gentlemen press round the poor fellow, who staggers, with bloodshot eyes and smiling face, on the *terra firma*. I heard him say, in answer to the important query, "What do they want on board?"—"They want a basket if you can send one." Alas none was obtainable. He had been the bearer of a line from the shipwrecked crew, but it had been torn from him, whilst he was buffeting with the furious surf.

Now came a pause, and thereafter I witnessed one of the most daring deeds ever done. Who is the man who performed that wonderful deed? He ought to have the Victoria Cross! I am certain half of those who witnessed the brave deed would have liked to have struck up a life-long friendship with that noble sailor. He tried to carry a line out to the sinking crew of the *Hotspur*. Amid the frantic cheers of those who saw him, he trusted himself to that single long rope which was now tightened a dozen yards above the fierce billows, and now sank as low beneath them. He reached half way. We could see the poor fellow's efforts wax feeble and feeble. Higher and higher the foamy waves hurled themselves over his head. He was a hundred yards from land, and between him and land were not only raging waves, but great pieces of splintered masts and wrecks. Death was before, death behind. Down broke, high over his head, another terrible wave. He loosed his hold. We saw a black head on the foam drifting towards the wreck of a vessel to the north. For five minutes he was lost. "Is it not a shocking sight?" "Poor man, he died a noble death"—such were the exclamations in the mouths of all. All gave up hopes of him—when lo! a lifeless body in the surf amongst the logs of wood, bales, and other debris of the wrecks. Half a dozen men sprang

recklessly into the water. They bear him up insensible into the crowd on the beach. He is alive say some, and others erroneously shake their heads. At length the poor fellow raises his head a little and articulates, just loud enough to be heard by a popular Madras surgeon who has rushed forward to assist him—"I have saved them, have I not?" Brave man, it was his second life, as it were, and he uttered the thought which was lost on his mind as his enfeebled hands let go the rope, and he dropped into the sea. Mr. Editor, can you, or any of your readers tell the world the name of this thrice-gallant English sailor?

I saw another marvellous instance of English calm unflinching pluck. A man was trying to pass to land along the hawser from the *Hotspur* carrying a line to save his fellows. Wave after wave dashed him hither and thither. When he found he could hold on no longer, he held the hawser rope with one hand and with his other calmly took off his trousers, and leapt into the waves. The chances he knew of his safety were two to one against him, but he kept his head cool, and did the best he could for himself at that trying hour. And He who helped them who help themselves saved him.

THE GREAT FLOOD AT VELLORE.

VELLORE, May 5.—From a few obliging residents at the place I was able to learn that last Monday and Tuesday were cloudy days. Wednesday morning was dark and heavy, and towards the afternoon rain set in and continued to pour the whole of that night, and the state of things was not changed next morning. At about eleven o'clock on the forenoon of Thursday a very heavy downpour came on. It rained so hard that one was hardly able to see any object at the shortest distance. It was blowing from the north-east, and by two o'clock there was a regular hurricane. The wind howled and raged most furiously, and the rain fell in frightful torrents. Suddenly, at a little before four o'clock, there was a fall, and the wind, that even before seemed not at times to blow from the N.E., veered to the South. After this there was a great cry raised by thousands of voices who felt themselves in danger by the coming down suddenly upon them of a great body of water, which swept everything before it. All Vellore was soon under water, and hundreds of lives were lost, and thousands were ruined. The rush of water was caused by the breaking of some tanks that are situated about two and a half miles from Vellore. These tanks are said to be the Veerabuchee-agraharum, the Ootary, the Theroobady, and the Allapuram. It is believed that the waters of the Veerabuchee-agraharum and the Ootary coming down with united force and being joined by the broad streams of water that flowed down the hills with which Vellore abounds caused the great destruction that attended the floods. The portions of the town that suffered most by the mighty rush of waters were the part of Vellore occupied by the lines of the native regiments and the Cusbah, which contained about eight or nine hundred houses, in each of which there were five souls on an average. The Officers' lines and the houses of the European residents only suffered so far that the walls of the compound were breached, and the water had got into some of the houses and had damaged the property in them. The native population were observed to be in great danger when the floods set in, and as soon as assistance could be rendered it was afforded, all the officials and military officers turning out and doing their utmost to save life and property. Colonel Robson, the Officer Commanding the 28th Regiment M.N.I., Captain Godfrey, the Adjutant of the corps, and Dr. Fox and other officers of the corps, and Major Mayne, Mr. White-side, the Collector, Captain Macleod, Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Price, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Bourke, the Inspector of Police, were out, and behaved very heroically during the floods. In the lines of the native regiments the 28th Regiment suffered slightly. But the houses of the drummers of this corps were carried away. The families of native corps stationed at the place suffered very much indeed, particularly the families of the 14th Regiment. The Havildar of this corps has reported that most of the women have perished. A noteworthy circumstance in connection with the loss of the women is, that most of the women who have perished were Go-sha women, women who are kept in a state of confinement always. The floods extended from the central gaol, about two and a-half miles from Vellore, up to the houses of the European residents. During the floods the water in some parts of the Cusbah was as much as eight feet, and even in some of the houses of the European residents there were more than four feet of water.

I have hitherto stated what I have heard with regard to the floods. I shall next proceed to describe what I saw.

THE CUSBAH.

This village has suffered the most. If it had been a village it certainly did not look like one when I saw it. What I beheld was a plain here, a plain there, a few tumbled-down houses in another direction, and a mosque standing a little way off. This was what was to be seen of a village that only a few days ago contained about 700 or 800 houses, each house being on an average occupied by five persons. The spectacle was sad to behold, but the tale of the manner in which the hundreds of lives were lost was still sadder when heard. The inhabitants of the village were struck with consternation when the waters came down upon them with mighty force. Some of the people ran to the houses of the European

residents and were saved; but of those who remained in their own houses none escaped. It is related that in one of these houses there were assembled about 150 persons. The house was that of a pensioned havildar. Of the large number assembled in the house a great many were women of the 14th Regiment who had taken refuge there. Of these 150 souls all perished save the pensioned havildar, who alone remained to tell the mournful tale.

THE LINES OF THE NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Next to the Cusbah were the lines of the native regiments with regard to the damages sustained. The houses of the families of native corps were mostly swept away, and those that remained were deserted. The lines of the 28th Regiment had not suffered to so great an extent. But such of the houses as had been touched were completely destroyed, and the occupants had lost their all.

THE EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

The houses of the European residents, including the officers of the native regiments, were not injured, though the water entered some of them; but the wall of every compound was breached.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

Perhaps a resident of the town might be able to say what Vellore was like. But, as I saw it, a very large portion of it could only be described as a heap of ruins. The Fort is intact, and the houses of the European residents remain as they were. But in the native parts of the town it is hard to believe that the grounds which are now empty had but recently houses standing upon them. The sweep of the waters has been so clean as to leave no trace of houses behind.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

It is yet not known what the loss of life is, but it is immense. On a rough calculation it is considered that it might be safely said that between 500 and 600 persons have died by the great disaster. While the loss of life is immense, the loss of property is equally so.

Those who were rescued from a dreadful death, or who were fortunate enough to escape from the same through their own exertions, have been for the present sent to the mahal in the Fort, where their wants are attended to. It would appear that upwards of 3,000 people have been rendered houseless.

The waters subsided on Friday, and as soon as they were able to do so the police with the assistance of the military set about to search for the bodies of the dead. Two hundred and fifty convicts were procured from the central jail, and, under the guard of a company of sepoy of the 28th regiment, were made to dig up the ruins for dead bodies. On Friday 169 bodies were found, on Saturday 38, and to-day about 20 bodies. The search is being continued. The police are being reinforced from all directions. A batch of fifty constables arrived this morning from Salem. Another batch of fifty constables, under the charge of a European constable, came in this evening from Coimbatore, and a third batch is expected to-morrow morning. The bodies that have been removed are being buried behind the Cusbah and the fort. I have heard that the sappers and miners from Bangalore will be sent down to Vellore to remove the debris.

Major Drever, the Acting Inspector General of Police, was at Vellore yesterday, and sanitary precautions are to be adopted to prevent the breaking out of any epidemic.—*Madras Times*, May 6.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—LOSS OF NEARLY 1,000 LIVES.

VELLORE, May 5, *Evening*.—The disaster at Vellore is far more serious than was at first supposed. The results of the flood, so far as they can be at present ascertained, may be summed up as follows: about 12,000 people are houseless, or have lost their habitations; from 3,000 to 4,000 of these are absolutely destitute, being dependent, at all events for the present, on public support; about 1,000 people, it is now estimated, have perished, and the destruction of property has been very great. Indeed, it is wholly impossible as yet to give anything like a reliable estimate of the pecuniary loss occasioned by the flood.

Miscellaneous.

AN ACCIDENT AT TRICHY.—A visitor from this station tells us that Mr. Webster, Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, had a very narrow escape last Friday week. His carriage, drawn by rather a skittish mare, was about to enter the cutcherry compound, when the animal took fright, and dashing through the gates careered with its burden all over the enclosure, and succeeded in damaging the carriage very considerably, and inflicting a broken arm upon the coachman. Mr. Webster, we are glad to hear, escaped unhurt.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 11.

THE 19TH N.I. AT TRICHINOPOLY.—We learn from Trichinopoly that the 19th Regiment N.I. arrived at the station by the midday train from Negapatam on Friday, May 4. The steamer which brought the regiment from Singapore was unable to land them for a day or two, owing to the stormy weather we have been having along the coast. The 19th N.I. are located in tents in the neighbourhood of the 38th N.I. lines, as no huts are available for them. *On dit* that the 38th and 26th Regiments are to attend the camp of exercise at Bangalore when that great event comes off.

LEAD IN HYDRABAD.—We learn that in a nullah sixty miles west of Eldabad, in the Nizam's territory, Mr. Fredden has picked up one specimen of lead ore and one of antimony. The discoverer is of opinion that the institution of a proper search in the Hills will be rewarded with success, and that the lead ore contains a percentage of silver and will be a valuable article of commerce. If Mr. Fredden had not been obliged to leave Bombay for England on medical certificate he would undoubtedly have helped in substantiating the report he sent in regarding the two specimens he discovered. Mr. Hardy Johnstone, C.E., who has rendered the working of the coal-fields such a success, is now doing his utmost to further this last discovery.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE LATE CYCLONE.—On Sunday evening last the British ships *Prince Rupert* and *Her Majesty*, which arrived in our roads from Aden, brought intelligence, the former that she picked up two dismasted vessels (native craft) and towed them into the roads, and saw two others, Madras Lighthouse bearing N.N.W. 110 miles; the latter that she saw three vessels, names unknown, dismasted east of port. The shipwrecked sailors obtained their discharge certificates from the master attendant yesterday. The *Viceroy* is to take eight of the distressed men instead of seven. The men proceeding by her are second mates, stewards, and cooks, for whom employment is hard to be got in Madras. The eight who lost their lives in the wreck of the *Ardbeg* consisted of John Hobson, commander; Frederick Hunt, able seaman; Jackson, chief mate; William Basters, steward; Henry Redcliff, able seaman; W. Mills, able seaman; John Faulkner, able seaman; and G. Knight, able seaman; the bodies of only the two former having been recovered. One of the dhonies which was wrecked on the northern side of the pier was towed into the sea yesterday morning by three masula boats and with the assistance of a large number of masula boatmen, who had been hard at work with the wreck for three days. Endeavours are also being made to tow another dhony into the sea, and there seems to be every hope of success.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 11.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 3.—Str. Mongolia, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. T. Hole, and Major G. W. Stephens. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Jenkins, two daughters, child, and infant. From Brindisi.—For Madras.—Mr. Arathoon. For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Tuson. From Aden.—For Madras.—Mr. F. Gunler. Per str. Viceroy.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mrs. Payne and five children, Mrs. Wicks and four children, Mrs. Trye and two children, Mrs. Weblich and two children, Mrs. McRae and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Forlong and child, Mr. R. Savi, Mr. E. Savi, Mrs. Slustre and child, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mallett and child, Miss Jabo, Col. Turnbull, Mr. Shair, Mr. and Mrs. Wheat and child, Mr. E. J. Pudding, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Mr. B. Pudding, Mr. J. Bilderbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Budding, Mr. Burnett, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Ryles and two children, Mr. Stewart and two children, and Capt. Stadden.

DEPARTURES.

May 6. Str. Viceroy, —, London; str. Asia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—No passengers booked at present. Per str. Viceroy.—From Madras.—For London.—Mrs. Whistler and two Misses Whistler, Mrs. Reade and two Misses Reade, two Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Montgomerie and three children, Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Capron, two Misses Capron, Mrs. Penfield and infant, Miss R. A. Smith, Mrs. Housman, Mrs. Madden and infant, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. and Miss Salmon, Mrs. Leggatt and four children, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Gib and three children, Mrs. G. Briggs and three children, Gen. J. Whistler, Col. A. C. Pears, Col. T. Greenaway, Col. G. Harkness, Major H. Montgomerie, Mr. J. Peterkin, m.d., Mr. C. W. Reade, Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Mr. W. Garratt, Rev. O. Rheinus, Rev. W. B. Capron, Mr. Penfield, two Masters Howland, Mr. J. Herrick, two Masters Whistler, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Egan, Mrs. J. Gough and three children, and Mr. G. L. Ward.

Bombay.

THE DESSA TRAGEDY—MISIMPRESSIONS CORRECTED.

That Butler had deliberately planned the death of Captain Laurie there is not now the slightest doubt. He left his barrack room the previous evening with his rifle and ammunition, and it is stated that about 9 o'clock he went to Captain Laurie's house and asked to see him. The servants told him that their master was not at home, which was the case, and the man left. He must have then concealed himself in the hedge which surrounded the compound, and remained there the whole night; at any rate there were traces which went to show that he must have passed some hours there.

Some have suggested that he might have been under the influence of liquor, but for this there does not appear to be the slightest foundation, and even had he been so when he left the barracks the hours he passed in the cool night air must have entirely sobered him before morning. That he was mad is also an idea scouted by all who knew him. The only motive that has been discovered for these hideous murders is that Butler was marked for extra drill by the Adjutant, and that Captain Laurie, his company officer, refused to interfere on his behalf. The character given him by his comrades is, that he was a man of a sullen, revengeful, cowardly disposition, a man who scarcely spoke to, or was spoken to by, anyone.

The murder of Lieutenant Munro must have been an after-thought of the assassin's, which entered his head on seeing his unfortunate victim approaching. That he may have had a desire for his life also is very likely, but it is impossible that he could have laid any plans by which he could ensure the death of both at one and almost the same time. The ruffian ruthlessly seized the opportunity which fate or chance threw in his way.

It has been stated that these murders were caused by the two officers in question being over-strict in the execution of their duties, but such a report may at once be contradicted. Those who knew the late Captain Lawrie will one and all say that he was anything but a disciplinarian, and if Lieutenant Munro was more severe in the performance of his duties, he was certainly not more so than his position as Adjutant demanded. In short, all can testify to the fact that no two officers ever had the interests of their regiment more thoroughly at heart, or tried to do more both for officers and men. Both were officers and gentlemen in every sense of the word.

It has also been stated that Butler was no worse than the rest of the soldiers, and that he committed these horrible crimes with the approval of his comrades. Nothing could be more untrue. Doubtless in the ranks of the 108th there have been and may still be some men of bad character; but in this case it is only fair to say that all ranks join in hearty execration of the man who has thus deprived them of two friends whom it will be hard to replace.

To an outsider it may appear strange that a soldier should be able deliberately to shoot two of his officers and then to commit suicide, firing in all some ten or twelve shots, without interference of any kind; but to those who know the spot where the occurrence took place, and all the minor details of the case, it is not so strange as it may appear. The murderer had everything in his favour, he had a breech-loading rifle, with several rounds of ammunition, it was scarcely daylight, the regiment was falling in for parade, and the band was playing not a great way from the scene of these fearful tragedies, thus preventing the shots being heard at any great distance. Thus so little was known of what was going on that several officers went to parade, and were in ignorance of what had happened till the regiment was dismissed.

That the man may have had some other reasons for the committal of these murders, besides the one of being marked for drill, is possible, but up till now they remain undiscovered, notwithstanding all investigation. Think and consider over the matter as one will, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is, that the Almighty, for some unknown but doubtless all-wise reasons of His own, has seen fit to allow a villain to perpetrate two of the most diabolical murders that have ever blotted the pages of the history of the Army.—*Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.—The men-of-war composing the Flying Squadron, which has been an object of considerable interest during the past fortnight, left Bombay harbour on the 6th inst., at about four o'clock P.M. The *Cadmus*, one of the Squadron, left for the China Station at eleven yesterday morning. It is supposed that she goes there on a three years' commission. As she steamed round the other vessels of the squadron, their yard-arms were manned and the crews of each in turn saluted her with ringing cheers. The remaining ships, the *Narcissus*, *Inconstant*, *Immortalite*, *Volage*, and *Topaz* were under steam shortly after noon, as it was expected that sailing orders would have been given at that time, but it was not until just before four o'clock that they cast off their moorings and got under way. The *Narcissus* led the van, followed by the others in the following order:—*Inconstant*, *Immortalite*, *Topaz*, and *Volage*. After describing a circle round the flagship (the *Glasgow*) the whole squadron steamed out to sea in the foregoing order. Rear-Admiral Cumming accompanied them as far as the outer lightship, and then returned in the *Glasgow's* steam launch. The squadron left for Mauritius, from whence they will proceed to the Cape, where the new Admiral (Admiral Campbell) will join, and further sailing orders will be received. A number of spectators were assembled on the Apollo Bunder to see the "big" ships take their departure. The view of the vessels as they passed the outer lightship in a line was an extremely pretty one. The officers and men of the squadron may congratulate themselves on the good impression they have left behind them.—*Times of India*, May 13.

DEPARTURE OF SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald embarked last Monday afternoon at the Apollo Bunder, in the presence of a number of spectators of all classes. The road leading to the place of embarkation was lined on either side by a detachment of the 11th N.I., and a guard of honour of the 21st N.I. was drawn up at the Pier-head. His Excellency was expected to arrive at the Bunder at about 5 P.M., and long before that hour numbers of ladies and gentlemen and natives of every class had assembled to bid farewell to our departing Governor. At the stairs where his Excellency was to embark the crowd was very dense, and our guardians of the peace had a somewhat arduous duty to perform in keeping it in order, for all were anxious to have a last look at the "Governor Sahib," and, as it afterwards turned out, to give him a parting cheer. Shortly before six o'clock his Excellency, accompanied by Sir Philip Wodehouse and attended by a numerous body guard, drove

on to the Bunder. Sir Seymour took leave of many friends on the Bunder, and some little time was occupied in hand-shaking and farewells. The spectators pressed forward and almost turned the party in. A passage to the stairs was soon cleared, and his Excellency, accompanied by several members of his family, embarked on board the boat of the Superintendent of Marine. As soon as the boat was clear of the Bunder and the salute commenced to boom forth, the spectators on the Bunder gave vent to their feelings in loud and prolonged cheers, which Sir Seymour acknowledged, bowing repeatedly. The boat rowed direct to the P. and O. Company's mail steamer *Pekin*, by which vessel our late Governor left these shores.—*Times of India*, May 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Bussorah; str. Burmah, Sharp, Calcutta; T. E. Lemon, Snook, Liverpool; Daniel Rankin, McNabb, Newcastle; Quora, Murphy, Liverpool.—7. St. Fillans, Nelson, Liverpool; Annie Baker, Rangoon; str. Surrey, Reed, Calcutta; str. Oscar, Higgins, London; Celestial Empire, Hicks, Newcastle.—8. Str. Mirzapore, Parish, Suez.—9. Str. Parene, Hellever, Liverpool.—10. Str. St. George, Harwood, Calcutta; str. Tanjore, Johnson, Hong Kong; Waterloo, Holland, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From BRINDIST.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Richey, Capt. Reynardson, Col. Stewart. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Staff asst. surg. Drury, Staff asst. surg. Grant, Mr. and Miss Collins, Capt. Mannock, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Leighfield, Mr. J. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mrs. R. Christie, Mr. E. Haskell, Mr. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. Curtis, and Serbera Harris. From ADEN.—Capt. Phipps, Col. Gosling.

DEPARTURES.

May 6. Str. Ellora, Fraser, China, &c.; str. Pekin, Woolcot, Aden and Suez; H. Darmstadt, Adamson, Kurrachee.—8. Str. Marmion, Barff, Port Said; str. Elgin, Hutton, Liverpool.—10. Str. Whitburn, Cassap, Liverpool; str. Petersburg, Blaik, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Hutchison, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Arethusa, Inchiostri, Trieste, &c.; Shah Jehan, Gillan, Calcutta, via Coast; Antifer, Bahior, Bordeaux, via Tellicherry.—11. Str. Bellona, Powers, Liverpool; Victoria Bridge, Spence, Calcutta; Limerick Lass, Yeaton, Alleppy; Ocean Beauty, Pearce, Galle.—12. Str. Leith, Barnetson, Akyah; Queen of Ceylon, Godrick, Galle; str. Swamy, Nacoda, Chittagong; Glaneuse, Guernion, Bordeaux.—13. Str. Columbian, Angove, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. A. Schroeder, Miss Schroeder, Mr. R. Schroeder, Mr. G. Schroeder and two children, Mr. Crawford's three children, Mrs. H. J. P. Thompson and child, Mrs. Barrett and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. R. Morrow, Mr. P. M. Daltell, Mr. J. W. Watson, C.E., Mr. and Mrs. Collins and child, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lloyd and child, Mr. H. P. Ashworth, Lieut. Louis, 8th Regiment, Dr. A. R. Cowell, Lieut. Burke, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Le Livre. For BRINDIST.—Hon. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Munro, Hon. Mr. Mansfield, Lieut. E. C. Har., R.E., Capt. H. M. Stanley Clarke, Major and Mrs. Dalnahooy and child, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. F. Mathew, Dr. W. Cary, Major Young, Mr. H. W. Rooke, Mrs. Burton, Mr. J. Skiller, Dr. C. T. Eres, Col. A. L. Steele, Mr. Beaton, Mr. Eyle, Mr. J. Steiner, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Frank Alpe, Mr. Blanc, H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and party, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Penny and child, Mr. E. W. Malony, Col. Powell, and Capt. Lodder, R.N. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. T. Watson and Mr. Payne.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 13, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 1/2-16d.
6 ditto	...	...	1s. 11 5/16-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1/2-16d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	650 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 13.—A moderate business has been done this week in Piece Goods, and prices throughout have generally been well maintained. For 3d kinds of Yarns there has been a good demand, and prices generally have advanced 1/4 anna per lb. Metals, owing to the high rates ruling in England, have again advanced Rs. 1 to 2. Coal is firmer, and an advance of Rs. 1 per ton may be noted.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 13.—Cotton: Our market has been dull; a very small business has been done, and prices show a decline of Rs. 8 to 10 per candy. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 2,800 candies only, consisting entirely of New Cotton. The market closes dull, with prices declining.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, May 13.—The Money Market is again easier, and short loans on Government Securities are now obtainable at 3 per cent.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON, H. C. B., to offic. as asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares agency. May 4. [Ludianah. April 25.]

BEADON, Capt. C., offic. dep. comr., Ambalah, to offic. as dep. comr., BENTEN, A. H., asst. comr., Delhi, to offic. as dep. comr., Rohtak.

BEVERIDGE, H., to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade. May 8.

BISCOE.—The servs. of Lieut. J. S. Biscoe, of the R.A., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept.

COWIE, H. G., is apptd. to offic. as asst. comr. of paper currency, Calcutta. May 4.

CRAMER, M. H., prob. supvr., 2nd grade, his Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is dismissed from the P.W. Dept. May 4.

DARLING, W. C., an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, offic. as a supt. of the 3rd grade in charge of the Bangalore division, to fill an existing vacancy, from Feb. 1 to March 1.

DENNYS, Col. J. B., app. in notific. dated April 30 to act as addl. comr. of the Nabada div., ceased to act as such on April 22. May 4.

ELLIOTT, C. P., dep. comr., is transfd. from the Rohtak to the Ambalah dist. April 25.

ELLIS, J., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. May 4.

FORSYTH, T. D., C.B., C.S., to be a comr. in Oudh. May 4.

GRANT, Capt. R. H., R.A., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Capt. A. W. Montgomerie.

GUISE, R. F., to offic. as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares Agency during the abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. R. Drake. May 8.

GUPTA, B. L., asst. coll. of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. of 1870. May 4.

HINDMARSH, T., to be a surveyor for the survey of steam vessels at Koochla, v. Mr. C. S. Simpson, dec.

HORSLEY—CROMARTIE.—Messrs. C. E. Horsley and D. B. Cromartie, app. by H.M. the Secy. of State for India as asst. supt. of the 4th grade, with effect from Feb. 15, reported their arrival in India on April 18.

HOWE, J. E., is app. temp. to the P.W. dept. as a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway. May 4.

JOHNSON, J., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an acct. 4th grade, on prob., and posted to the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway accts. May 4.

L'ESTRANGE, T. F., asst. engr., Ghazee-pore, sub div., provincial, took over charge on the 13th inst. of all the local works in the Ghazee-pore dist., from the coll., and of the stud, civil, and opium buildings at Ghazee-pore, and stud buildings at Koruntadhee, from Supervisor serg. Kerr. May 4.

LINDSAY, Capt. J. G., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, is transfd. to the charge of the Northern Bengal railway survey, with the rank of officg. suptg. engr. Capt. Lindsay took over charge from Col. Drummond on May 2.

MERES, W. F., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, will offic. temp. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Howrah, in add. to his present duties. May 4.

MOULE, H. F. D., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Mirzapore, to offic. temp. as dep. supt. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares. May 4.

O'DOWDA, Capt. J. W., dist. superint. of police, Ghazee-pore, to be dist. superint. of police, Dehra. April 26.

OLDFIELD—POLLOCK.—The servs. of Mr. R. Oldfield, dist. and sess. judge, Mynpoory, and of Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, mag. and coll., Mirzapore, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

OUSELEY, G., C.S., to be a comr. in the Punjab.

PAGE, W. H., is apptd. to offic. temp. as a mag. for the town of Calcutta. Mr. Page is also apptd. under Sec. 4 Act II. of 1869 to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta. May 2.

RICHARDSON, G. A., officg. asst. consrv. of forests, apptd. to the charge of the central forest div., assumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. McKee, sub asst. consrv. of forests, on April 26.

ROBERTSON, C., jun. sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., officg. dep. supt. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to offic. as mag. and coll. Mirzapore, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Pollock. May 4.

SANFORD, 2nd Capt. G. E. L. S., R.E., is apptd. to P.W. Dept., and posted to the Barrackpore division, military works.

SINCLAIR, D., extra asst. comr., transfd. from Raipur to Damon, assumed charge of his duties on April 22.

TENANT.—The servs. of Lieut. col. J. F. Tenant, R.E., are replaced at the disp. of the P.W.D. May 4.

VANS HAYTHORNE, C. V., to offic. as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares agency. May 3.

WILLIAMS, G. R. C., asst. mag. and coll., Moozuffernugger, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. May 4.

WOODROW, M.A., to offic. as director of public instruction, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. S. Atkinson.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the financial department:—

Mr. E. Rule and Baboo Shama Churn Dey to offic. in the 2nd class, the former from March 7, and the latter from April 4.

Mr. W. Donald to offic. in the 3rd class from April 4, and as deputy acctnt. gen., Madras, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

Mr. F. De H. Larpent to offic. in the 3rd class, from March 16.

Messrs. D. Kishen Sing and R. E. Hamilton to offic. in the 4th class, the former from March 7, and the latter from March 13.

Mr. T. W. Biss is app. to offic. as deputy acctnt. gen., Bengal, from date of Mr. W. Clark's retirement.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. C. Troplong as acting consul general for France at Calcutta, during absence, on leave, of M. L. F. Sentis, consul general.

Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to recognise the following consular appointments in British Burmah for H.M. the King of Italy:—

Mr. H. Krauss, as vice-consul at Rangoon.

Mr. R. Hannay, as consular agent at Moulmein.

Mr. F. Deckman, as consular agent at Bassein.

Mr. L. Achard, as consular agent at Akyab.

PUNJAB POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following changes are made in consequence of Col. Tronson having returned to duty:—

Major W. W. Boddam, district superint. of police, is posted to Rawulpindee district.

Mr. J. Turnbull, offic. district superint., from Rawulpindee to Shah-poor district.

Mr. J. Allsop, from Shahpore to Lahore district, as asst. district superintendent.

Mr. S. C. Holbrow is app. to offic. as district superint. of police at Kurnaul instead of at Hissar, as notified in Order No. 780 of March 25.

STUD DEPARTMENT.

May 4.—Lieut. col. W. C. MacDougall, dep. supt. of studs, to offic. as supt. of studs during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. J. K. Couper, or until further orders, v. Lieut. Sir C. D'Oyly, Bart., proceeding on furlough.

Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, 2nd class asst. and officg. 1st class asst., to offic. as dep. supt. of studs, v. Lieut. col. W. C. MacDougall.

MILITARY.

ASLABLE, Capt. W. B., of the gen. list inf., to offic. as 1st wing sub., Punjab force, 3rd Sikh inf., during the period Capt. J. Griffiths will offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, or until further orders.

BULKELEY—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. Lieut. H. W. C. Bulkeley, 106th foot, to act as adjt., during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. W. Ainsworth.

CLARKE—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. T. S. Clarke to act as adjt., 60th foot, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. and adjt. R. Chalmer.

CHAMBERS, Capt. W. E., of the Bengal S.C., to offic. as wing sub. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the period Lieut. J. J. Kennedy may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

CHERRY—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. Lieut. H. A. Cherry, 4th hussars, to offic. as qrmr., v. Qrmr. M. Carey, proceeded to England, on m.c.

COLLIS—Regtl. order confd., dated April 8, app. Capt. F. W. Collis, 2nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from the 7th idem, v. Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt. and offic. wing officer, proc. on furl.

COLQUHOUN, Capt. J. A. S., R.A., whose tenure of app. expired on Feb. 8, is reapp. as special case, to be a 3rd class comsy. of ordnance, v. 2nd Capt. N. D. Garrett, retired.

D'AGUILAR.—Regtl. orders confd., dated March 14, app. Lieut. J. S. D'Aguilar, 96th foot, to act as adjt. during the temp. abs. of Lieut. and Adjt. T. J. M. Dunlop, on court-martial duty. Dated March 30, app. Lieut. D'Aguilar, offic. adjt., to act as interp., in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available, v. Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, app. a probatr. for the staff corps.

FITZGERALD, Capt. J., 1st batt. 6th foot, is app. to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., com. the Rawulpindi div., during the abs., on leave to Europe, of Capt. J. C. Hay, 92nd foot. April 24.

HOWARTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, app. Lieut. W. C. Howarth to be asst. instr. of musketry to 3rd foot from that date inclusive, v. Capt. C. E. Reeves, prom.

JOBLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, app. Lieut. A. Jobling to perform the duties of interp. to 55th foot during the abs. on leave of Lieut. E. H. C. Braddon.

KELLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. W. F. Kelly, 8th foot, to act as interp. during the abs. on leave of Lieut. H. H. Russell.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. (now lieut.) C. A. Coles, 1st wing sub., 36th (the Bareilly) regt. of N.I., from Jan., 1871.

Ens. (now lieut.) C. A. Coles, 1st wing sub., 36th (the Bareilly) regt.

of N.I., admitted to the Bengal S.C. in G.G.O. No. 487 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332, with effect from Jan. 31, 1871.

10TH N.I.

Regtl. order, dated March 6, making the following officg. appointments, consequent on the departure, on furl., of Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery:—

Major A. Combe, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdnt.
Capt. R. F. Firth, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.
Capt. and Adj. W. F. Bartleman to offic. as wing officer.
Lieut. A. M. Mills, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

CONVALESCENT DEPOT, MURREE.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawalpindi division orders, dated April 6 and April 10 last, appointing the following officers to do duty at the Convalescent depot at Murree during the ensuing hot season:—

Capt. and Brevet major R. W. Hinxman, 2nd batt. 60th foot.
Capt. J. R. Collins, 70th foot.
Capt. C. D. James, 36th foot.
Capt. J. F. Morton, 55th foot.
Capt. C. W. H. Wilson, 1st batt. 6th foot.
Lieut. C. Hope, 2nd batt. 60th foot.
Lieut. E. J. Winnington-Ingram, 1st batt. 6th foot.
Lieut. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th foot.
Lieut. F. S. Leslie, 70th foot.
Lieut. H. B. Harward, 1st batt. 6th foot.
Lieut. C. G. Brind, 55th foot.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Kemp, supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, is allowed four months' leave, in extension of the leave granted him in P.W. Department, notifications No. 338 of Sept. 4, 1871, and No. 490 of Dec. 29, 1871. Mr. C. Duffin, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, has fifteen months' leave under section 3, and fourteen days' preparatory leave under section 10 of Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from April 7. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. P. Doyle, executive engineer, P.W. Department, Central Provinces, is hereby cancelled, that officer having subsequently submitted an application, with the necessary papers, for two years' sick leave to Europe. The six months' leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, in G.O. dated April 10, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. E. R. Conolly, assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Bombay, with a view to his obtaining leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate. Mr. W. H. Hudson, assistant magistrate and collector, Goruckpore, six months, with effect from May 1, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Mr. W. T. Church, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahjehanpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from May 30 next. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., Futtehpore, is hereby cancelled. Mr. G. M. Goodricke, assistant collector of customs, Calcutta, for six months, on private affairs, together with seven days' subsidiary leave. Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S., for twenty months. Mr. C. D. C. Winter, assistant magistrate of Kendraparah, for three months. Capt. H. M. Ramsay, district superintendent of police, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., director of public instruction, for three months. Surg. F. Powell, M.B., superintendent of vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Mr. F. Fedden, assistant, Geological Survey of India, subsidiary leave for fifteen days to Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave. Major F. L. Playfair, Madras staff corps, deputy superintendent Port Blair and the Nicobars, preparatory leave for one month, with effect from May 14, to enable him to proceed to Madras, in view to applying for one year's furlough. Mr. H. N. L. Berkeley, assistant commissioner of Paper Currency, for eighteen months, with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. and local captain R. B. Reed (instructor of musketry), 12th foot, 2nd bat., to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 1 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Surg. J. C. Knipe, 36th foot, to Murree and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Brevet Lieut. col. J. S. Thomson, 54th foot, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) and adjt. D. A. Ogden, 55th foot, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. King, 70th foot, instructor of musketry, to Murree, from April 15 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Surgeon H. Mitchell, 96th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 1 to Oct. 15. This cancels the leave on private affairs granted in G.O.C.C. March 28 last. Capt. M. L. Elliott, 106th foot, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. J. E. Harden, 109th foot, to Simla, from April 15, on private affairs. Capt. A. W. Luca, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. Hamilton, staff corps, wing officer 28th N.I., to Sabathoo and Simla, from May 6 to Aug. 6, on private affairs. Capt. E. P. Ommanney, quartermaster 44th N.I., to Shillong, for six weeks, from Feb. 19. Lieut. col. G. Hearn, Madras staff corps, wing officer 15th Madras N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. Austin, officiating wing officer 15th Madras N.I., to Mussoorie, from March 15 to Sept. 15. Brevet col. J. W. Sanders, Bengal infantry, commandant 3rd Goorkha regiment, to Bombay, for

one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furl. Vet. surgeon H. Farrell, attached to B bat., 19th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Colonel C. B. Fuller, late E. brigade R.H.A., to England, for six months from date of embarkation. Assistant surgeon D. F. de Hodgson, M.D., R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Veterinary surgeon J. C. Dwyer, R.H.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. colonel G. R. Brown, R.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Captain E. L. Hawkins, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, R.A., from date of embarkation, via the Cape. Lieut. colonel H. G. Woods, 8th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. T. Blois, 14th foot, from July 20 to Nov. 20, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Assistant surgeon J. G. Randall, 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. S. Chapman, 21st foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Lieutenant and adjutant N. Huskisson, 70th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Brevet colonel J. I. Murray, S.C., to port of embarkation for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. colonel C. B. G. Bacon, S.C., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furl. Captain D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th European L.C., officiating second squadron officer, 17th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough. Major H. St. G. Tucker, late 29th N.I., station staff, Jhansie, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough. Ens. B. D. Hayes, unattached list, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, of the Bengal S.C., qmr. 37th (The Meerut) regt. of N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay not before May 13. Surg. major A. J. Payne, M.D., of the medical dept., supt. of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowanepore and Dullunda, for one year. Surg. G. Baillie, M.D., in medical charge of the 6th Bengal cavalry, for two years. Capt. J. Colledge, of the Bengal S.C., 3rd squadron officer, Central India horse, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

COOKE—SCOCH.—Under the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Lieut. W. Cooke, 9th regt. N.I., and Mr. S. G. Scoch to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Cannanore, in the Malabar district, the purposes of the said Act.

CUNNINGHAM.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Cunningham, barrister-at-law, to be advocate gen. for this Presidency. The Hon. the Gov. has been pleased to nominate Mr. Cunningham to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations. April 30.

DANIEL, J. R., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Madura, v. J. R. Arbuthnot, dec. April 30.

DENE, Rev. O., B.A., to act as garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, during absence of Rev. Mr. Rhenius, on leave. April 29.

HORSBURGH, B., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, v. J. R. Daniel. April 29.

PADFIELD—MARTIN.—Under the provisions of Section 7 Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints the Rev. J. E. Padfield, and J. W. Martin, range officer, to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Eilore, in the Godavary district, the purposes of the said Act.

PORTER, W. A., M.A., acting principal of the Presidency College, assumed charge of the office from Mr. E. Thompson on the afternoon of April 29.

ROGER.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to accept Capt. H. T. Roger's resignation of the office of municipal commissioners for the 7th division of the Madras municipality.

TARRANT, H. J., app. to act as clerk of the Crown and crown prosecutor, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Mayne, on sick leave, assumed charge of the said office on the forenoon of April 22.

THOMAS—MACKENZIE.—Under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language:—Mr. H. S. Thomas, coll. and mag. of South Canara; and Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, asst. to mag. of Nellore.

THOMPSON, E., M.A., Malayalam translator to Govt., delivered over charge of the office to his munshi on the afternoon of April 29.

MILITARY.

DALRYMPLE.—The services of Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple, Madras staff corps, will be considered to have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., from April 12.

GUNNING, Capt. C. G., staff corps, to offic. as comdnt. of the Resident's escort and asst. to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, during the absence of Capt. W. Hay, on leave. April 26.

O'CONNELL, Col. H. H., staff corps, to offic. as qmr. gen., during absence of Col. Howlett, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders, subject to H.M.'s approval. April 30.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the commissariat department:—

Capt. E. S. Berkeley, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. S. L. Hunt, staff corps, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major T. W. Stansfeld, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

OGG, Surg. G. S. W., M.B., M.A., to be zillah surg. and superint. of jail at Chittoor.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. T. Jones, 2nd class auditor in the office of the examiner of commissariat accounts, has three months' privilege leave from May 13. The Rev. C. Rhenius, garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, for two years. Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., superintending engineer of the 3rd division, one month's preparatory leave. The Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, reported his departure to England by the mail steamer that left Bombay April 22. Col. J. C. Macdonald, deputy assistant commissary general, having availed himself of the privilege leave published in the *Gazette*, dated March 12, from April 5 to April 20, inclusive, the remaining portion thereof is cancelled.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ADAMS, J. B., probationary asst. superint., Puna and Nasick Survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is prom. to the grade of asst. superint., with effect from Oct. 12 last.

ANDERSON, G. W., to act as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, during absence of Mr. Ramsay. April 30.

BOOKER, G., acting 1st officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *May Frere*, was app. store acctnt. of that vessel from April 1, inclusive, v. Warner.

COLQUHOUN, C. H., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

COTGRAVE.—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. H. S. Nicholls, district superint., 3rd class, to be asst. comr. in the Berar Commission, Mr. H. Cotgrave, asst. superint., 1st class, to be district superint., 3rd class, on Rs. 600.

COTTON, Lieut. A. E. O., R.E., is app. asst. engr., 2nd grade. April 25.

CUMBERLEGE, N. R., district superint., 3rd class, Berar police, to be district superint., 2nd class, on Rs. 700 per mensem.

DALRYMPLE, Lieut. R. G. E., Madras staff corps, acting comdnt., Resident's escort, Travancore and Cochin, and asst. to Resident, will offic. as boundary settlement officer, and *ex officio* asst. to the Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from April 12, v. Lieut. Maitland.

HEATH, H. A., to offic. as asst. superint. of police, v. Capt. Gunthorpe.

PRATT, W. R., to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmadabad, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Mr. Borradaile. April 30.

RAMSAY, W., to act as coll. of Bombay and superint. of stamps and stationery from the date of Mr. Arbutnot's departure, until relieved by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. April 30.

RAVENS CROFT, Hon. E. W., on being relieved of his duties as chief sec. to Govt. by the return of the Hon. F. S. Chapman, to act as coll. of Bombay and superint. of stamps and stationery. April 30.

RICHARDSON, C. W., Hoozoor deputy coll. of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Kulladghee district. April 30.

SHARKEY, E. D., to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kolaba. May 1.

THOMSON, Major W. B., deputy comr., 3rd class, to offic. as deputy comr., 2nd class, v. C. E. R. Girdlestone, whose services have been tempy. placed at disposal of foreign dept.

WADDINGTON, G., mag., F.P., in the Dharwar district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. H. F., deputy comr., 2nd class, to offic. as deputy comr., 1st class, Central Provinces Commission, v. Major J. C. Wood, on furlough.

WHITE, Capt. J. H., R.E., deputy consulting engr. for railways, having returned from furlough, is app. to act as superint. engr., 3rd grade, and senior deputy consulting engr., from April last, v. Lieut. col. Hancock.

WILLIAMS—FITZGERALD.—The Rev. T. Williams and Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald, supernum. asst. superint., revenue survey, have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

WINGATE, A., C.S., having returned to the Presidency on March 20, the unexpired portion of the 2 years' furlough granted to him under G.O. dated April 6, 1870, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 1.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, staff corps, political agent in Kutch, to act as resident at Baroda, during absence of Col. Barr, on leave, or until further orders.

Col. J. T. Barr and Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of resident at Baroda on the morning of April 29, before office hours.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. G. R. Goodfellow, staff corps, 1st asst. political resident, Aden, to act as political agent in Kutch, till further orders.

Lieut. col. J. Black, political agent, Mahee Kanta, has been allowed seven days' leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from April 22.

Lieut. col. S. C. Law, acting political agent, Kutch, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from April 13.

MILITARY.

BROWNLOW, Brig. gen. C. H., C.B., A. de C. to the Queen, temp. employed on the brigade staff, is brought perm. on the estab., in succession to Brig. gen. E. Kaye, C.B., prom. to the rank of major gen.

CHAMBERS.—So much of clause 3 of G.O.C. No. 18, of Jan. 10 last, as authorised Capt. Chambers, Cadre 5th N.L.I., to travel on duty at the public expense, is hereby cancelled.

DEWAR.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 14, by the officer com. R.A. in Sind, app. Lieut. and local capt. J. R. J. Dewar adjt. R.A., Sind. dist.

FOWELL.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. N. P. Fowell, 9th brig., has been transfd. to E bat. 11th brig. R.A. May 1.

JENKINS, Capt. E. G., S.C., 2nd squad. officer, 1st L.C., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer of 3rd L.C. during the abs. of Major LeGeyt, or until further orders.

KETCHEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 22, directing Capt. Ketchen, 28th regt. N.I., to offic. as qmrm. in addition to his own duties.

MORROW.—With the sanction of Govt., Conductor R. Morrow, ordnance dept., is perm. to retire on the pensions of his rank in Eur., viz. £75 a year, from date of embarkation.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, May 6.—Whereas H.E. the Hon. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., has been app. by H.M. to the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that H.E. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., has this evening assumed charge of the Govt. of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison; and all persons are required to obey H.E. the said Hon. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor, with effect from May 7:—

Mr. W. Lee-Warner to be private secretary.

Major B. M. Deane, H.M.'s 2-19th foot, to be military secretary.

Asst. surg. C. S. Close to be surgeon.

Capt. M. Fawkes, H.M.'s 89th foot, to be A.D.C.

Capt. J. P. Jervoise, H.M.'s 3rd hussars, to be A.D.C. (tempy.).

Capt. H. P. Ewart, H.M.'s 2nd Life Guards, to be A.D.C. (extra).

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. C. Hay, acting district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district, has passed with credit the examination prescribed by Government notification of July 8, 1868. Messrs. W. Wiseman and P. P. Deane, assistant engineers, second and third grades, respectively, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, passed colloquial examination in Hindustani on Nov. 20.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in April), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, commandant, resident's escort, and officiating military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad, two years. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, assistant to accountant general, Bombay, has been granted an extension of leave for three months. Mr. G. G. Charles, assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Telegraph Department, and officiating as a superintendent of the 3rd grade, two years. Mr. W. H. Bolton, 1st class deputy collector in Sind, has a furlough for eighteen months, under section 7 chapter 3 of the Covenanted Civil Leave Code. Lieut. col. E. L. Taverner, settlement officer, left bank districts, Sind, has subsidiary leave for ten days from the 22nd proximo.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in April) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. E. Simpson, gen. list, Bombay inf., two years. This officer is entitled to the passage allowance claimable under the military rules fund. Lieut. col. G. A. Harrison, Madras S.C., twenty months, under rules of 1854. The furlough granted on March 22 to Surgeon major F. Turnbull, M.D., 24th Punjab N.I., is for twenty months. The furlough granted on April 4, to Colonel R. O. Lawrence, C.B., resident in Nepal, is for twenty months. Major J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, Punjab, for two years. The furlough granted Oct. 13, 1869, to Surgeon P. W. Cockell is further extended to April 12. With reference to G.O., No. 21, dated Jan. 10 last, Major F. G. Steuart, S.C., is permitted to embark at Bombay, instead of at Calcutta. The furlough for six months granted April 24 to Colonel H. B. Hodgson, S.C., is to have effect from April 8. Major general G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., is appointed to the divisional staff, v. Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., who resigns his command from date of departure. Capt. and brev. lieut. col. W. Dowell, A battery 16th brigade R.A., from date of departure, to England, overland. Lieut. J. C. Gordon, 58th foot, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. W. N. Manners, 2nd battalion 60th rifles, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Sub lieut. F. B. Dawes, 108th foot, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieutenant and adjutant C. E. Nettles, 3rd (King's Own) hussars, from April 23 to May 22, to Bombay. Lieut. and local capt. C. F. Glass, No. 6 battery 6th brigade R.A., from date of departure, to England, overland. Surg. A. Maclean, 24th brigade R.A., from date of departure, to England, overland. Major (local col.) J. de Montmorency, 59th foot, from May 2 to May 31, in extension. Capt. J. Charley, 2nd battalion 60th rifles, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 28.

1st Foot.—V. A. Farquharson, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Mitford, retired; May 29.

2nd Foot.—Capt. A. B. Mitchell, from 73rd foot, to be capt., v. J. L. Hawson, who exchanges; May 29.

14th Foot.—C. G. C. Money, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Lindsay, prom.; May 29.

25th Foot.—R. J. Romanes, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Turnbull, retired; May 29.

41st Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Sampson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; May 29.

60th Foot.—A. P. Vaughan, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. V. O'Brien, prom.; May 29.

85th Foot.—J. Spens, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. F. D. Whish, a probat. for the Indian Staff Corps; May 29.

108th Foot.—A. W. E. Ravenscroft, Indian cadet, to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. F. Thompson, resigned; May 29.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., to be Governor, v. Gen. Sir J. L. Pennefather, G.C.B., dec.; May 10.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf., on April 22, 1872:—

Lieut. gen. A. Clarke, Madras inf., to be general. Major gen. G. A. Baillie, Madras inf., to be lieutenant gen.; April 23.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death of Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf.:—

Capt. and Brev. col. J. B. Creagh, h.p., 48th foot, to have the rank of major gen.; March 6, 1868.

Brevet col. E. A. G. Muller, from retired full pay, late of the Royal Military Asylum, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to April 23, 1872.

Capt. and Brevet major G. D. Dowell, v.c., h.p., Royal Marine Artillery, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. and Brevet major G. D. Barker, 64th foot, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. St. J. Willans, 2nd foot, to be major; April 23.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on May 5, 1872, of Gen. J. Hall, col. of the 19th hussars:—

Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., col. of the 9th lancers, to be gen.; Major gen. T. M. Wilson to be lieutenant gen.; Brev. col. A. I. Lockhart, C.B., from lieutenant col., h.p., late 92nd foot, to be major gen.; March 6, 1863, such antedate not to carry back prior to May 6, 1872.

Capt. and Brev. major J. Bonham, R.A., to be lieutenant col.; Capt. J. S. Cannon, h.p., Gold Coast Artillery Corps, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; May 6.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on May 9, 1872, of Gen. Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., colonel of the 22nd foot, and Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea:—

Lieut. gen. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M., colonel of the 11th foot, to be general; Major gen. G. Staunton, colonel of the 92nd foot, to be lieutenant gen.; May 10.

Brevet col. T. E. Lacy, from major half-pay, late 72nd foot, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to May 10, 1872.

Major G. Gaynor, half-pay, late 104th foot, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. the Hon. J. Golborne, 11th foot, to be major; May 10.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers upon half-pay retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions, viz.:—

Major J. Cusack, half-pay, late 8th foot; Capt. and brevet lieutenant col. C. Inge, half-pay, unatt.; May 29.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—At Calcutta, May 6, wife of C. Carter, daughter.
COOKE—At Lanowlie, May 2, wife of T. A. Cooke, G.I.P. Railway, son.
COUTO—At Mazagon, May 3, Mrs. Couto, son.
CULLIN—At Lahore, May 6, wife of E. V. S. Cullin, son. [daughter.
CURRIE—At Kussowlie, May 6, wife of Col. H. R. Currie, com. 39th regt.,
DASAI—At Sukkur, Upper Sindh, March 6, wife of F. R. Dasai, assistant conservator of forests, son.

GLASFURD—At Betul, May 7, wife of Major Glasfurd, dep. comr., son.
HADOW—At Benares, May 2, wife of Capt. F. E. Hadow, R.A., son.
HEWETT—At Madras, May 4, wife of S. Hewett, son.

HOGG—At Madras, April 29, wife of J. R. Hogg, daughter.
HOOPER—At Benares, May 6, wife of Surg. W. R. Hooper, daughter.
HOWARD—At Brighton, April 19, wife of W. S. Howard, daughter.

HULLOCH—At Jubbulpore, May 6, wife of J. B. Hulloch, paymaster E.I.R., Jubbulpore line, daughter.

JOYNT—At Rutnagiri, May 6, wife of C. Joynt, M.D., daughter.

LARPENT—At Lahore, May 2, wife of F. de H. Larpent, daughter.

MARTIN—At Royapooram, April 27, wife of Capt. G. E. Martin, 7th N.I., daughter.

MONTGOMERY—At Vellore, May 3, wife of G. Montgomery, Jailor Central Jail, daughter. [Goalpara, son.

MULLER—At Darjeeling, April 25, wife of Charles Muller, asst. comr.,
NEWMARCH—At Raipur, C.P., May 2, wife of Major H. F. Newmarch,
Bengal S.C., daughter.

NIELSEN—At Goolburgah, April 30, wife of H. Nielsen, civil engr., son.
OGILVIE—At Bangalore, April 30, wife of Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, R.H.A., daughter.

ORCHARD—At Meerut, April 25, wife of Major M. Orchard, B.S.C., daughter. [daughter.

PARKER—At Jullundhur, May 6, wife of Capt. N. F. Parker, S.A.C.G.,
PEARSON—At the Marine Lines, May 10, wife of T. W. Pearson, son.

PHAROAH—At Madras, May 3, wife of W. Pharosh, son.

POWIS—At Veyssapudy, May 9, wife of Lieut. F. T. Powis, 17th regt. M.N.I., daughter.

SMITH—May 5, wife of C. M. Smith, H.M.'s Customs, son.

STOKOE—At Royapooram, May 5, wife of Richard Stokoe, 7th regt. M.N.I., son. [force, son.

THORNTON—At Kamptee, May 1, wife of Lieut. col., comdg. art., Nagpore

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—MURPHY.—At Palaveram, May 1, J. A. Armitage, overseer D.P.W., to Mary, daughter of M. Murphy.

CALTHROP—THOMAS.—At Kurnal, May 4, C. W. Calthrop, M.D., Ch.D., Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical College, to Honor C., daughter of R. W. Thomas, dep. comr., Kurnal.

CRITCHELL—GEORGE.—At Byculla, May 6, G. W. Critchell to Angelina E., daughter of L. George, senior apothecary of Gogo.

MACDOUGALL—SHORTT.—At Madras, May 8, J. A. D. MacDougall, of the Madras Bank, Trichinopoly, to Isabella, daughter of J. Shortt, M.D., Superintendent gen. of Vaccination, Madras Presidency.

PENNINGTON—DRURY.—At Madras, May 7, J. B. Pennington, Madras C.S., to Bessie S., daughter of the late Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, controller military accounts.

RICHARDSON—RENOUF.—At Byculla, May 8, N. Richardson, Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works, Bombay, to Mary S. A., daughter of T. Renouf, merchant, Jersey.

STOKES—CURRIE.—At Madras, May 4, H. E. Stokes, Madras C.S., to Helena A., daughter of Dr. Currie, C.B., inspector of hospitals.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Bareilly, April 30, Alexander C., son of C. M. Armstrong, aged 7 months.

ANSTRUTHER—At Bhurwa Sagar, May 2, Keith R., son of Capt. Anstruther, 104th L.I., aged 13 months.

BROWN—At Calcutta, May 8, Eleanor M. M. B. M., daughter of F. R. Brown, aged 18 months.

BUTLER—At Simla, April 30, Lieut. gen. J. Butler, Bengal army.

CHRESTIEN—At Chandernagore, May 3, Frederick E. A., infant son of F. Chretien, aged 6 months.

COOKE—At Calcutta, May 5, Sarah A., wife of L. J. Inglis Cooke, manager of Begoo Serai indigo factory, Monghyr, aged 25.

FANNIN—At Lucknow, May 7, John E. E., son of Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin, aged 11 months.

FREWIN—At Serampore, May 5, William T. Frewin, head asst. H.M.'s assay office, Calcutta Mint, aged 51.

FOX—At Poonamallee, May 3, T. W. Fox, late bailiff of the Central Jail farm, Coimbatore, aged 52.

GLASGOW—At Kussowlie, April 29, Caroline E., daughter of Francis Glasgow, aged 7.

GREEN—At Bombay, May 7, Sarah, wife of John Green, master sailmaker, H.M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, aged 36. [years.

HADOW—At Benares, May 7, son of Capt. F. E. Hadow, R.A., aged five

HARTNELL—At Calcutta, May 1, Kathleen, daughter of Mark Hartnell.

KINLOCH—At Rawul Pindee, May 4, Herbert S., son of Capt. Kinloch, 60th rifles.

MARTIN—At Umballa, April 28, Janet, wife of Surg. C. Martin, H.M.'s 41st regt., aged 28.

MORSTON—At Calcutta, April 29, J. C. Morston, aged 30.

SAUBOLLE—At Sealdah, May 2, Hubert P., son of Mr. A. Saubolle.

SHEPHERD—At Malabar-hill, May 10, Isabella A., widow of the late A. F. Shepherd, M.A.

THOMPSON—At Dhoolia, Khardeish, May 3, Harriette E., wife of Lieut. col. Thompson, comdg. H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I.

WILLIAMS—At Calcutta, May 6, August C., wife of E. G. Williams, of Chuprah.

WILKINS—At Madras, May 9, Thomas Wilkins, late dep. registrar, appellate side, High Court, Madras, aged 58. [aged 65.

WILSON—At Calcutta, May 4, W. A. Wilson, late of the revenue survey,

WETHERALL—At Shahjehanpore, May 22, N. W. P., Capt. F. Y. Wetherall, 2nd Bat. the Royal Scots, aged 28 years.

Official Papers.

FIRST APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

General Order by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, specially issued May 25:—

I. The accompanying regulations regarding the examination of candidates for commissions and of officers for promotion are promulgated for the general information and guidance of all concerned.

II. The instructions attached to the Royal Warrant of April 30, 1871 (Clause 208, Army Circulars, 1871), as well as paragraphs 2 to 13 of the regulations for the government of the Royal Military Academy (Appendix to Clause 132, Army Circulars of 1871), and paragraphs 159 to 170 of the Queen's Regulations, 1868, are cancelled.

(By command) RICHARD AIREY, A.G.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

1.—Medical Examination.

1. All candidates, excepting non-commissioned officers, will be inspected by a medical board, and no candidate will be allowed to proceed to examination by the Civil Service Commission unless certified by the board to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities fit for her Majesty's service.

2.—Age.

2. The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour, will be from 17 to 20; for students of the Universities who shall have passed the interim

examination as specified in Article 22, from 17 to 21; for graduates of the Universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A. from 17 to 22; and for lieutenants from the militia, from 19 to 22. Officers who entered the militia between Feb. 16 and Nov. 1, 1871, inclusive, may be admitted up to the age of 23.

3. Candidates must be within the prescribed limits of age on the following date:—Candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour, on the first day of the month in which the entrance examination is held; graduates and students from the Universities, on the date of application for appointment; lieutenants from the militia on May 1 of the year in which they are recommended for a commission in the army.

3.—General Regulations as to Entrance Examinations.

4. The entrance examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place three times a-year, in the months of January, May, and October.

5. Notice will be given from time to time of the day and place of the examinations.

6. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

7. All candidates, except graduates and students from the Universities and non-commissioned officers, will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—(1) Mathematics—viz., (a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (b) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid. (2) French, German, or some other modern language; the examination being limited to translation from the language, and grammatical questions. (3) Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation. (4) The elements of geometrical drawing, including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments. (5) Geography.

8. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examinations, excepting for geometrical drawing.

9. Those candidates only who pass the preliminary examination, described in paragraph 7, will be allowed to proceed to the further examination.

10. The subject of the further examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable from each subject will be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) Mathematics, viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; geometry; plane trigonometry; and mensuration	3,000
(2) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods; the authors and periods being notified beforehand	3,000
(3) Latin	3,000
(4) Greek	2,000
(5) French; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
(6) German; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
* (7) Experimental sciences—viz. (a) chemistry and heat; or (b) electricity and magnetism	2,000
(8) General and physical geography and geology	2,000
(9) Drawing { free hand	1,000
{ geometrical	300

Of these nine subjects, candidates will not be allowed to take up more than five nor less than two, exclusive of drawing.

11. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject.

5.—Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour.

16. Queen's cadets are sons of officers of the army, royal navy, and royal marines, who have fallen in action, or died of wounds received in action, or of disease contracted on service abroad, and are appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the C. in C. or First Lord of the Admiralty.

17. Applications for Queen's cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the army, or to the secretary of the admiralty, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the royal navy or royal marines.

18. Indian cadets are the sons of persons who have served in India in the military or civil service of her Majesty, or of the East India Company, and are nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under the provisions of 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic., c. 100. Applications for Indian cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, India-office.

19. A Queen's cadet, Indian cadet, or page of honour must send the papers mentioned in paragraph 13 or 14 to the Military Secretary immediately on receiving an order from him so to do.

20. In accordance with Article 1 of the Royal Warrant of 30th October, 1871, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour will be required to pass a qualifying entrance examination only.

21. The Civil Service Commissioners will not grant a certificate to any candidate the aggregate of whose marks, after the deduction prescribed by paragraph 11, does not indicate, in the judgment of the Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

TROOPS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—It is notified that, as the Suez Canal route through Egypt has now been adopted for H.M.'s Indian troop service, the troops will now pass out and home without change of ships at Suez and Alexandria—the military medical and surveying establishments will, in consequence, be withdrawn at the end of the present season, and the buildings of the Victoria Hospital at Suez will be no longer considered as or fitted for an hospital for invalids.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The date of adjournment of the committee being Tuesday, the 28th May, the chairman (the Right. Hon. A. S. Ayrton) and two or three of the members attended; but there not being a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, the sitting was adjourned to Friday, the 31st May. The non-attendance of members on the former date was attributed to the Epsom Meeting and the eve of the "Derby." It was expected that the examination of Messrs. Harrison and Gay, which has lasted many days, would be resumed on Friday; several other witnesses from India are expected to arrive and be examined in the course of the session. The progress of the investigation into the whole system of the finance of the Indian Government has been rather slow, at the same time intricate and elaborate, and this has led to the opinion, that short as the time is before the close of the session, much remains to be inquired into before the committee can have any good basis for its final report.

On Friday the Committee met, when Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was upon the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India generally. Nearly every departmental office and its administration was rigidly inquired into, the Committee taking the establishments *seriatim*, and thus going through the last Return of East India Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1870-71 from beginning to end; as it proceeded, examining the witnesses and criticising the accounts with unsparing freedom, and occasionally having something to say of a fault-finding character against certain charges. The expenditure for printing and stationery used by the Government first came in for animadversion, on account of there appearing to be an enormous quantity of printing executed of official papers hitherto done by hand by copying clerks. The contracts for printing were shown to be only profitable in certain cases to the printers who contracted to do the Government work, while the voluminous Indian Blue-books printed, choked up the State archives with masses of printed matter which was, after all, consulted by few readers. It was mentioned that a certain Governor-general, whose name did not transpire, had some few years back commenced this system of printing official documents of all kinds and almost indiscriminately; the system he inaugurated still continued. The introduction of the system had been the more expensive as the Government had had to superannuate the copying clerks, whose department had been superseded, and, at the same time, to pay for a much more costly establishment, viz., the Government Stationery Department. We understood that the increase of expenditure under this head had been from £57,000 in 1856-7 to £250,000 in 1870-71. Before leaving the chair, Mr. Ayrton announced that Sir John W. Kaye, Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, would be the witness on the following Tuesday (to-morrow) on the subject of the political charges for India.

With reference to there being no meeting on Tuesday last, through non-attendance of members, Sir T. Bazley moved that, for the future, five instead of seven members of the Committee should constitute a quorum, as at present.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern; Mr. J. Chapman, the chairman presided.

The report, an abstract of which has already appeared in our columns was held as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said they were all fully aware of the delays that had occurred in respect of the extension line. At last they had been allowed to proceed with the works, and they had lately despatched four engineers to direct the necessary operations. He trusted that the line would be a most valuable addition to their system, and tend to develop the resources of that part of India. It would pass through the cotton districts of Tinnevely and Tuticorin, and extend their system to nearly four hundred miles of railway. The Secretary of State in Council having suggested that the amalgamation of the three lines in the Madras Presidency—namely, the Madras, the Great Southern of India, and the Carnatic Railway Companies—would be desirable, the directors had taken the matter into consideration, and they believed the amalgamation would be attended with the same good results as had attended amalgamations in this country, tending to uniformity of action and economy in management, and they had therefore intimated to the Secretary of State their readiness to co-operate in carrying out the suggested measure upon such fair and equitable terms as might be agreed upon being satisfactorily arranged. But nothing had yet been done in this respect. When matters were brought into a tangible form it would not be difficult to bring them to a definite conclusion. So soon as any definite scheme for the amalgamation of the three companies was submitted to the directors they would lay the same before the shareholders for their approval or otherwise. He would ask Mr. Bruce, their consulting engineer, to give them some information as to the Southern Extension line.

* Subjects (a) and (b) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

Mr. G. B. Bruce said that the Southern Extension line would go from Trichinopoly to Muniachee, branching thence to Tinnevely and Tuticorin, a length of 216 miles. The gauge, which at first was not fixed, was now settled as the metre gauge. The original estimate for constructing the extension line was £4,617 per mile, including rolling stock, but the Government authorities went over the various items in the estimate and struck out some of them on account of the line being on the narrow gauge, altering the estimate to £3,972 per mile; but it was only fair to say that this estimate did not include the great increase in the price of materials, especially of iron, that had since occurred in this country. No doubt, one advantage of the delay in commencing the works had been that their engineers, while remaining in India, had made observations during the wet seasons that would enable them to execute the waterways with more certainty and less risk of danger hereafter to the works from floods or anything of that kind. The line would cross a country having many waterways and sometimes various floods. The diminution of cost was not all due to the difference of gauge. The actual difference in cost was not so much between the broad and narrow gauge. The broad gauge in India was 5½ feet, and the metre or narrow gauge was 3ft. 3½in., the difference being 2ft. 2½in. A third line would be laid down from Trichinopoly to Tanjore, so that there should be no break of gauge on that portion of the line, but there would be a break of gauge from Madras. They had reduced the length of platforms at stations and other works to reduce the estimate. Another matter was that there would be no fence to the narrow gauge lines; the other lines had iron fencing. The weight of the rails was the difference in reality between the broad and narrow gauge.

The report and statement of accounts, seconded by Mr. Norton, were adopted unanimously. The retiring directors, Mr. G. Norton and Mr. Roupell, were re-elected, and also Mr. Whitworth, the retiring auditor.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, to Mr. Notman, the secretary, and to Mr. Bruce, the consulting engineer.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.— KNOTT v. THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

This was an action to recover the sum of nearly £100,000, for services alleged to have been rendered to the Nawab. The claim was for £20,000 under an alleged agreement, and also a commission of 12½ per cent. on sums recovered and received by the Nawab in consequence of the services of the plaintiff, which would amount on the sums received by the Nawab to about £80,000 more. In 1790 Lord Cornwallis formed a fund for the benefit of the Nawabs, called the Nizamut Deposit Fund, which has since comprised the accumulations of the two lacs of rupees annually deducted by the Company from the nominal stipend of 16 lacs of rupees, which ought to have been paid in full to the Nawabs. The amount of the fund, it was believed, was now between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000. This fund has formed the continual subject of dispute between the Company and the Nawabs, who claimed to have the money paid to themselves, or as they might wish, for the benefit of the family and for the general purposes of the Nizamut; the East India Company and the Government claiming either an absolute control over it, or, at all events, a right to deal with it for the purposes of the Nizamut at their pleasure. Since 1857 the present Nawab has been very active in asserting his claims on the Government of India as to the fund and other matters affecting the interests of his family. In consequence of those exertions, Lord Canning, in 1862, wrote a despatch unfavourable to his claims. Lord Canning's view was that the Nawab had no claim as of right either to the payment of the annual sum or to any appropriation of the fund, except only at the pleasure of the Government. The Nawab was extremely dissatisfied with this decision of Lord Canning, and endeavoured to obtain a reversal of it. With this view he retained the plaintiff, who had been a member of the uncovenanted Civil Service of India, as his private secretary, with a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, or 2,000 a year, and employed him for some time in India in preparing the appeal. On his leaving India for the purpose of coming to this country to prosecute the appeal, the Nawab entered into an agreement with him, which was now in question, and the effect of which, as the Court construed it, was that he was to receive a salary of £4,000 a-year, and, if he succeeded, a sum of £12,000, and also 12½ per cent. on the sums recovered by the Nawab in consequence of the plaintiff's exertions. The plaintiff came to this country and exerted himself in the prosecution of the Nawab's appeal, and his case was brought before the House of Commons by Sir F. Kelly. In 1864 Sir Charles Wood gave his decision, which did not reverse that of Lord Canning, nor declare any hereditary right in the Nawab to the income, but only declared that a withdrawal of the allowance would be a violation of the spirit of the assurances given to the Nawab's predecessors, and that there was no intention to disturb existing arrangements. As to the Deposit Fund, Sir Charles Wood did not affirm any right of the Nawab to an appropriation of it, but only said that it would be very proper to consult the Nawab about its appropriation, as it was for the benefit of his family. Sir Charles Wood subsequently sanctioned, at the request of the Nawab, an annual charge

of Rs. 40,000 (£4,000) out of the fund to meet the expenses of his son's visit to England in 1865, and the Government had since also paid Rs. 100,000 (£10,000) out of the fund for portions for the Nawab's daughters. Again, in 1863, the Government sanctioned an advance to the Nawab of a like sum for the expense of his own visit to this country. The question then arose between the Nawab and the plaintiff, his agent, whether the latter had earned his right to the reward stipulated for his services in case of success. Down to 1864 the plaintiff had been paid £400 a month, under the agreement, but after that time he was paid £25 a month, until in 1865 he advanced his present claim, which was repudiated by the Nawab. No steps were taken by the plaintiff to enforce it, until in 1869 the Nawab arrived in this country. The plaintiff contended that he was entitled to the £20,000, on the ground that the Government had virtually reversed the decision of Lord Canning, and that the whole of the Deposit Fund had been virtually recovered by the Nawab, so that the plaintiff was entitled to his commission on the whole of it; but that, at all events, he was entitled to recover the commission on the sums actually received by the Nawab, or paid out of it for his family. The question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Sir J. Karslake, Q.C. (with him Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Philbrick), argued for the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Lumley Smith were for the Nawab; but the Court, after fully hearing Sir J. Karslake, were clearly of opinion that his client, the plaintiff, was not entitled to recover.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment at some length to that effect, recapitulating the principal facts of the case. The object, he said, of the Nawab was to reverse the decision of Lord Canning, which negated any hereditary right to the income, or any absolute right to the fund, and the agreement with the plaintiff was directed to that object, and he was not to be entitled to the stipulated remuneration unless he succeeded in attaining that object. But he had not succeeded, for on neither point had the decision of Lord Canning been reversed. Sir Charles Wood had carefully and wisely abstained from entering into the question of hereditary right to the income or absolute right to the fund. The object of the agreement, therefore, had not been attained, and the sums received by the Nawab had not been received in consequence of any reversal of Lord Canning's decision, and had no reference to the agreement. Those sums had not been paid to the Nawab as of right, but only in virtue of the discretionary power which the Government asserted as to the disposition of the fund. The plaintiff, therefore, was in no respect entitled to recover under the agreement, as it had not in reality been carried out on his part.

Mr. Justice Blackburn concurred. The case, he said, was analogous to that of a broker who was never entitled to his commission unless he succeeded.

The other learned Judges also concurred.

Judgment, therefore, in favour of the Nawab.

Miscellaneous.

A BLOCK TO BREVET PROMOTION.—The death of Lieutenant-general Butler, just announced from India, disturbs the whole of the arrangements recently announced as to coming Brevet promotions. The *Gazette* of Tuesday next will, we believe, set all the successions right.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. BABINGTON, Madras Infantry, becomes a Lieutenant-General in the Indian Army, with seniority from the 16th ult., in succession to General J. Garnault, Madras Infantry, deceased; Major General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., attaining the rank in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Butler, whose death is announced this week from India as having occurred at Simla, April 30.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN INDIA.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Iludus Prichard, P.S.S., on "Secret Societies in India," at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday evening. The paper imparted some valuable information regarding native movements, social and political, in India; and connecting both Mahomedans and Hindoos with such organisations. There are also certain native societies in India whose organisations are of a caste or religious character; and these latter were referred to and their composition analysed.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the half-year ending the 31st March last has been issued. With reference to the four new vessels in course of construction, it states that the *Cathay* is to be delivered towards the end of June, the *Hydaspes* will be launched in about a month, and the remaining two—named the *Malwa* and *Bokhara*—will be completed in December and February next. Contracts have also been entered into for building four more vessels of about 2,500 tons register each, with engines of 450-horse power, on the compound principle. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year is recommended.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The report of the Bombay Gas Company has been issued for the half-year ending the 31st December last. The general revenue account shows a balance of £9,881. 19s. 3d., out of which a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, is declared.

WILLS.—The will of Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, Esq., late of Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, formerly in H.M. Bengal Civil Service, who died on board the steam-ship *Urano*, in the Red Sea, on March 23 last, was proved in London, on the 10th ult., under £50,000 personalty. The wills of the undermentioned have just been proved:—General Charles William Wingfield, R.A., of Gunton Old Hall, Suffolk, under £25,000; General Thomas Oliver, of H.M. Indian Army, late of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, under £10,000.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—An Indian officer brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a young Irish lady residing at Homburg. The contract, it was allowed, was made in Germany, but a letter had been received from the defendant by the plaintiff in England, breaking off the engagement. It was argued in the Court of Common Pleas that this letter brought the contract within the jurisdiction of the Court. A rule had been obtained by the plaintiff last term to stay proceedings; and Mr. Justice Blackburn, not holding that the Court had jurisdiction, now made the rule absolute.

INDIAN APPEALS.—The first case, which had been before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council three days, was that of Baboo Bissessurnath v. Mohessurbux Sing, and was an appeal from Bengal which raised a boundary question in respect of land of considerable value. On May 25 Sir R. Collier gave judgment, dismissing the appeal, with costs. The next was that of Rughoolbur Dutt Chowdhry v. Futteh Narain Chowdhry, and was an *ex parte* appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, and raised a question as to a bond for 10,000 rupees, which lasted the whole day. Sir J. Colvile delivered judgment. The appeal was allowed.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.—At the Bankruptcy Court on May 18 the case of General George Warren, formerly of the Indian army, and who has now retired from active service, was brought before Mr. Registrar Pepps. It seemed that the general was in the receipt of retiring allowances amounting to about £1,190 per annum, and he proposed to set aside £800 per annum for his creditors until the whole of his debts were discharged, the proposal to be without prejudice to the rights of certain secured creditors. Resolutions had been passed accepting the offer, and an order was drawn up in accordance with the terms of the resolutions.

SANDHURST CADETSHIPS.—The whole of the Sandhurst cadets on both the A and B Lists have, we understand, now been furnished with commissions as sub-lieutenants. All the Queen's and Indian cadets of 1870, and about a hundred 1870 direct-commission candidates are provided for. Three Sandhurst cadets—one from the A, and two from the B List—and three direct-commission gentlemen accepted service with the Control department. The number of men who have noted their names for the Cavalry is getting very small; but there still remain close upon two hundred applicants for Infantry to be worked off. It is anticipated that all the Lists will be run out before the expiration of the two years mentioned by Mr. Cardwell some time since; and then several promotions from the ranks will be made, and a few subalterns from the Militia brought in.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN SUBALTERN OFFICERS.—The death of Col. Carpendale, Royal Engineers, gives a step to Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, the last subaltern on the Madras List, and promotion will in future be made from the British establishment. The British subalterns will now therefore receive the benefits of all vacancies occurring in three out of the four lists. Of the old Bengal men, fourteen Lieutenants, thirteen of whose commissions bear date June 8, 1860, the same as that of Lieutenant Cumming, remain to be promoted. In the Artillery none of the lists have run out, there being forty-seven subalterns still serving who were transferred as such from the old Indian Army on the amalgamation. Bengal is represented by thirty-three, Madras by ten, and Bombay by four. Here the Engineers have an advantage over the "Artillery boys."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on May 25. Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President, in his address, spoke at some length upon the Livingstone Search Expedition. In the evening the annual dinner was held at Willis' Rooms. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided, and among the company were H.E. Baron de Bulow, the Danish Minister; the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Derby, Sir Harry Parkes, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Arthur Phayre, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Francis Grant, Sir John Kaye, Sir Richard MacDonnell, General Rigby, Colonel Grant, Captain Sherard Osborn, Dr. Rae, Mr. R. B. Shaw, Mr. Hawksley, and others. At the morning meeting the Founder's medal was awarded to Colonel Henry Yule, c.b., and the patron's or Victoria medal to Mr. Robert Berkeley Shaw, for his journeys in Eastern Turkestan.

STAR OF INDIA.—The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—To be a Knight Grand Commander: Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum of

Bhopal. To be Knights Commanders: Mr. John Strachey, Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. John Cracroft Wilson, c.b., Bengal Civil Service (retired), late Civil and Sessions Judge at Moradabad, and Special Commissioner for the trial of Rebels and Mutineers in 1857-58. To be Companions: Major Owen Tudor Burne, 20th Regiment of Foot, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy and Governor General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel George Bruce Malleon, Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore; Mahomed Hyat Khan, Assistant-Commissioner, Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge, Bombay Staff Corps, late Inam Commissioner, Southern Mahratta country.

CIVIL SERVICE ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A day of athletic sports came off on Saturday, the 25th ult., at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton, arranged by the London Athletic Club, which includes several members of the India-office establishment. In the programme of the day's races some good prizes were set down to be competed for, and the day's proceedings showed the physique of the India-office youth to be highly creditable to lives destined to be passed at the desk. If the competitors did not all prove themselves great in the character of athletes, at any rate the L. O. men carried off some of the prizes. We give the names of two or three of the victors. Mr. G. R. Johnston (the holder of the London Athletic challenge cup), easily secured the 100 yards race, and the 220 yards challenge cup. The 300 yards handicap also fell to an L. O. man, in the person of Mr. G. Butler, another well-known member of the London Athletic Club. The only Indian Civil servant who competed this year was Mr. H. M. Tobin, who stood second to Mr. Johnston in the 100 yards race. Messrs. F. W. Smith and A. H. Savage were second in the mile steeple chase and putting the shot. The attendance of respectable company was large and fashionable, it being computed that more than 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Sydenham Dixon ran the mile in 4 minutes and 35 seconds, and he and his colleagues in the Inland Revenue Department, T. Collet, J. H. Reay, H. W. Murray, S. Smale, and E. N. Alpe, secured the lion's share of the prizes.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B., who has been gazetted as the new Governor-General of Chelsea Hospital in the room of General Sir J. L. Pennefather, deceased, is the son of Henry Calverley Cotton, Esq., cousin of the first Viscount Combermere. He was born in 1792, consequently he has attained the advanced age of eighty years, was educated at Westminster, and entered the army in 1810. He has held numerous staff appointments, and is Colonel of the 10th Foot, having formerly been Colonel of the 22nd Foot. He served with the 22nd Light Dragoons in the Mahratta war in 1817, and with the 28th Foot in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, in 1842-43. Commanded a force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry in 1853, which entered the Kohat Pass, and succeeded in overawing and bringing into subjection the refractory tribes in that pass. He commanded the 22nd Foot with a force under Brigadier Boileau, against the Boree Afreedes, on the north-west frontier, in 1853. He commanded an expeditionary force of 4,500 men to Shah Moosseh Kheyl, in August, 1854, for the punishment of the Mohmund tribe. He also commanded, in 1858, an expeditionary force of the same strength to Sittana, the Chinglee Valley, and Punjar, on the Eusofzai border, to punish Mokurrub Khan, chief of the Punjar, and the Hindostanee fanatics and rebel Sepoys (India medal, with clasp). He was nominated K.C.B. for his services in command of the troops on the north-west frontier of India, in suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58 (medal).

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on May 27, at the Guildhall Tavern; Mr. John F. Leith in the chair. The directors' report was taken as read. The chairman then moved the reception and adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended December 31, 1871. Mr. H. H. Berens (director) having seconded the motion, the chairman, before putting the resolution to the meeting, proceeded to comment upon the particular features requiring notice and report of accounts now before them. In regard to their prospects for the present half-year, it gave him pleasure to state, in addition to the favourable report of their agent, noticed in the directors' report, in which it was stated that the gross receipts of the first fifteen weeks of the current half-year showed an increase over those of the corresponding period of 1871 of about £3,500, that in the Indian Government Budget, dated April 3, 1872, the net revenue of their railway for the current year 1872-73 was estimated at £178,750, or equal to 6 per cent. upon the whole of their capital. (Cheers.) The chairman, having referred in detail to the various items in the accounts, concluded by expressing his readiness to hear and answer any of the shareholders who were desirous of asking questions. Dr. Mouat expressed his entire concurrence with the observations of the chairman, with the exception of a few points; these being satisfactorily answered, the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put, and unanimously carried.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE have been bestowed upon Colonels A. A. Nelson, half pay, late depot battalion, and E. C. P. Gordon, half pay, late 75th Regiment. Colonel Nelson entered the service March 6, 1835, and became Colonel December 9,

1869. He served as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General Bombay Army throughout the operations under Sir William Nott in Candahar and Afghanistan during 1841-42, and has the medal, and acted in a similar capacity under Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Hyderabad, when he also obtained a medal. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Valiant in the action of Maharajpore, December 29, 1843, and had a horse shot under him. He has the bronze star for the latter engagement. Colonel Gordon became Ensign December 13, 1833, Lieutenant January 19, 1858, and Colonel August 3, 1865. Colonel Hart gives his services as follows:—"Colonel Gordon served in the campaign against the Kaffir tribes of South Africa in 1834-35 (medal); also as Assistant Engineer during 1837-38, on the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony, and was employed under Colonel Lewis, R.E., to execute a confidential survey (trigonometrical and statistical) of that frontier; served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, commanding the 75th Regiment during the capture of Delhi from September 15, and was wounded on the 18th leading the assault on the Hubshee-Ka-Phateek; planned and carried out the forward movement of the right attack within the city, surprising and capturing the Burra Bastion at its gorge on the evening of the 19th, retaining it under a constant fire until the next morning, when the enemy evacuated Delhi; proceeded with Greathed's column, and commanded the 75th in the actions of Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, Ak-rabad, Agra, and Kanouj; advance into Oude, and minor affairs, ending in the relief of Lucknow; subsequently with the Oude field force in front of the city until February 14; specially mentioned in Outram's despatch for 'judgment and coolness' in defending the left advanced outpost of the camp during a night attack made by a very large force of the enemy on January 16, which he repulsed with severe loss (medal with two clasps, and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 27.—INDIAN FINANCE.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair in order that the Indian Budget might be brought forward he would move the following resolution:—"That this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo, that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger the magnitude of which cannot be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the income-tax, which is admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with, and that other taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced if the finances of that country were administered with adequate care and economy."

THE PERSIAN MISSION.—Mr. EASTWICK gave notice that he would postpone his motion on this subject to Tuesday, the 18th of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 31.—EAST INDIA (BENGAL, &c., ANNUITY FUNDS) BILL.—The House went into committee on this Bill and the necessary resolutions were agreed to.

India Office.

June 1, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. S. Growse, R. A. Smith, R. A. J. Drummond, G. J. B. T. Dalton, E. Jackson, H. R. Madocks, R. G. Currie, E. Colvin, H. S. Beadon, F. J. Johnston (Uncov.), P. Horder (Uncov.), and R. A. Corder (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. Robinson, c.s.i., and J. H. Garstin.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. E. Murphy, R. W. Lodwick, W. M. P. Coghlan, and W. J. Ham (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. F. H. Hammer, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, Staff Corps; Capt. H. M. B. Barlton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. Sir C. W. D'Oyly, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. T. Hawkes, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. R. Auldjo, Staff Corps; Major F. J. Craigie, Staff Corps; Capt. E. B. Ward, Inf.; Major H. St. G. Tucker, Inf.; Major F. M. Birch, Staff Corps, Capt. C. W. J. Harrison, R.E.; Sub Conductor A. McDonald.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. Wilson, Inf.; Col. T. Peyton, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Thompson, Cav.; Capt. A. S. Grove, Inf.; Surg. J. McN. Donnelly; Capt. E. G. Blenkinsop, Inf.; Col. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E.; Col. A. Drury, Staff Corps; Surg. J. Law.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. H. Reynolds, Staff Corps; Col. J. Pogson, Inf.; Capt. G. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Gilbert; Capt. J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Widdicombe, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. P. Currie, Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. D. Dickens, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. J. Oliphant (Uncov.), 6 mo; Mr. P. Ryan (Uncov.), 4 mo; Mr. W. Potts (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. A. Swinley, 3 mo.; Capt. R. C. Danbuz, R.E., 6 mo.; Surg. B. W. Switzer, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. S. Magan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. De G. L. Groves, Cavalry, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. E. Naylor, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Rigg (Uncov.), and W. Firnie (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—The wife of Major G. Begbie, Madras C.S., of a son, at Croydon May 25.

CHALMERS—The wife of Capt. Owen J. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Chepstow Villas, May 22.

CRAWFORD—The wife of Major James Crawford, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Essex, May 7.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDES—DOBSON.—Edgecumbe F. Edwardes, son of the late Edgecumbe F. Edwards, Physician, General Bombay Army, to Emily G., daughter of Joseph Dobson, at York, May 22.

KENNARD—WILLOUGHBY.—Howard J. Kennard, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Capt. J. B. Willoughby, Agent for the Government of India in Egypt, at Cheltenham, May 28.

TRAVERS—DURAND.—Capt. J. O. Travers to Eleanor L., daughter of the late General Sir Henry Durand, at Meerut, April 27.

DEATHS.

CROOK—Henry, son of J. Rome Crook, late of Calcutta, at Liverpool.

CRAWFORD—Rebecca S., wife of James Crawford, Madras Staff Corps, at Essex, May 7, aged 30.

WATTS—Capt. Robert Watts, late of the Madras Army, son of Robert Watts, at Hyde-park, May 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 23. Sindbad, Passaroeang; str. Cartago Novo, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—24. Alice, Penang; Saladin, Bombay; Chinsura, Calcutta.—25. Str. Cingalese, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Gladiator, Mauritius; Edith Emily, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—26. Isabella Ridley, Tuticorin; Kenilworth, Bombay; str. Malta, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. John Middleton, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Erato, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Belle Alliance, Mauritius; Joseph Hadyn, Rangoon; Berham-pore, Calcutta.—27. Hugh Bourne, Tellicherry; str. Crosby, Calcutta; Tallula, Maulmain; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Valeta, Mauritius; County of Forfar, Calcutta; Neva, Calcutta; Antagonist, Mauritius.—28. Camperdown, Calcutta.—29. Loch Lomond, Calcutta.—30. Str. Beekton, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Glencora, Colombo; Junipore, Passaroeang; str. Lorne, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—June 1. Str. Strathclyde, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 23. Str. Indus, Bombay, &c., via Suez Canal.—24. Mount Washington, Bombay; Portia, Calcutta.—25. Moss Rose, Bombay; Bessie, Trincomalee.—26. Eleanor, Penang.—27. Mercia, Chittagong.—28. Medusa, Madras; Persian Empire, Calcutta; St. Mungo, Calcutta; Ghazepore, Calcutta.—28. Chalmers, Bombay; Eastern Light, Bombay; Magellanes, Calcutta.—31. Brockham, Calcutta; str. Amarapoora, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, May 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. M. Grant, Mr. W. Wright, Capt. W. H. St. A. Wilton, Asst. paymr. J. F. E. Hill, R.N., Asst. paymr. G. P. Collier, R.N., Mrs. A. Chaplin, Mr. T. E. Atkinson.

Per str. Delta, June 3.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. O. Logan. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Jones. For BATAVIA.—Mr. C. J. Morris.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Sovereign, Bombay to Liverpool, March 19, 35 S., 26 E.
Clara, Liverpool to Bombay, April 9, 8 S., 31 W.
Jason, London to Calcutta, March 15, 7 S., 30 W.
Centurion, London to Bombay, April 12, 1 N., 23 W.
Great Victoria, Calcutta to Dundee, April 29, 8 N., 29 W.
Glenora, from Colombo, lat. 49, lon. 8 W.
City of Lahore, Calcutta to London, May 23, 42 N., 28 W.
Gloucester, London to Rangoon, March 20, 29 S., 25 W.
City of Benares, Clyde to Calcutta, April 3, 24 S., 25 W.
Queen of the Lakes, Greenock to Bombay, May 23, 24 S., 29 W.
Cambay, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 12, 19 S., 27 W.
Allerton, Cardiff to Madras, April 5, 15 S., 30 W.
Royal Alfred, Dundee to Calcutta, April 23, 10 S., 30 W.
Burmah, Plymouth to Calcutta, March 25, 39 S., 1 W.
Bengal, Plymouth to Aden, March 27, 36 S., 5 E.
Toviotdale, London to Bombay, March 31, 37 S., 9 E.
Defender, Newport to Bombay, April 4, 36 S., 16 E.
Cospatrik, London to Bombay, March 31, 40 S., 5 E.
Simla (s.), for Aden, May 7.
Asia, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 22, 24 S., 32 W.
Sarah Palmer, Rangoon to Liverpool, April 25, 20 N., 36 W.
Saladin, Bombay to London, April 29, 23 N., 42 W.
Mary Shepherd, Kurrachee to London, April 12, 1 S., 23 W.
Peacock, Tellicherry to London, May 9, 40 N., 34 W.
Prince Alfred, Mauritius to London, May 9, 41 N., 33 W.
Stephan, London to Calcutta, April 8, 12 S., 26 W.
Adame, Ceylon to London, May 8, 40 N., 34 W.
Courtney, Calcutta to London, May 11, 43 N., 25 W.
Stirling Castle, London to Calcutta, April 16, 1 N., 23 W.
Star of Denmark, London to Calcutta, March 27, 4 S., 19 W.

Gosforth, London to Madras, May 13, 42 N., 15 W.
 Hersilia, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 4, 13 S., 29 W.
 British King, Liverpool to Calcutta, May 18, 47 N., 14 W.
 Countess (P), County of Forfar, Calcutta to Dundee, April 17, 3 N., 23 W.
 Lincoln (P), Calcutta to London, 100 days out, 45 N., 22 W.
 Tantallon Castle, London to Calcutta, April 3, 20 S., 24 W.
 Inverallen, Shields to Negapatam, April 10, 16 S., 27 W.
 Art Union, London to Kurrachee, April 13, 1 S., 25 W.
 Liguria, Calcutta to Liverpool, May 13, 49 N., 17 W.
 Sea Chief, Cardiff to Galle, May 14, 45 N., 15 W.
 K. V. C. M. (P), Penang to London, March 11, 35 S., 25 E.
 Lincelles, London to Madras, May 19, 29 N., 17 W.
 Sofia Maclinn, Calcutta to Liverpool (P), March 19, 3 S., 17 W.
 Bavelaw, Liverpool to Bombay, May 19.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Berhampore, Peterson, which arrived at Liverpool, May 27, from Calcutta, had encountered a violent hurricane, Feb. 9, in lat. 11 S., lon. 84 E., commencing at S.E., and veering round by S. to N.W., during which the vessel lay with her lee dead eyes under water for seven hours, but sustained no damage; on Feb. 29, in lat. 30 S., long. 42 E., she experienced another hurricane, veering from N.E. round by N., and W. to S.W.

The Sparkenhoe, Butler, from Calcutta to Liverpool, which put into Lisbon May 23, reported very leaky, is said to have made sixteen inches water at sea, and to be now making twelve inches. It is stated that the spare spars, various portions of the woodwork, and a quantity of linseed from her cargo, had been burnt to feed the donkey engine which worked the pumps, and that, having fuel for only two or three days longer, she had put into Lisbon. The master says that much of the sugar is dissolved. The vessel has been placed in quarantine for three days, having no bill of health.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. B. Burns.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. J. P. Knocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, and Mr. Partridge.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Codrington, and Mr. Remington.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Rice, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, and Mr. Crowe.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lieut. Quarry, Mr. A. Mearns, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Capt. Nicholls.
 BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Dunne.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tully, Mr. Paterson, and two Misses Paterson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Com. and Mrs. Shortt.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, Lieut. Cumine, Mrs. Prevost, and Lieut. Phillips.

JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchelor, and Mr. Cleworth.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Porter.

JUNE 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macnamara.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Macnamara.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Whitton, and Mrs. Thornhill.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. C. Lavis.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND MEN WHO DISLIKE IT.—Mr. L. Ashburner, of the Bombay Civil Service, has lately appeared before the Indian Finance Commission now sitting in London; and his opinion is that "Every measure of Government—even the most beneficent—is complained of by the Native press in a most virulent manner." Mr. Ashburner has now been localised in Khandeish, whence we have lately had the cases of Vinayak Diwakar, Kasinath Dinkar, H. Howitt, and others, of which the public has had good opportunities for judging. Coming from such an atmosphere as this, his credentials to sit in judgment on us and our brethren must be very narrowly examined. Mr. Ashburner gives no facts. He does not quote instances; but comes down from the clouds to condemn the native press in general. We should have passed this over, were it the evidence of an ordinary person. But here is an officer in our Covenanted Service, Commissioner over one-half of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind) and may, if he can exert influence "at home," become a member of the executive Government. That such a person should make such hap-hazard statements is to be deplored; but as there are no qualified native members to watch and correct, such will ever be the case, and one-sided accounts will go before the world as the veriest truisms. Mr. Campbell, of Bengal, lately spoke of the Press in the last report sent to us, but the corresponding Bombay manual gives no sound. If we were to accept Mr. Ashburner as our final authority, there must be an end of all criticism; for no press, however able, can hope to maintain its ground, if it be so low as to descend to the meanness insinuated by Mr. Ashburner. We spurn the charge which is absolutely groundless.—*Native Opinion.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 6.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 14.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 1½ oz., 2s. [each additional ½ oz., 1s.]

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. 1½ oz., 1s. 6d. [each additional ½ oz., 9d.]

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. 8 oz., 6d. 12 oz., 9d. [each additional 4 oz., 3d.]

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. 8 oz., 4d. 12 oz., 6d. [each additional 4 oz., 2d.]

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. 2 oz., 4d. 4 oz., 7d. 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d.

each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. 2 oz., 2d. 4 oz., 4d. 8 oz., 8d. 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96½ 97
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54		101½ 102
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		93½ 94
8th 4 per Cent. 1855-56		107½ 108
9th 4 per Cent. 1856-57		
10th 4 per Cent. 1857-58		
11th 4 per Cent. 1858-59		
12th 4 per Cent. 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	206 to 208	
	India 5 per cent.	111½ to 112	
	India 4 per cent.	104	
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	96½ to 97	
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	108	
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	107 to 108	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863	102½ to 102½	
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873	102½ to 103	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 103½	
	India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½	
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1889	102½ to 103½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½ to 101	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	15s. to 25s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	106½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	109½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
20	Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107 to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 99
Stock	India 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilound, guar. 5 per cent.	all	107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	107½ to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	73 to 74
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16½ to 17
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26 to 27
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	184 to 187
10	British Australian	all	9½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	12 to 12½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	11½
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	83 to 9
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	11½ to 11½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 11½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 20; Agra and Madras, May 19, Calcutta, May 17.

LORD NORTHBROOK has received deputations and addresses from several societies, including the Trades' Association and the British Indian Association. He has also been going the round of the public buildings and institutions of Calcutta, and on Wednesday, May 15, he held a numerous levée. In reply to the British Indian Association's prayer for "rest from over-legislation, from over taxation, from over-anxiety for change in the name of progress," his lordship went over the main principles of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, remarked that the growth of local requirements could only be met by local outlay, and virtually bade the landowners of Bengal give up all hope of escaping local cesses in addition to their land-tax. To the Trades' Association he pledged himself to try and maintain a sound system of finance, combined with the greatest caution in legislating for a country where the feelings, prejudices, and interests of so many different races have to be consulted. His speeches, which really commit him to nothing at all, appear to have pleased the Calcutta public; and the popular impatience of Sir R. Temple speaks out in the rumour that Lord Northbrook means to be his own Finance Minister.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has held a well-attended levée in Bombay, and inspected the naval defences of the harbour. On the 15th May Lord Hobart arrived at Madras and was installed as Governor with the usual forms. Two days earlier Lord and Lady Napier of Merchistoun embarked for England, after a short stay in their former capital. Before their departure a number of gentlemen went on deputation to Government House to beg for a portrait of their late Governor, which his Lordship promised to sit for on his return to England. Lord Hobart was to hold a levée at Madras on the 20th May.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras has thanked the officers and men of the Artillery and Fusiliers for their admirable exertions in saving life during the late cyclone.

THE Madras papers inform us that 833 houses, exclusive of those in cantonments, were destroyed by the recent floods at

Vellore and 5,000 people left homeless. There are hopes that the actual number of deaths may not exceed 750 instead of a thousand. With regard to the disasters caused by the cyclone at Madras, it appears from some careful articles in the *Madras Times* that they cannot be ascribed to any carelessness of the Marine department. Ample warning was given from time to time, except that no signal guns were fired when the storm grew imminent; but the captains with whom rested the final responsibility made no preparations to meet an unforeseen and unlikely hurricane. Most of them staid on shore during the previous night. Those ships moreover which might have stood out to sea were awkwardly hemmed in by lighter ships whose best chance of safety was to ride out the gale.

THE Gaikwar of Baroda appears to have stopped the pension due to his brother's widow. An appeal from the Rani herself however has led the Bombay Government to promise payment of a lakh of rupees, which will be recovered from the Gaikwar's Treasury.

WE observe that Major Bourke, Military Secretary to the late Lord Mayo, has been appointed Postmaster General of Madras.

GENERAL POLLOCK and Dr. Bellow are said to have left Sistan for Farisk, and General Goldsmid has gone with the Persian Commissioner to Teheran.

THE story brought from India by this mail, that the Patiala Raja had disapproved the sentence passed on Mr. Cowan, is belied by a Calcutta telegram of Saturday last, which states that his Highness has disavowed any such opinion.

ACCORDING to the same telegram an official inquiry with closed doors is being held into the conduct of the Master Attendant, Government Astronomer, and other officials during the cyclone at Madras.

WE believe that Mr. Cowan's sentence of dismissal, if it is to be carried out, will not be aggravated by the usual consequences of such a fate. The Indian Government has so far tempered sternness with mercy by recommending that Mr. Cowan should receive a pension. A few hundreds a-year with no work to do for the money will at least be better than nothing; but to a man of his tried worth and talents this after all is but a sorry compensation for the utter loss of a promising career.

AN important Regulation has just been issued by the Indian Government for the benefit of the Santhals, whose grievances had lately furnished matter for grave consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is empowered to carry out certain special rules for the government of the Santhal country, apart from the laws enforced in other districts, and to appoint certain officers for the hearing of causes transferred from the jurisdiction of the regular Courts. In order to deal with the mischief caused by excessive usury, it is ruled that the rate of interest shall not exceed two per cent. monthly, in spite of any agreement to the contrary, and that no compound interest shall be allowed for any intermediate adjustment of account. The whole interest on any debt is never to exceed one-fourth of the principal, on a period of not more than a year, nor in any case to exceed the principal amount. Large powers are entrusted to the Lieutenant-Governor for the settlement of lands, for as-

certaining all kinds of landed rights, defining boundaries, and for adjusting the diverse claims of landlords, tenants, and village headmen. All such questions shall be decided by the settlement officers under his supervision, who may also revise any faulty decision passed under the Act of 1855. Any village headman who has lost his office or his prescriptive rights since the end of 1858 may recover either by proving "a fair and equitable claim thereto." Rents may be raised or lowered by the settlement officer, after due inquiry into each case. Twelve years' tenure of any holding shall entitle the ryot to all rights of occupancy. Any ryot ousted since the end of 1858 may, on fair proof given, be admitted to the benefits of this rule, and the same shall hold good with ryots who have exchanged fields for others in the same village. The rents thus readjusted shall remain unchanged for at least seven years, and all claims for abatement on account of reclaimed lands shall be liberally considered. Provision is also to be made for the careful record of village customs bearing on the question of rents; and, when a year has elapsed after their publication, these records shall be deemed conclusive as to the rights and customs notified therein. By these and like provisions the interests of the aggrieved Santhals will, we hope, be sufficiently guarded without injustice to the classes from whose oppression they appear to have long suffered. Everything will, of course, depend on the kind of officers selected for the purpose of carrying out these rules; but to that end no better guarantee could be secured than the powers of appointment and supervision which have been placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

LORD NORTHBROOK seems to have had a trying time of it during the first part of his railroad journey from Bombay to Calcutta, with the thermometer at more than 100 deg. in his own state carriage. On arriving at Nandgorum he was only too glad to exchange his hot carriage for one which had been fitted up with Mr. Saunders's cooling apparatus, and in this he travelled in comparative comfort the rest of the way. So great was the relief afforded him that he resolved to have his State carriage fitted up with the same admirable contrivance—a resolution which, we hope, he carried into effect before starting for Simla. We may also hope that he will consult the good of the travelling public by compelling the railway companies to use the same apparatus in all their trains during certain months of the year. The chief objection to it seems to be the expense, which for one carriage alone is said to amount to 250 rupees. If that, however, is only the first and chief cost, the invention might at any rate be applied to first and perhaps second-class carriages. Mr. Saunders is employed in furnishing four more carriages with his patent machinery, the improvements in which are like to ensure a yet greater degree of coolness combined with yet more thorough ventilation.

NOR a little excitement has been caused in Bombay by the sudden deaths at Baroda of Bhow Sindia, Vizier of the late Gaikwar, and of Moonshee Habib-oolla, his confidential servant. The former died mysteriously in the prison where he was undergoing his sentence for peculation, just before his term of imprisonment had run out, and the latter two days afterwards shared the same fate. The story, as circulated in Bombay, is to the effect that on the night of the 2nd May Bhow Sindia was ordered by his jailers to swallow a poison-ball which had been prepared for him. On his refusing with loud cries for help, he was squeezed to death by a kind of pressing-machine kept for that purpose. His body was burnt immediately afterwards with a haste strangely unbecoming his princely rank. One of his attendants is said to be likewise missing. The Moonshee, who had been his Chief Secretary, and is supposed to have known too much about the manner of his master's death, is said to have perished in prison two or three days later from poison or torture. It is also asserted that several officers on the late Gaikwar's Staff have been made away with in a like manner, and that the head-steward to the Gaikwar Malharao's own mother was scorched to death in the sun for admitting into the house a messenger from the late Gaikwar's widow. That lady herself has sought shelter in Bombay from the Gaikwar's machinations. A certain air of likelihood to this strange story has been imparted, it seems, by an order from the Bombay Government, requiring Colonel Short, Acting Resident at Baroda, to report on the circumstances attending the death of Bhow Sindia and his Moonshee. We do not envy him the task of unravelling another of those political tangles which are so fre-

quently woven in Native Courts. There is usually a woman at the bottom of these dark plots, and we should not be very much surprised to hear that the Rani of the late Gaikwar had a hand in brewing the villainous stories of which Malharao has become the central theme. Most likely the stories contain just enough truth to aggravate their falsehood; but even if they are true in substance, it does not follow that the present Gaikwar had any share in the alleged murders. Be that as it may however, we hope that full inquiry will be made into the matter, and that the real culprits, whoever they are, if the whole thing is more than a wild fiction, will be duly punished by the Paramount Power.

FROM the Casualty Returns of the two columns of the Loshai Field Force we glean the following results. In General Bouchier's column there were eight fighting-men killed and fourteen wounded to eighty-five who died from various causes. Of camp-followers two were killed and five wounded, while 386 died from other causes. Of the fighting-men the 42nd N.I., who had only one man wounded, lost the largest number, thirty-eight, by death from disease and other incidents of the campaign. The 44th N.I. were the heaviest sufferers on the whole, losing eight killed, three wounded, and thirty-five dead. The 22nd Punjabies lost four wounded and seven dead. Among those who died in the 42nd was Captain Harrison. Of the non-combatants 234 perished in the Nepalese Coolie Corps alone, besides eighty in the Commissariat and fifty-three in the Kookie Corps. In Brownlow's Chittagong Column the casualties among the fighting-men amounted to four killed, thirteen wounded, and thirty dead, while of the non-combatants there died in all 118. The brunt of the latter loss was borne by the Coolie Corps, of whom eighty-nine died. Of the remaining deaths twenty-four are set down to the Commissariat. One of these, a mahout, was killed by falling with his elephant over the "khud." Of the fighting-men, the 4th Ghoorkas, who had not a man touched in the field, lost the largest number by deaths from incidental causes. The 2nd Ghoorkas show two killed and twelve wounded against nine dead from other causes. The actual strength of the Cachar Column consisted of half a mountain battery, a company of sappers and miners, 500 each of three native infantry regiments, with 1,200 commissariat coolies and 800 of the Coolie Corps. This latter body was reduced by cholera at starting to 387 men. The Chittagong Column seems to have repeated the other in point of numbers.

THE work cut out for the two columns appears to have been completely carried through, although they failed at the last in joining hands, and although General Nuthall's Manipore Contingent was prevented by various causes, sickness included, from co-operating as steadily as it might have done. General Bouchier pushed through an unknown, difficult, and hostile country for 110 miles from his first base beyond our frontier at Tipai Mukh. General Brownlow marched eighty-three miles from his first advanced base, itself 130 miles from Chittagong. Lord Napier of Magdala, in commenting on the work done, lays stress on the evidence contained in the General's report, "that no smaller force could have accomplished the task of creating and maintaining such long lines of communications, and have supplied a body in advance sufficient to overcome all opposition and ensure success." His own plans at any rate were so successfully carried out that General Bouchier had returned to Cachar by the 10th March "the actual date on which the Government hoped I might be clear of the country." Not a shot was fired, says the General, on their homeward way. The villagers flocked round them, and though Poiboy was slow in coming in, that was merely "the abject fear of a boy." Three of his head muntries accompanied the General as hostages to Tipai Mukh. On this occasion the English Commander for the first and last time failed to fulfil his usual threat of burning villages in default of timely submission. The reasons he gives for breaking his word are strong enough to absolve him from all blame. Poiboy had never harassed his line of march, thousands of his people were living homeless in the forest, and numbers of them came into his camp, seeking forgiveness and tendering their submission. At Tipai Mukh the hostages were released, and a number of friendly Loshais who had hung about the force almost from the beginning, left it with apparent regret.

BOTH generals express their pleased surprise at finding the Loshais "far from being the savages we had supposed." To

General Bouchier they appeared "a highly interesting, intelligent race, given at present in war to savage habits," but capable, he thinks, of gradually reaching "a state of high civilisation." According to General Bouchier, they "live in comfortable houses, on high and healthy ranges. Their mode of cultivation yields the most abundant and certain crops. They are surrounded by pigs and poultry, goats and gyaals (a domesticated bison). They fish and shoot, and brew both beer and whisky. Their domestic and tribal arrangements appear most happy, and altogether their condition contrasts very favourably with that of many of our own subject races." It is said indeed that most of their captives, whom they treat as their own people, would regard their freedom as a doubtful boon; but in the face of the numbers lately rescued from them this seems to us a questionable assumption. It is certain, however, that the child Mary Winchester had been well treated by her captors, for she ordered the Loshais about with an air of authority, and cried a good deal at parting from them.

GENERAL BROWNLOW dwells with soldierly satisfaction on the dashing gallantry of his little Ghoorkas. Quoting one out of several instances, he tells how a small guard of the 2nd Ghoorkas and some Sappers came suddenly on about thirty Kookies preparing an ambush. "There were only four Ghoorkas in front, who at once dashed at the enemy, drawing the fire of the whole party, and yet killing one and wounding two without any loss to themselves." It was due, he added, to "the material training and matchless spirit" of this regiment, that the Column suffered so little at the hand of the Sylhoos. When they were neither marching nor fighting, these brave fellows were employed at long distances from camp destroying "jooms," the patches of burnt jungle where the Loshais raise their crops.

THE new system of signalling with flags appears to have answered admirably in General Brownlow's camp. Repeatedly he signalled to detached parties ten or twelve miles off, and got in a few minutes replies which it would else have taken three or four days to transmit. General Brownlow has such faith in the usefulness of the new system, that he thinks the learning it should form part of every officer's drill, and that an apparatus for night-signalling should be attached to every force that may in future take the field.

PEOPLE who wish to get up a little history under the guise of a work of fiction will find their tastes consulted to fair purpose in Miss Braddon's last novel, "Robert Ainsleigh," whose hero is carried off to India as a recruit in the days preceding the tragedy of the Black Hole, by the crimps of the East India Company. Strange things happened a century and a quarter ago, and the story of Robert's abduction is not so improbable as it looks at first. For his subsequent adventures in India with Holwell and Clive Miss Braddon has chiefly drawn on documents of more or less historical value. The story of those romantic days when Holwell suffered and Clive fought, schemed, and conquered, could hardly fail to interest, by whomsoever told, and Miss Braddon's pen has not lost its cunning. Some parts of the narrative are fairly successful, and the scenes in which Clive himself figures are depicted with a good deal of sober force and sympathetic insight, in language to some extent modelled upon the diction of his own day. To readers of her earlier and more highly-spiced works this may seem a drawback, and some passages of the novel will no doubt be considered a little dull, even from a less exacting point of view. We must own indeed to being somewhat disappointed with the writer's description of the terrible night in the Black Hole. That however would be a trying subject for almost any pen. Only a great poet who had spent a hot weather in Bengal could do it adequate justice, or surpass the vivid ghastliness of the story told, we think, by Holwell himself. *Non cuivis homini*, &c., however. The historical portraits, including Omichund's, are on the whole rightly conceived and filled in with a fair attempt at dramatic keeping. The wily money-loving Bengali whom Clive, bold in all things, succeeded in overreaching for his masters' benefit, is not, we think, overdrawn, nor does Meer Jaffier lack the redeeming traits which history would allow him. With regard to her English heroes Miss Braddon has not followed the modern fashion of treating them as unpunished criminals. In her local colouring also she has kept clear of the more glaring errors into which homebred writers on India are apt to fall.

WE note the death in his eighty-first year of Mr. Thacker, founder of the well-known Indian firm of Thacker, Spink, and Co.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Col. O. Donoghue, H.M.'s 76th Foot, at Secunderabad, May 8.

MADRAS.—Capt. W. R. F. Hopkins, late R.M.L.I., aged 31, at Stoke Devonport, May 24. Capt. Robert Watts, late Madras Army, at Southwick Crescent, May 29. Robert Wright, M.D., late H.E.I.C.S. (Medical), aged 76, at Gruzely Lodge, near Reading, May 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

PER STR. NYANZA.—FROM BOMBAY.—FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. Rooth, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Whitty, Mr. Kay, Col. Maberly, Mr. Blandford, Dr. Grant, Miss Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Nixon, Mr. Teterson, Mr. Mackay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters from Mr. Prichard and Capt. Taylor must stand over, we regret to say, along with some other matter, until next week.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 10, 1872.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND MR. COWAN.

A CAREFUL study of the official papers published by the Indian Government on the case of Messrs. Forsyth and Cowan, leaves little room for disputing the inherent justice of the verdict passed on those officers. Pending the production of further papers on the subject, we are constrained to admit the apparent strength of the reasons assigned for the course pursued against two gentlemen of the highest character and of long-trying desert. We have not much sympathy with the notion so dear to some minds, that superior officers in any service are bound as a rule to uphold their subordinates at all hazards in the commission of acts however wrongful. Such a course can only be justified on grounds of extreme necessity, and it remains for the ruling powers to judge how far these grounds are tenable in each particular case. Far more harm, as a rule, will accrue to the public weal from such a method of maintaining what is called discipline, than from enforcing the principle that every subordinate must within certain limits be held responsible for his own acts. Even a Nelson must disobey orders at his own peril, trusting that the disobedience will be condoned by ultimate success. In Mr. Cowan's case nothing short of dire necessity could have justified his undoubted breach of law and defiance of positive orders. On this question of sheer necessity the whole strength of Mr. Cowan's defence must hang, and the Indian Government, acting on the evidence before them, have thrown out the one cardinal plea.

That they have done rightly we cannot positively affirm, and it may even be that when Mr. Cowan's case comes up for further hearing, the weight of evidence will be found to lean less strongly against him than it does now. His position, we take it, is that between the first capture of his prisoners and their summary execution bands of Kukas were still prowling around him, ready to begin a fresh and more serious outbreak, which the few troops at his command would have wholly failed to repress. In this nutshell lies the whole controversy, as between Mr. Cowan and his judges. If he could have brought forward anything like reasonable proof of a danger so imminent, they would have been bound to clear him of all blame for choosing the lesser of two evils. *Necessitas non habet legem* is a trite old maxim, and here also the plea of necessity would have

covered any breach of ordinary rules. No strong-minded person would stand on legal use and wont, when all laws were in danger of momentary collapse. Virginia declining to be saved because she was not properly dressed, and the Spanish king who fell a sacrifice to court etiquette, are not examples which people in extreme need would care to imitate. Unluckily for Mr. Cowan, the Indian Government found no reasonable proof of the "absolute necessity" which they were willing to accept as a sufficient plea on his behalf. At the time when he blew his prisoners away from the guns, the outbreak "had been effectually suppressed." Mr. Cowan had at his disposal considerable bodies of troops, and there is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or could have been apprehended, either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged." Various small bodies of Kukas were seen indeed in the neighbourhood of Malair-Kotla, but these had "promptly disappeared." On this point the Government Order quotes the opinion of Mr. Davies himself, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who maintains that "in nearly every instance" the Kuka bands had retreated on the 15th January, the day of the attack on Kotla, "whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th." According to the official summary of the case submitted for trial, "there is no direct evidence of any Kukas having been seen near Malair-Kotla, even as fugitives, after the 16th." On that day Mr. Forsyth had seen some Kukas at three railway stations on his way to Loodiana, and five were caught that evening hidden in a village near Kotla, but these last were "possibly fugitives from the attacking party."

The only evidence in Mr. Cowan's favour was that of one witness, who "heard of Kukas being in some force in the neighbourhood on the 18th." It was also "generally believed" that one or two of Ram Singh's *Subahs* left Bhaini before the attack on Malodh to prepare their followers for taking advantage of any success in that quarter; but of this there is said to be "no positive evidence, except that of one of the men captured at Malodh." So far, therefore, as appearances go, there is a fatal weakness in this part of Mr. Cowan's defence.

On the morning of the 16th he had telegraphed to Lahore for leave to execute four of his prisoners. On the same day, having heard of the capture of nearly all the rebels concerned in the recent raid, he telegraphed to his Government not to send the troops he had previously asked for; and in a letter of the same date to Mr. Forsyth he speaks of tranquillity as restored and the entire gang as having been "nearly destroyed." They never, he says, numbered more than 125, of whom 58 had been wounded, 10 killed, and 72 taken prisoners. By the same evening a considerable force of native troops, horse, foot, and at least six guns, was gathered round him at Malair-Kotla. And yet he wrote to Mr. Forsyth, who had just arrived at Loodiana, to acquaint him with his intention of hanging his prisoners or blowing them away from guns the next morning. Before that intention was carried out in the afternoon of the 17th he had received from Mr. Forsyth a short note, bidding him send the prisoners to Sherpoor, where a guard would take charge of them for the present. This note, says Mr. Cowan, "I put into my pocket and thought no more about it." On the 17th Mr. Forsyth wrote him two letters, the one directing, the other entreating him not to proceed illegally. "You have done admirably," said the latter; "but for Heaven's sake don't let the whole thing fall short of perfect success by any hasty act." The writer himself was coming out to Kotla as soon as he had disposed of Ram Singh. "But if you hang these men," he continued, "you will fall short of perfect success; a delay of twelve hours cannot produce harm, whereas illegal action may cause trouble." Meanwhile, however, the prisoners had come in, and Mr. Cowan proceeded to carry out his purpose. The case, he said, in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, "is an exceptional one." The men were not ordinary criminals, but rebels bent on plunder and the subversion of order. Had they succeeded in their first attempt, they would have been joined by all the bad characters in the country, and it would have been no easy

task to extinguish them. Timely action had ensured their defeat, but "others of their stamp must be deterred from following so bad an example, and, that the warning should be effectual, it must be prompt and terrible." In the midst of the executions thus vindicated, Mr. Forsyth's official note reached Mr. Cowan. Six or seven men still awaited their doom. After reading the letter, Mr. Cowan handed it over to Col. Perkins, remarking that "it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to the guns; that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us." These men also were accordingly blown away from guns.

"In carrying out the execution of my own sentence," he wrote that evening to Mr. Forsyth, "I acted in the honest and sincere conviction that I was acting in the best interests of Government." No doubt he thought so; but in the documents before us there is nothing to show that any harm could have been engendered by a few hours' delay. Mr. Forsyth would then have been at his side, and the responsibility for whatever happened would have fallen on the right shoulders. As it was, that officer, with more generosity than prudence, involved himself in his subordinate's scrape by ordering the execution of sixteen more prisoners.

Had Mr. Cowan been able to show that a delay of a few hours would have bred worse disasters, all this defiance of laws and orders from above, would have justified itself in the service he would thus have rendered to the State. It must not be forgotten that while the remaining prisoners were awaiting their sentence, Mr. Forsyth himself had heard a report of Kuka bands being in the neighbourhood. If these bands were actually hovering about at the time of the executions, and the force at Mr. Cowan's disposal was too weak to prevent further mischief, his summary proceedings would have needed no defence. But he himself had declared that tranquillity on the 16th January was "completely restored;" there seems to have been no lack of troops at hand; and the evidence regarding the approach of Kuka bands rested apparently on hearsay. Such being the case, as laid before the Government, we admit, however unwillingly, that they had no other option than to condemn the course of illegal severity into which Mr. Cowan's well meant zeal and fearlessness of personal consequences had betrayed him. Nothing would be better in tone and reasoning than the masterly Minute in which the Viceroy in Council defines the broad old principles of British law and justice, and insists on letting it be understood that, "whilst every officer will be fully supported in any measures, however rigorous, which he may be justified by law in adopting for the maintenance or restoration of the peace, no one will be permitted to supersede the law at his own discretion." Nor is there any good reason to fear "that the course which it has been necessary to take with regard to the present case will deter other officers from a becoming energy and promptitude in the presence of danger."

But was it necessary to inflict so heavy a punishment as removal from the service on so deserving an officer, to whose prompt action at the outset it was mainly owing that the outbreak he suppressed so savagely did not grow into a widespread rebellion? Whatever may be thought of his after conduct, no one acquainted with the history of the recent outbreak can deny him the credit of having "acted admirably" up to a certain point. Few men deserved better of their country than he had done before he took upon himself to slay without trial the wretched fanatics whom his prompt precautions had baffled in their mischievous designs. If the Government felt itself bound to speak out sternly with regard to one part of Mr. Cowan's proceedings, it ought we think to have weighed his manifest deserts in careful balance against his proved shortcomings. Something less than dismissal from the service he had hitherto adorned might surely have satisfied the claims of unsparing justice. The lesson to himself and all concerned would have lost none of its meaning, if justice in this case had been more largely tempered with the mercy which a due regard for extenuating circumstances, to say nothing of political expediency, seemed especially to enjoin.

Correspondence.

BONUS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will grant me space for the following further information of officers interested in the above question, as following my letter and notice published in your last number.

It must be understood that though a large number of officers have previously petitioned Parliament on this and other questions, the facts disclosed in paras. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of my notice have, so to speak, given the whole question a new life and a new aspect.

The Bonus Committee have been actively engaged in completing a case based on the grounds therein set forth, and have obtained counsel's opinion thereon. It is obviously essential that ALL who have any claims should *renew* their representations by supporting the action of the Committee and sending petitions, which will be presented by members who look upon the question in the light now set forth. A large number of Members of Parliament have pledged their support to the case as prepared by the Bonus Committee; and it is the duty of every claimant to second our efforts and proceedings.—Yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS PICTET, Captain,

Retired List, Madras Army,

Joint Hon. Secretary Bonus Committee.

13, Pall-mall, S.W., June 1, 1872.

INDIAN ARMY.—THE BONUS OR STEP PURCHASE SYSTEM?

This is a vexed question; but it is only vexatious from the fact of its not being properly understood. It involves principles, and to make them clear is all that is wanted. The mere system of buying promotion is already well known, and so far understood, since the officers of the British army have carried it on for very many years; and the country was last year pledged to a payment of close upon twelve millions sterling, as compensation for its abolition. There is, however, a very fallacious idea more or less prevailing that officers purchased their promotion for the sole object of attaining higher rank and enhanced pay; and in the Queen's service there certainly was some justification for this, inasmuch as officers having the means could, under that system, skip over their less fortunate seniors. That in the primitive days may certainly have been the only or immediate object in view, but as the system grew it was clear that officers, who in time became fit subjects for retirement (after devoting the best of their years to the country's service), would naturally and did in fact also become claimants to consideration and reimbursement of the sums which they had expended in accelerating their rise. The advantage was soon apparent, but none the less so to the State than to the officers themselves, for it added considerably to the vitality and efficiency of the commissioned ranks. This led to the recognition of the system by the State, and to its being, at an early period, restricted by certain authoritative regulations. These in their turn led to an extension of the principle by means of what was until very recently known as the over-regulation prices. When the wheel, set in motion by the first, had completed its round, officers who had contributed the sums set down in the regulations of the army, found that these prices were in both cases the same; that they got no more (though no less) than they had actually paid; and that nothing was allowed them in lieu of interest for the money laid out and virtually sunk during the years of their active servitude. Hence arose the want for something more, and this was ultimately made good by the over-regulation prices. It was clear that enhanced pay, with higher rank, was succeeded to and held by officers only by virtue of their commissions in her Majesty's army, and in consideration of higher duties and greater responsibilities, and was not in any way attributable to or connected with the money considerations, whereby officers, in default of better inducements or other means, sought to accelerate their rise. The money paid for accelerated promotion was an entirely voluntary act on the part of the officers individually, and had nothing to do with the pecuniary engagements of the State to pay them all according to their respective positions in the army. The principle of purchase must then be clearly understood to be, or rather to have been, two-fold. Certain sums of money were paid, having more for object the acceleration of rise (whilst each officer knew that by the regulations in force he would have these prices returned to him on retirement), and certain other sums were also paid (though held throughout to be illegal transactions) to officers retiring, as compensation for loss of interest on the money paid, *vide* regulations, for the years which had respectively elapsed. That a return of the regulation prices, even if taken alone, was expected, was clearly established by the tenor of those regulations, and that the actual attainment of promotion whilst in active service (whether by means of the purchase or otherwise) was not the

only motive for contributing even the regulation prices alone, was the more abundantly clear by the fact that officers who had been fortunate enough to obtain their first or any subsequent commissions through deaths occurring had still the right to claim the full regulation prices on retirement. These are considerations and deductions which will commend themselves to every intelligent mind, so far as their relative business and equitable bearings are concerned. But in or when officially confirming the system (as first set forth) and prescribing certain observances by fixing the price to be given and received (as per regulations), the executive enacted a law requiring every officer, on making his application to retire, to declare on honour, and his commanding officer to certify in effect that no money consideration had anything to do with his retirement; and this law had never been rescinded up to the time when the whole system was abolished. This was making the paying and the receiving of the over-regulation prices virtually a penal offence. The extended system having, however, been suffered to grow as years rolled on, it became more or less necessary, as a matter of policy, to look upon it as an established custom, which the Executive could not stay or put an end or stop to without rendering itself liable to the grant of compensation as part and parcel of the entire purchase system. This, as all know, has proved to be an incontestable question, and the Reformed Parliament did, by an almost unanimous voice, grant full compensation in respect to both the regulation and over-regulation prices in the Act passed in session 1871. That point being settled, we have now to consider what was the position and what were the circumstances of the Indian Army officer as regards the analogous system of step purchase which prevailed in the East India Company's service previous to 1861.

Firstly, then, it must be borne in mind (1) that promotion in that army was absolutely based on the seniority principle alone; and that no amount of money could obtain for any one officer promotion or advancement in grade over the head of another, as was the case in the Queen's. (2.) That gentlemen obtaining commissions in the late Honourable East India Company's service did, with very rare exceptions, go out intending to and actually devoted their (I may say) whole lives to that service; and their devotion was and has been so complete and so conspicuous that no army in the world had more tried and efficient officers. (3.) That the two-fold circumstances of promotion by seniority alone being inevitably certain to render it a slow process, and of the virtual exile which each was committed to by his engagement to serve in India only, were additional and very powerful considerations for adopting that system which in time became universal, and was at an early period not only approved of, but more than sanctioned by the Government of the late Hon. East India Company, as well as by the Board of Control. But even independently of that sanction, the Indian Army step purchase system acquired a positively legal *locus standi*, and held a far higher position, as a custom impossible to ignore, than the over-regulation prices in the Queen's, which to the last were always held to be illegal and the reverse of sanctioned, from the fact that the self-same declaration was required of officers retiring previous to 1836, when it was properly rescinded. (4.) That the step purchase system in the Indian Army was even less adapted as a simple means of accelerating promotion than in the British service is obviously certain, for, in the former, officers could not be got to accept bonuses, however large, who had not actually served sufficiently long to entitle them to a retiring pension; and the grant, as well as the acceptance of a bonus then, and then only, was (at the very first introduction of the system) likewise obviously intended to enable the retiring officer to better his circumstances after retirement. (5.) That in every regiment where the system was adopted, certain general rules and scales were made the guide, and the bonuses consequently were but the counterparts of what was known as regulation and over-regulation prices in the British Army. (6.) As in the Queen's, so in the Company's, the advantage was soon apparent; officers perceived that whilst keeping that ultimate object and benefit in view, they could, in the interim, also promote their rise by that means; and the Government readily and officially acknowledged, just thirty-six years ago, the enhanced benefit to the army in point of efficiency that would arise from the predetermined knowledge that officers would be thus induced and enabled to make room for younger men by retiring at a reasonable period of their lives; and experience has abundantly proved this. (7.) That the two-fold character of the system or principle was if anything even more conspicuous in the Company's service, for, since promotion was obtained by seniority alone, every officer in a regiment did benefit in some degree by a purchase, and this equitable consideration at once dictated a sense of obligation on the part of every one of them to contribute towards that purchase. But it is further also obvious that in a regiment composed of one major, seven captains, eleven lieutenants, and five ensigns, though latterly there were no ensigns, the retirement of, say, the major, could only benefit, for the moment, three officers out of the 24 or 19, and yet all did contribute their relative shares, and did so in very many cases under great personal inconvenience and self-denial on their part. (8.) That the system having more of a collective than an individual character in its operations and results, coupled with the known less favourable position of officers of the Indian army (as regards private means), and their

nearer relative position to and with officers of the Queen's who could not purchase (and these represented fully one-third to one-half of the whole), necessitated the raising of the money for purchase by loans, and this naturally and inevitably increased (in some cases tenfold) the aggregate amounts actually paid out by officers in furtherance of the system; and it is certain that could the accounts be collected together, with a view to show the total amount actually laid out in this manner, the result would represent several millions sterling, not a small portion of which has (in consequence of the recipients of those bonuses having returned to the mother country and invested the same in various ways at home) been subjected to the income-tax paid by all British subjects. (9.) The illegality which, in certain higher quarters, was erroneously attributed to the system, rested not on the system itself, for it had been officially recognised, and the Government of the Honourable East India Company (with the approval of the Board of Control) had pledged itself to take no steps that might put a hindrance or sudden stop to it without due notice, but it rested, if at all, on the manner in which (owing to the actual circumstances of the officers in each case interested) the money was in some instances raised; this was always done in India, and (at that time) beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of law in England. And here it must be borne in mind that the sanction so given and promulgated to the army was a consequence, and, so to speak, the only expedient available at the time for carrying out the injunctions laid on the Honourable Company of Directors, and insisted upon by Parliament, when renewing the Company's charter in 1832, to the effect that the company of directors should make some provisions for staying the stagnation of promotion and accelerating the rise in the commissioned ranks of their army.

This brings us to the considerations immediately bearing on the claims which for nine long years have been pending in Parliament, and submitted by officers of the late Hon. East India Company's service, by virtue and on the strength of clearly defined guarantees inserted in the Act, whereby the Government of her Majesty assumed in 1858 the direct government of India and its dependencies. In that Act the promotion, rights, claims and privileges were purposely and positively assured.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CESS IN BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Gazette* is informed by one who has watched the collection in one large town, that "the working of the tax more than justifies the most conformable anticipations. The assessors have gone on the logical deduction that, as to keep life in one human body costs at least two and a half rupees a month, a family consisting of man, wife, and one child, must necessarily earn the minimum amount taxable, or fifty rupees a year. Consequently, a large proportion of those taxed earn barely enough for subsistence, and have either to borrow the money, or to literally go without food for two or three days in order to pay the necessary amount. The office of the collector is surrounded by various persons, who look more like fit objects for charity than for taxation. The dregs of the population who earn a hand-to-mouth existence by labour, the proceeds of which are frequently anticipated by a loan from the shroff, in order to lay in the necessary amount of grain for the years' consumption, have, as a rule, actually no ready cash, and are never in possession of any such sum as eight annas. Yet many of the poorest who have large families to support, and must therefore, as the assessors rightly agree, earn at least one hundred rupees a year, have to pay in one instalment one rupee and a half, a small enough sum to an honourable legislator, but a sum the payment of which causes absolute bodily privation for many days to a wretched labourer and his family." One informant further tells us "that the feeling among all classes is one of bitter disgust, and the word 'zoolum' is in everybody's mouth in connection with the tax. When more than five thousand families are assessed in one town, anything like an approximately fair assessment in the first instance, or a satisfactory revision afterwards, is impossible. 'It causes much cursing,' was the remark of the Parsee shopkeeper, the leading citizen of the town, and one well-known for his good deeds among the poor." The same story reaches us from all quarters, and we perceive that the Native Press is beginning, somewhat tardily, to teem with complaints of the oppressiveness of the tax. But we will not weary our readers by a needless recital of the inevitable evils attendant on a direct tax in the scanty, fluctuating earnings of a population of labourers and artificers. As a contemporary has pointed out, the very name is a misnomer, as in some districts the majority, and in all the smaller villages a large proportion, of the tax-payers are cultivators who are taxed on the profits in the sale of cattle produce and of their carts and bullocks which they ply for hire when not using them in agricultural operations.

THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that the Criminal Procedure Act has alarmed Lord Napier, because it seems to him, as to all Englishmen

outside the Covenanted Civil Service, to be the first step towards the complete subjection of non-official Europeans to the pettiest magisterial authority in the country. We are glad that so distinguished a member of the Government of India has openly declared how strong is the objection he feels to placing the liberty and fortune of Europeans at the mercy of juvenile magistrates who may become influenced by local prejudices and animosities, and thus be incited to pass severe sentences on gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits who have been singled out as victims of native malice. There is no security that an English settler will get justice done him without a jury in obscure and distant magistrates' courts, especially in outlying tea, indigo, or other industrial districts where the civilian feeling against interlopers still lingers. Lord Napier mentioned in his speech one instance of a Civil Servant who had a positive hatred of Europeans not belonging to his own service; and this feeling of caste peeps out from behind the veil of official courtesy, even in the published State papers of men high in office. We do not know if Acts passed by the Indian Legislature can really deprive an Englishman of the birthright he enjoys, under the common law of England, of being everywhere throughout the Queen's dominions tried by his peers for any offence of which he may be accused; but if this new Criminal Procedure Act be enforced, it can but have ultimately one of two results—either the prestige of the English name, which is one of the pillars of our rule, will be destroyed throughout India by the reduction of European British subjects to the level of natives, or (and this is more likely) the colonist class will be thoroughly alienated from the old country, and prepared, should occasion arise, to follow in the course marked out for them by the founders of the South American Republic. It is impossible to deny for long, with impunity to any class of Englishmen, both the privileges of race derived from their native land and the rights of citizenship in their adopted country.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDER ON MESSRS. FORSYTH AND COWAN.

The *Punjab Times* protests against the decision of the Government. It has heard the announcement with indignation, mingled with sorrow and shame—sorrow for the victims of misplaced zeal for thankless masters, and shame for the insensate folly of those whom an unlucky chance has made our rulers. The Government decision has this day blackened the face of every Englishman in the Province, and contemptuously outraged the sympathies of the races who have hitherto been proud to assist us against all enemies. It has given a premium for midnight murder, for treason and conspiracy, for defiance of our power, for open outrage; a high premium no less than the degradation and ruin of any British officer who in the interests of an empire dares, by a sudden and well-timed stroke, prevent them.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that Mr. Cowan's conduct must be pronounced indefensible. He himself says generally that he thought the example of executing the Kookas would do good throughout the country; but it is quite clear that the insurrection was at an end, and not merely the troops, but the country-people seem to have been wholly wanting in sympathy with the rebels. Nothing, therefore, would have been lost by the day's delay Mr. Forsyth himself urged Mr. Cowan to grant; and, however regretfully, we must admit the justice of the decision that the want of judgment displayed by Mr. Cowan was sufficiently flagrant to call for his dismissal from the service. Mr. Forsyth, we now learn, disapproved strongly of the executions, but, when he found the deed was done, he backed up Mr. Cowan, with a chivalrous determination not to desert his subordinate, which lessens in his case the gravity of the mistake made. The local Government also condemned the executions, though Mr. Davies seems to have doubted the policy of letting the natives see that the State disapproved of the acts of its own officers. The Government of India has taken the manlier course of giving full effect to its opinion that Mr. Cowan had been guilty of "barbarous" conduct towards his prisoners; but it has gone, possibly, a step too far in deducing a general rule from this particular instance.

The *Pioneer* says the Government takes the invidious position of profiting by Mr. Cowan's acts and yet repudiating responsibility. There can be no doubt that the Government has taken very safe ground. The most malignant friends of humanity will not find a syllable to cavil at in the lofty and sonorous sentences in which the Governor-General lectures and ruins Mr. Cowan. In fact, it is an exceedingly able paper, and embodies a great deal of very noble truth; and, what is more, its case as against Mr. Cowan seems to us, we are obliged to confess, absolutely irresistible. Nevertheless we object to the paper as a whole; we dissent from some of its statements of fact, we deny some of its reasoning, and we disapprove of its conclusions. We think Mr. Cowan deserved punishment, but that he ought not to have been punished. The Government of India has stupidly said a number of very wise things. The indictment against the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana is masterly, but it ought never to have been laid. . . . If we blame, as we do strongly, the action of Government, it is not in the least from approval of Mr. Cowan, it is from the defect of ruling capacity, of governing power, which that action betrays. It is not, in our opinion, injustice to Mr. Cowan of

which Government has been guilty, but of something like treachery to the English in India. What (it asks) must be the impression on the troops, for instance, of Nabha, Jheend, and Puttiala, who were present at the execution, who, while they thought they were doing loyal service to the paramount Power, must now suppose that we consider them to have been merely accomplices in a murder! To their disgust at our ingratitude will be added contempt for our imbecility.

Our feelings on the whole question are simply these:—We disapprove of Mr. Cowan's indiscriminating execution of the prisoners as distinctly as our pigskin *Friend* of Serampore can do; but, horrible to confess, we hold that to be a very little thing compared with the absorbing duty of suppressing rebellion by any means and at any cost. We hold for the supremacy of England right or wrong, if there could be any "wrong" in such a case; but since it is the security from without and the order within, which the British rule affords, that is the indispensable prior condition for all progress and all safety in India, all means should seem right to an Englishman that are effective to secure the permanence of British power.

The *Madras Times* thinks that if the summing up of the evidence given by the Government of India in its decision be correct, it is impossible that that Government could have come to any other determination than to remove Mr. Cowan from the public service. The Government says that the series of illegal executions "was commenced in opposition to the spirit of the instructions received from superior authority, and in the absence of authority invoked but not awaited, and prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders." No official sin could be more heinous than this, and the Government declare that there is "no circumstance that tends to justify or excuse him." The prisoners were helpless in the hands of their captors, some badly wounded; they were under the guard of a strong military force which might have been increased to any extent. Admitting the correctness of this statement, which we are bound to suppose is founded upon sufficient evidence, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that "the illegal and indiscriminate execution was a measure for which there was no excuse." We may sympathise with Mr. Cowan on his fate, but it is of the utmost importance that officers entrusted with the power of life and death should be made to feel their heavy responsibility. Mr. Cowan, being guilty of illegality as well as indiscretion, suffers a heavy punishment; and Mr. Forsyth, having acted with great indiscretion, is removed to employment where the opportunity for committing similar mistakes is not likely to recur. We should have rejoiced exceedingly had the circumstances permitted the Government to acquit these officers of blame, for undoubtedly they acted with the best intentions; but the circumstances being what they are we think the Government of India is to be commended for taking decided steps to vindicate the national honour, sorely compromised by the sad errors committed by Messrs. Forsyth and Cowan.

The *Englishman* asks, What would become of justice in India if the British Government were overthrown by a native rebellion? And is it a flagrant dereliction of its duty if, to avert such universal injury and anarchy as would then ensue, it forbears to punish a single officer who has overridden the law in the belief that he was doing it a service? We have noticed only one side of the dilemma in which the late events placed the Government of India. But it has many sides. Let us look at the case in its bearing upon the future conduct of public servants. Had the Government spared Mr. Cowan, it would have had to face the risk that officers with less judgment than enthusiasm would thenceforward think much more lightly of setting aside the law when in a difficulty. This would have been an enormous evil. But what of the other horn of the dilemma? The inevitable result of Mr. Cowan's punishment will be that henceforth no Government servant will dare to set aside the law in any emergency. *Fiat judicium, ruant patria et justitia*, will henceforward be the motto of all who are not prepared to offer themselves and their reputations a sacrifice for a Government that dares not be grateful for it. No man will trust to his own judgment of the reality of an emergency which will be estimated by the Government with a strong bias in favour of the law, and probably after the results of his own promptitude have deprived the circumstances of their true complexion. Let it be remembered again that we are neither condemning the Government nor defending Mr. Cowan. We are merely pointing out how awkward was the dilemma in which the former was placed, and how much there is to be said on either side. It is very easy for moralists to arrive at unqualified decisions. They carry about with them the canons of absolute truth. We do not pretend to be moralists, and whether or not the canon, *Fiat justitia, &c.*, is absolutely valid as regards the conduct of individuals, we deny that it is so valid as regards that of Governments. It is one of the advantages of a strong Government that it can afford to be just where a weak Government cannot. It is one of the advantages of India that it possesses a strong Government.

A STEP IN RANK.—A Rangoon paper says that a Mr. E. Pusey, formerly a sergeant in H.M.'s 76th Regiment, and afterwards a scorekeeper at Thayetmyo, has been offered a general's command in the army of H.M. the King of Burmah. From a sergeant to a general is a good step.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWAR, April 30.—The month of April, just drawn to a close, has been really a most enjoyable one at this corner of the Punjab. Copious and frequent showers of rain have kept the air cool and pleasant, and, what is better still, have tended to considerably reduce the price of grain, which a short time back was selling at almost famine rates. On the evening of Thursday, the 25th, there was a very heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, and the next morning some of the peaks of the lower range of hills above the Khyber Pass were actually observed to have a covering of snow. Since then the weather has been settled, with clear, bright, sunshiny days, and the early mornings are positively chilly. The station just now is looking its best, the numerous hedgerows of blossoming roses being pretty beyond measure. And yet, Sir, the exodus of the fair sex to the hills is already commencing, and the archery ground presents on band nights quite a deserted appearance to what it did a fortnight since. More's the pity, say I, in which sentiment I doubt not there are many who will re-echo me. Four companies of H.M.'s 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, and the same number from the 55th Regiment, numbering 500 men in all, left for the hill sanitarium of Cherat about ten days ago. Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment, is appointed to command, and judging by the successful way in which he laid out and superintended, so to say, the new hill station of Chukrata, a better selection for this appointment could not have been made. Doubtless Cherat at the end of the present hot season will present a very different aspect to what it does now, and next year may possibly compete with its big neighbour, Murree, in its attraction as a hill residence for sober-minded wives. Many a husband would in that case be enabled to avail himself of a ten days' leave in the course of the hot season to visit the loving partner of his joys and sorrows, but which indulgence the long and expensive trip to Murree in most cases quite debars him from taking. Brigadier General Wilson has, I hear, commenced building at Cherat, so we have a good example set us, at any rate. The principal task in military circles is the forthcoming camp of exercise, which rumour says is to take place either at Hussun Abdul or Campbellpore, but I take it the actual site remains still a moot point, so there are objections civil and political to both these places.—*Indian Public Opinion Correspondent.*

GHAZEEPORE, May 3.—The Ghazeeapore Institute, which has been lately established in the city by our worthy magistrate, Mr. Saunders, has presented an address of welcome to Lord Northbrook, the new Governor-General. The members being unable to present the address with their own hands, as the train in which his Excellency was travelling did not stop at the Zamaneah station, requested their President and Collector to present the address to the Governor-General at some other place. After expressing their deep-felt feelings of loyalty and attachment to the throne, the members say that—"The policy enunciated by our new Viceroy for the future government of India in his speech at the banquet of Winchester has created great hope of our future well-being; and we sincerely trust that the superstructure, which is wanting on the foundations for Indian civilisation and improvement laid by his predecessors, will attain that degree of perfection which we are longing to see." They also say—"Never was a Government begun under better auspices than at present, if an opinion may be formed from the eloquent speech of the Viceroy delivered at the Winchester banquet, in which he pledges himself to abide by the principles laid down by her Most Gracious Majesty in her Proclamation, the words of which he quoted *verbatim* on that occasion." Such sentiments call forth from the inmost recesses of our hearts the deepest feelings of gratitude and affection, and we can truly promise in return that his Excellency can safely and confidently rely on our cordial support, so long as he is actuated by those motives, in any project, great or small, which he might devise during his administration for the well-being of this country. Dr. King, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, came here a few days ago, being deputed, it is said, by the Government to inquire into the cause of the breaking out of the "blight," which did considerable damage to the opium crop last year. His stay was a short one, and it is not known how far he was successful in his investigation. A woman of Karon in this district is now being tried for poisoning her own sons. It is said she committed the devilish deed on account of some domestic quarrel. Joint-family system is at the bottom of these evils. The weather is as it is in May. After eight in the morning till evening the sun becomes very oppressive, but as yet the city is quite healthy.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

BHOPAL.—The Begum of Bhopal is said to have resolved to relieve her subjects from the chaukidari-tax, and to pay the expense of maintaining the police from the royal revenues.

INFANTICIDE.—The provisions of the Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants have been extended to Oudh.

THE BEAS BRIDGE.—The *Agra* paper states that the bridge over the Beas would be opened on May 15, and that passengers will then travel through without change of carriage or any extra charge.

CALCUTTA NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has recommended to Government that the monthly grant of Rs. 200, asked for by the Indian Reform Association for the Calcutta Female Normal School, be granted.

THE DENGUE FEVER.—Two Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court are at present laid up with dengue fever, Messrs. Fagan and McEwen. The Judge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court is also laid up.

LORD NORTHBROOKE'S DONATIONS.—H.E. the Viceroy has sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 to Madras for the sailors whose ships were wrecked in the late cyclone. Lord Northbrook has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the fund for the building of a head quarters for the Calcutta volunteers.

MILITARY.—Colonels Swinhoe and Smythe, R.A., and Colonel Dodgson, B.S.C., will proceed shortly to Shillong as a Court of Inquiry to investigate into a matter involving a charge of insubordinate conduct on the part of Colonel Hicks, 44th N.I., towards General Bouchier, C.B.

LORD NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN.—Before leaving Calcutta, Lord Napier of Merchistoun requested Mr. Jansen, the Danish artist, to paint a portrait of his son, the Hon. J. Napier, and we hear that his Lordship expressed himself much pleased with the result. Mr. Napier was taken in Highland costume, the uniform of his regiment—the 92nd Highlanders.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.—The Viceroy has appointed the following offices Honorary Aides-de-Camp on his personal staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment; Colonel Sir W. H. R. Green, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, Madras Staff Corps; Colonel J. C. Graves, Bombay Cavalry; and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps.

EDUCATION.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram has, we see, placed a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the purpose of founding engineering and surveying scholarships. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes for the present to establish ten scholarships, which will be tenable for two years by boys who may attend some recognised surveying and engineering class at a Government zillah school or at any aided school of similar calibre.

PRESENT TO MAJOR BURNE.—The Secretaries to the Government of India have presented Major Burne, private secretary to the late Lord Mayo, with a very handsome silver vase as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which he discharged the varied duties of his late most difficult appointment. The vase was supplied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., and is valued at £100. It bears the following inscription:—“On one side, ‘In memory of Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty;’ on the other side, ‘Presented to Major Owen Burne by the Secretaries to the Government of India, E. C. Bayley, C. U. Aitchison, R. B. Chapman, C. H. Dickens, A. O. Hume.’”

THE SANTALS.—We learn that the combination of mahajans in the Santal Parganas, to which we referred on Tuesday last, extends over some 300 villages in the Southern Parganas, including some villages on the Mahespur Estate. It is said that the bannias not only insist on their former rates of interest, but require that the cattle pledged as security be given over into their possession at once. A sum of Rs. 20,000 in this part of the country alone will be required to purchase seed and prosecute the ordinary agricultural operations—and to be of any use the money must be found and distributed within the next month.

THE PUNJAB TRACTION ENGINE.—The traction engine, the same that was tried on the Simla and Umballa-road, has broken down. Some weeks ago it sallied gaily forth from Shadera, with the view of reaching Wazeerabad, laden with a lot of material for the wire tramway proposed for the salt mines; but it had scarcely gone a couple of hours when it came to an ignominious standstill and could only be induced to move thereafter by means of bullock-power. It is now undergoing further repair at Wazeerabad, and it is asserted that it will be soon all right again, and answer the expectations of its constructors and projectors considerably better than expected. This, however, remains to be seen. Past failures are certainly against a prosperous future.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES.—Principally through the exertions of Mr. J. Simson, the Collector, the movement for the retrenchment of marriage expenses has been highly successful in the Azimghar district, and has been received by the people with universal satisfaction. The report says:—“Scales of proposed expenditure and rules of practice have been drawn up and assented to, clan panchayats formed in every tappeh of the district, and a large saddar committee appointed for a careful superintendence of the whole district organisation. The Muhammadans of the district are preparing to follow the example of the Hindus in the limitation of marriage expenditure, although they do not consider it desirable to prescribe definite scales of expenditure. They have, however, agreed generally to accept the spirit of the rules, and have appointed pargana committees to secure this desirable result.”

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—General Abbott in a few days gives over charge of the agency of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, which he has had charge of since August 1868, to Mr. Joseph Harrison, the chief engineer, who will retain charge of the agency until the permanent agent is sent out or appointed by the Home Board. Mr. Charles Stone, C.E., on his way out from England, where he has been absent on leave, is to officiate as chief engineer during Mr. Harrison's appointment as officiating agent.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

NEW PRESIDENCY COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.—We are glad to observe from a letter, published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, from the Government of Bengal to the Director of Public Instruction, that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, after all, accorded his sanction to the construction of a new building for the Presidency College. After full inquiry and personal examination, it appears to his Honour that not only is the present accommodation of the Presidency College totally inadequate to so great and flourishing an institution, but that in reality there is no college building at all, the classes being accommodated partly in the school buildings and partly in a hired house; and seeing how great an engine is this college in the education and development of the natives of Bengal, and how great a hold it has on the interests and affections of the highly enlightened native community in and about Calcutta, his Honour has come to the conclusion that he is justified in building a new college.—*Indian Daily News*.

NEWS FROM MANDALAY.—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* says:—Colonel Horace Browne, Deputy Commissioner, has arrived here by the *Mandalay*. He is supposed to be the bearer of a Royal letter from the Queen of England to his Burmah Majesty. We are all surprised, if not shocked, to find a commission of such import entrusted to the hands of a simple Deputy Commissioner, instead of being sent with one of more consequence. I do not mean to say that Colonel Browne is not fitted for the work, but I mean to say that more honour and respect should have been given to a letter from Her Majesty which is not seen here often of a day. Besides, the Government might have sent him up in a Government steamer instead of in a common mail-boat. When the King of Burmah wished to send representatives to meet the late Viceroy, he ordered them to go down in his own Royal steamer. The British might sometimes learn a little from the Burman Government, especially where it concerns matters of State. When Colonel Browne arrived, 6,000 men, cavalry and infantry, and fifty elephants, were sent to the steamer to escort him from thence to the Residency. This is good taste on the part of his Majesty, and shows how friendly inclined he is towards the English. The procession was nearly a mile long, and it was a fine sight to see. Colonel Browne will see the King to-morrow, when he will be similarly escorted to the Royal presence. It is to be hoped much good may come of this interview, and we all await in suspense to learn what the contents of the Royal letter may be.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 10. Nimrod, Laury, Mauritius; Princess Alexandra, Littlejohn, Liverpool; str. Arabia, Lang, Moulmein.—11. Orissa, Masterton, Bombay; Coronation, Bourdow, Mauritius; str. City of Poona, McNeil, Liverpool; Marie Antoine, Lenuoine, port not mentioned.—13. Pride of Canada, Lyall, Muscat.—14. Strathblane, Poe, Liverpool; str. Asia, McCallum, Bombay.—15. Str. Livorno, Daner, Bombay; str. Madras, Ewart, Kyouk Phyou; Isabella Croom, Auld, Bombay.—16. County of Elgin, Miller, Soerabaya.

DEPARTURES.

May 10. St. Marnock, Lord Canning.—11. Str. Oriental; City of Hankow, Talisman.—12. Str. Scandaria; Hyderabad, Dorset.—13. Str. Meimam, Putna.—14. Str. Dacca, Fenella, Kangaroo, City of Mecca; Moorsfort, Carnarvon Castle.—15. Octavia.—16. Str. Hindostan; a Ship (V. L. M. H.)

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR AKTAB.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Neisfield, Mrs. W. S. Lockhart and infant, Mr. A. Bianconi, Mr. A. E. Harris, and Capt. Evans.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 16, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 6 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 112 14
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 14 to 105 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1580 to 1590
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	60 ...	124 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association	448 ...	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.

Calcutta Central Press Company	...	...	100	...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	...	200	...	106 to 110
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	...	...	Fr. 725	...	730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	...	250	...	160 to 162
E. B. Indigo Company	...	...	100	...	36 to 37
East Indian Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	218	252 to —
East India Tea Company	...	...	100	...	62 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	218	242 to 243
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	250	...	75 to 80
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	250	...	162 to 165
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	500	...	160 to 170
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	1000	...	360 to 365
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	...	500	...	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	£12½	...	106 to 108
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	10	...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	1300	...	360 to 365
Punjab Bank	...	...	100	...	86 to 87
Simla Bank	...	...	500	...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	200	...	90 to 91
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	250	...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	£10	...	21 to 22

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	2 16 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 17.—Grey Goods continue in active request, and values have advanced during the week 1 to 2 annas per piece. Bleached Fabrics: Medium and low qualities of Jaconets are about ½ anna per piece dearer. Yarn: There has been a fair business done at last prices. Metals generally are dearer. Coals: Cardiff has sold at Rs. 20 per ton for small lots, other description dull of sale. Salt has advanced almost daily during the past week, Rs. 40 per 100 mds. being the closing rate for retail lots over the ship's side.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 17.—Jute: Business has been more active during the past week, but there has been no change in rates. Saltpetre, Rice, Seeds, Raw Silk, and Corahs inactive.

Madras.

DEATH OF COLONEL O'DONOGHUE.—Colonel O'Donoghue, of H.M.'s 76th Regiment, died at Secunderabad on the 18th May, and was buried the following evening. The Resident of Hyderabad, and all officers off duty in the station attended the funeral.

THE HILL-TRIBES.—A further sum of Rs. 1,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills for the purchase of a collection of the arms and implements used by the hill-tribes, and for photographs of sculpture and objects of archaeological interest in the district.

LORD HOBART.—Whenever a new Governor arrives the natives get up some strange report or other about him. The low caste natives on the present occasion have taken an idea into their heads that Lord Hobart wishes to make them Christians, and compel them to go to church.—*Madras Times*.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Major Wright, late Adjutant of the Volunteer Guards, has been elected Secretary to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Major Wright is already attached to a native regiment, and is Tamil Translator to Government, and acting Telegu Translator to Government.

GANJAM.—The news from Ganjam is not very encouraging. There has been slight rain in some places, but the want of water is still felt. Paddy is brought in large quantities from Cuttack and Pooree. The district is unhealthy. Cholera prevails to some extent, and small-pox is also prevalent. There is also cattle disease throughout the district.

THE DENGUE FEVER.—The dengue fever is gradually spreading throughout British Burmah. The natives call it *toke qua*, or crooked, and state that it has only once before visited the country since the occupation of the British. The *Rangoon Times* apologises to its subscribers for filling its columns with nothing but a law report, as the editor is a victim of dengue.

THE FLOODS AT VELLORE.—The distress in and around the neighbourhood of Vellore, consequent on the ravages committed by the late storm, on the town and its vicinity, is very great, and subscriptions are urgently needed for the relief of the houseless poor, whose dwellings have been blown away. In Madras the distressed sailors' fund is more than enough to meet the demands upon it. But the fund for the relief of the poor sufferers at Vellore languishes, and is not nearly large enough to meet the urgent demands made upon it. Excluding the military population of Vellore, who are taken care of, and provided for, by Government, there are about five thousand people destitute and houseless, and between seven hundred and eight hundred people have lost their lives. This casualty is a far more serious one than that which happened at Madras, where the loss of human life was comparatively trifling in comparison with that which has taken place at Vellore.

THE LAST AND PRESENT GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—This week has witnessed the final departure of Lord Napier from Madras, and the arrival of Lord Hobart, his successor. The *Sumatra* with Lord and Lady Napier on board, was expected to arrive on Saturday, and arrangements had been made for Lord Napier to inaugurate the Madras Waterworks on Saturday afternoon, and a large party was invited to meet their Excellencies at Government House in the evening. The

steamer had, however, met with bad weather in the Bay and did not arrive till Sunday, when Lord Napier, accompanied by Lady Napier, landed under Viceroyal honours. On Monday morning his lordship opened the waterworks, and at five in the afternoon Lord and Lady Napier again embarked, and pursued their journey Europewards. Both at the landing and embarkation large assemblies both of Europeans and natives attended. On Wednesday the *Surat* with Lord and Lady Hobart arrived, and Lord Hobart was sworn as Governor the same evening.—*Madras Times*, May 18.

THE LATE CYCLONE.—Now that the great storm, which committed so much havoc amongst the shipping in our roads the beginning of this month, has passed away, people are beginning to discuss the question as to whether or not our marine officials, as well as the captains of the vessels, exercised a proper amount of vigilance and attention with regard to the coming storm, and whether the ships should not have put to sea before the storm was actually upon us. The report of the Marine Department, which is before the public, is satisfactory in this respect, and shows that everything that could be done by this department was done. The conduct of the masters of the vessels, according to the Marine Department's report, seems also free from blame. They did all they could possibly do under the circumstances, and as regards putting to sea, an alternative sometimes resorted to in similar cases, it has been pretty clearly shown that such an alternative, in this case, was out of the question. The fact is the storm was so stealthy in its march upon us, and so sudden in its development, when it set in, that no one—marine officials or commanders of vessels—had any time for taking steps to avert the calamity.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE'S DESPATCH.—At the public meeting of the Uncovenanted Service, held at Madras on Monday, May 13th, after the memorial to the Duke of Argyll had been read and approved, on the motion of Dr. Urquhart it was resolved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the instructions of the Secretary of State for India excluding Europeans in India from the Uncovenanted Civil Service appear to be unjust, impolitic, and illegal;—unjust because in many cases India is practically the only home of many Europeans who have yet no legal domicile in it; impolitic because such exclusion tends to promote a bitter feeling between the races in India, and tends to weaken the hold of Great Britain upon the Empire; and illegal because it is in direct opposition to the spirit and terms of the Queen's proclamation, which declares that all classes of her subjects, of whatever race, creed, or colour, shall have equal rights, and that no one shall be excluded, on account of his race or creed, from any public employment for which his education, talents, and integrity, fit him." Resolved also,—"That the above resolution be signed by the chairman of this meeting for transmission with memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 12. Str. *Sumatra*, —, Calcutta.—15. Str. *Surat*, —, Suez.—16. Str. *Meinam*, —, Calcutta; *Latona*, —, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. Don, Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Dall, Capt. Woolridge, Mr. Mantland, Mr. Green, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and child, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Bensley. For GALLE.—Mr. Colley. For MALTA.—Lord and Lady Napier, and Hon. Mr. Napier. For BRINDISI.—Major Burne, Mr. Hey, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Adlard, Mr. Reveth, Mr. Brighton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Cranston and child, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Blechden, Mrs. Don and three children, Capt. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Chuckerbutty and four children, Mr. Barry, Mr. Young, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. A. Barnett, Mr. Lindquist, Mr. Connolly.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Lord and Lady Hobart, and Capt. Caulfield. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. A. Darde, Mr. H. Kinselle, Mr. J. Boosey, Miss Duke, Mr. H. N. Punnett, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Pullan, Mrs. Macfarlane and two infants. From SUEZ.—Dr. Farquhar. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Mr. B. Davidson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Keble, Mr. F. Burns, Mr. H. A. Firth, Capt. H. Bayley, Mr. P. Pogose, Mr. Dawill, and Surg. major Ross. From GALLE.—Miss Hebert. From MELBOURNE.—For MADRAS.—Miss Clara.

Per str. *Meinam*.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Dr. Powell, Mr. and Miss Christian, Messrs. Gahagan, Casperoz, and Singlar. For GALLE and back.—Mr. R. Beake. For PONDICHERY.—Mr. Bernard. For MADRAS.—Mr. Chambers, Mr. Digenin, Mr. Joseph.

DEPARTURES.

May 15. Str. *Abyssinia*, —, Rangoon.—16. Str. *Surat*, —, Calcutta; str. *Meinam*, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major G. V. Law and Mrs. Law, Miss Elliot, Mrs. Kearny and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barefoot, Conductor F. J. White, Conductor F. Hudson. For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. Stanes, Capt. J. Ludderdale. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Person.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. H. Lindquist, Mr. O. H. Bensley, and Mr. Connolly.

Per str. *Abyssinia*.—From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Major and Mrs. Hodding and two children. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

Per str. *Meinam*.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Sullivan, jun.

POONA.—Among other things that Poona has to suffer it is feared that there will be a water-famine before long. The water in the tank from which the town gets its supply is fast drying up. The people are trying to get water from other sources, but it is feared that even with this help there will be great scarcity if rain does not fall early and in great abundance.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

BROACH, May 4.—A large meeting of citizens was held in Broach on Monday evening last to collect subscriptions for a national memorial to the late Lord Mayo. The meeting was held in the Collector's kutcherry, and in the Collector's absence the Civil Surgeon was unanimously called on to take the chair. He opened the proceedings by an eloquent speech, detailing the many virtues, accomplishments, and good qualities of the late distinguished statesman. This was followed by another speech from Mr. Callianrai, who spoke in Guzerati. He said he could not find words strong enough to express his profound sorrow at the national loss that had been sustained; and he concluded his speech by offering to subscribe munificently to the proposed object. It was said he had put down his name for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Ellis then remarked that it would be as well to know, before sending round the list for subscriptions, what was going to be done with the money when subscribed. Mr. Budge also remarked that no doubt everybody was sorry to learn that Lord Mayo had been brutally murdered, but he could not quite see why subscriptions should be raised to build some ugly monument to perpetuate his memory. He should like to be better informed as to what Lord Mayo had done to benefit India; the mere fact of his having been murdered did not appear to him to call for any special testimonial. This gave rise to some commotion, and the chairman had to call for order. The Hoozoor Deputy deprecated the opinion of the last speaker, in which he was supported by Mr. White, Mr. Oomedram, and Mr. Macarthy; while Mr. Dhunjee-shaw, the chief inspector of police on the railway, said we ought to show our generosity on such an occasion, in which he was supported by numerous speakers, amongst whom was Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee, Mr. Rustomjee Pallonjee, Mr. N. R. Oliver, and several others. Mr. Aitken proposed that a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, which was seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Dullal. Anchund Mul-lachund concurred in these views, and a committee was accordingly appointed. The meeting was very numerously attended, there being upwards of three hundred present, and the subscriptions announced amounted to a goodly sum. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for the Queen, Lord Northbrook, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

JACOBABAD, April 25.—That obnoxious tax—the Non-Agricultural Cess—is causing the greatest annoyance and discontent here among the people. The native officers of the corps here are grumbling over it, and have complained to their commanding officers of its injustice. These latter have, I am glad to say, reported the circumstances to the Commandant-in-Chief for representation to Government, and it is hoped that the Government, before long, will repeal the Act ere any evil consequences arise. Two Sundays ago there had been a rumour current, and which lasted for nearly a week, that it was expected the native infantry would be put in orders to march to the frontier to force the belligerents to come to terms with the Khan. The men were glad that they were to have an opportunity to show the worth of their metal, while their wives were in tears at the close departure of the regiment for action. What has been the cause of this? one would ask. The head-quarters of the army had sent two telegrams requiring an immediate reply as to the quantity of ammunition that was in store, and how many rounds per man. The River Indus has risen, and the canals are quite full. The bar of the Noorwah and Sonewah are not open yet, as the clearances have not been completed, and it is expected that the force of the water will burst the banks of the Begaree and Sind Canals, which will cause the Shikarpore districts to be flooded. The work is, therefore, being quickly pushed on. Going on leave is the order of the day. Major Mills, of Jacob's Rifles, is going on furlough; Dr. Banks and Lieutenant Smith, of the same regiment, have taken three months' leave, which they intend spending in Cashmere; Dr. Byramjee, the Civil Surgeon, will also go on leave next month. The appointment of Political Superintendent and Commandant-in-Chief, Upper Sind Frontier, is, I hear, to be split; Colonel Mainwaring will be Commandant, and Major Harrison, of the Khelat Agency, will, it is said, be Political Superintendent; Captain Reynolds, Assistant Political Superintendent, will take up the post of Political Agent of Khelat. These changes will be temporary till the return of Colonel Phayre, who is now on furlough. Mr. M. H. Scott is expected at Shikarpore about May 15, to take up the appointment of Sessions Judge of the Shikarpore district, in place of Mr. Phillips. The Shikarpore "Courtship in a Graveyard" case will be determined by him. It is time that the proceedings in this case came to a close. I hear that two gentlemen of the long robe are come on speck to Shikarpore from Hyderabad. They were not an hour in this station when they were sought for advice by the complainant.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

A REGULAR COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD.—We learn from a private letter that it is in contemplation to establish a regular Arts College at Ahmedabad in the place of the present Guzerathi Pro-

vincial College, which has been in existence for the last eleven years. The vacancy caused by the departure of the Law Tutor, Rao Saheb Vasudev Juggonath Kirtikar, will not be filled, but the funds originally subscribed by the principal merchants of the place, together with further subscriptions from its inhabitants and the princely donation of a lack of rupees of H.H. the present Guicowar will, it is believed, provide funds sufficient for the establishment of a really collegiate institution, since the Government have already pledged themselves to grant a sum equal to the total subscriptions of the inhabitants for carrying out this great project.—*Indu Prakash.*

BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., the liquidators, for the purpose of appointing Mr. Charles Douglas, a partner in the firm, an additional liquidator. Mr. J. G. Smith was called to the chair, and, after reading the notice convening the meeting, he explained that he was the only partner of the firm in Bombay, and that, as he was going home, it was necessary to add Mr. Douglas's name as a liquidator. The assets of the company have been finally wound up, and it was only to distribute the remaining assets to those who had not yet claimed them that the liquidators were continued in office. On the motion of Mr. G. R. Wilson, seconded by Dr. L. P. Rozario, Mr. Douglas was elected a liquidator of the company. The meeting then separated.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 13.

AN ODD PETITION.—A somewhat curious petition was addressed the other day to Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, in his capacity as hon. secretary of the Bombay Mayo Memorial Committee, signed by the Patel of Mowjee Salekaree and sixty others, "inhabitants of the Juth Jagheer at present residing in the town of Sattara." The petitioners express their willingness to "contribute their mite towards so laudable an object" as "a memorial at the Presidency to the late lamented Earl Mayo;" but they confess that the proposal to employ political officers in collecting subscriptions has "filled them with agitation and alarm, inasmuch as if the power of raising subscriptions within his Jagheer be entrusted to the Chief of Juth, he is very certain to abuse the privilege by oppressing his subjects under the *egis* of superior authority, and at the same time serving his own wicked designs." They conclude by praying that some other agent may be employed for the purpose.—*Times of India.*

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The association of ideas with a school of arts suggests a magnificent building, whatever in gloomy but thought-suggesting Gothic, sprightliness-inspiring Italian, or beauty-filling Corinthian or Ionic; but, if it be disappointment that is not sought for, the visitor to the Bombay School of Arts had better banish from his mind all orders of architecture except the primitive, still to be seen illustrated in a shanty by the side of an Irish bog or a hovel in a Highland glen; for it is in such a place that Mr. Terry and Mr. Kipling spend their talents in teaching the youthful Hindoo or Parsee of Bombay the mysteries of curve and line, and the divine use of the chisel and the brush and palette. Among those who expected to see something not utterly barbaric in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts was apparently the Governor of Bombay when he went on May 3 to deliver the prizes to the students after he had laid the foundation stone of the High School. One might be ten feet off what is soundly denominated the School of Arts before seeing it, for ordinarily the eyes are cast a little higher than what is necessary to see a shed when what is expected is a building devoted to and worthy of the arts of Apelles and Praxiteles; and when his Excellency reached the door of the hut wherein the prizes were to be given he did not seem to have recovered from the demolition of his first impressions, and he was still more astonished when he noticed the place he was ushered into. Conceive a long and low shed, dimly lighted with candles, with dirty walls and dirty roof, and here and there a skylight. The first objects which catch the eye are Hindoo bheesties, naked Achilleses, and other samples of the human form divine, drawn in glittering black lead on grey or white cardboard. As the optics get accustomed to the yellow-whitish light of the candles, they may discern at one end of the shed white dresses, and further experience may even show dark faces made still darker under the shadow of a turban like a wheel filled in with cloth; about twenty feet from the gable wall at the other end of the room statues and models, some on pedestals, some not, may be made out; what is on the wall itself darkness forbids your telling—possibly, it is drawings, for there seems to be something white there; from the floor to the middle of the roof may be twenty feet, but as the roof slopes like the top of a Noah's ark, the height is much less where it rests on the wooden walls; add intense heat and nasal consciousness that perspiration is present somewhere; do not forget the condensed noise of fifty native students as quiet as it is in nature for them to be;—conceive all this, and an idea of the school may be obtained, and the difficulties which it will be seen the Superintendent and Mr. Kipling have to contend with will entitle them to be reckoned martyrs to science and to art. We are glad that Mr. Terry secured the Governor to give the prizes this year to his students; it may have an effect much to be desired.—*Bombay Gazette.*



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARNES.—In continuation of notification No. 202, dated April 11, Mr. F. Barnes, dep. controller of public works accounts, assumed charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on May 17.

BEEBEE, M. H. L., M.A., to offic. as inspector of schools, central division, during the abs. on duty of Mr. H. Woodrow, or until further orders. Mr. Beebee will officiate in the 2nd class of the Bengal educational service.

BEVERLEY, W., asst. superint., in exec. charge of the Assam Triangulation (Eastern frontier series), is invested with the powers of a coll. under Act XX. of 1848.

BUCKLAND, P. A., asst. controller, 3rd grade, attached to the accountant general's office, P.W.D., is transferred to the office of the controller of public works accounts, Bengal. May 8.

DAVIES, C. L., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is att. to the 1st presidency division, for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for state railways. May 7.

DAY, Lieut. F. J., R.E., placed under orders for duty in the Bombay Presidency, is transfd. at his own request to the Bengal Presidency. The servs. of Lieut. Day are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

DEANE.—The servs. of Major B. M. Deane, 19th foot, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay for app. on the personal staff of H.E. the governor of that presidency. May 14.

DENNISON, J. H., superint., Godavery transport and supply agency, is transfd. to Hyderabad as 2nd grade storekeeper on H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway. May 7.

HIGGINS-ATKINSON.—Mr. J. Higgins, dist. supt. of police, Wardha, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. W. Atkinson, offic. dist. supt., on April 24. Mr. Atkinson resumed charge of his duties as asst. dist. supt. at Nagpur on April 24.

HUGHES, A. J., C.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. asst. to the chief engr., and asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., irrigation branch, from May 4, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

LAMBERT, H. exec. engr., 1st grade, Chenab Bridge div., is app. to offic. as superint. engr. of the Jach dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr. Rayne on privilege leave. May 5.

LAW, Capt. V. E., offic. 3rd squad officer, 2nd Madras L.C., to offic. as asst. comr. in Ajmere, v. Capt. Lassalle, proc. on furl. to Europe.

LOBB, S., M.A., to offic. in the 2nd class of the Bengal educational service, v. Mr. H. F. Blandford, on leave. May 13.

MAITLAND, Lieut. F. H., offic. cantonment mag. at Nowgong, is vested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the cantonment of Nowgong, under sect. 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code. May 7.

MARTELLI, Lieut. N. C., Bengal staff corps, to offic. asst. cantonment mag. at Morar (Gwalior), during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, or until further orders. Lieut. Martelli received charge from Capt. Burlton on April 11.

MARTIN, R. L., M.A., to offic. in the 1st class of the Bengal educational service, v. Mr. H. Woodrow. May 15.

NEWILL, Lieut. J. H., Madras staff corps, will offic. as asst. gen. superint. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Julnah (Hyderabad), during absence on furl. to Europe of Major W. G. Ward.

SEVESTRE, R. T., to offic. as sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Burdwan, having its head-quarters at the sudder station of the dist. of Burdwan, with effect from April 22.

SMART, W., asst. engr., took charge of the Benares sub div., Provincial P.W., on April 16.

SMITH, W. McL., B.A., to offic. as a professor in the Presidency College, during absence on duty of Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, or until further orders. Mr. McL. Smith will offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service.

TAYLOR, J. H., sub engr., joined the Azimgurh sub div., Provincial P.W., on April 6.

TOINBEE, Mr. G., canal revenue superint., is vested with the powers of a coll. and mag. in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. May 9.

VACHER, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. Jumna Bridge div. during absence on leave of Mr. P. Bruff. May 4.

WILLSON, W. G., to offic. as a professor in the Presy. College, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. F. Blandford, or until further orders. Mr. Willson will offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service. Mr. Willson to offic. as meteorological reporter to Govt., in add. to his duties in the Presy. College, during the abs. on leave of Mr. H. F. Blandford. May 14.

WRIGHT, W., sub. judge of Cuttack, exercising the powers of a munsif, is vested with the functions of a judge for the trial of cases under Act X. of 1870, within the limits of his power and within his local jurisdiction. May 14.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

May 4.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central Provinces Commission:—
Major T. Wakefield, judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore.
Capt. J. A. Temple, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.
Mr. J. W. Sawney, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces police:—
Capt. S. S. Sutherland, district superint., 3rd class, and offic. district superint., 2nd class, to offic. as district superint., 1st class, v. Major Stewart, district superint., 1st class, absent on furlough.
Mr. J. J. Higgins, district superint., 3rd class, to offic. as district superint., 2nd class, v. Capt. Sutherland.
Major T. E. Vandergucht, district superint., 4th class, to offic. as district superint., 3rd class, v. Higgins.
Mr. R. Hamilton, district superint., 5th class, to offic. as district superint., 4th class, v. Major Vandergucht.

MYSORE COMMISSION.

Appointments.—Lieut. col. C. Elliot, c.B., Madras Staff Corps, supt. of the Ashtagram div., Mysore, having obtained two years' furl. on m.c. to proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868, the following offic. apps. are made in the Mysore Commission:—
Major J. A. Campbell, sec. to the chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Ashtagram div.
Lieut. col. J. Puckle, dep. supt., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as sec. to the chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg.

SURVEY, P.W.D., BENGAL.

May 10.—The following tempy. proms. are made, with effect from April 23, the date following that of the death of Mr. J. H. O'Donel, dep. superint. of survey, 1st grade, revenue branch:—
Major A. D. Vaninenen, dep. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 1st grade.
Capt. F. Coddington, dep. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. Campbell, asst. superint., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 3rd grade.
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, asst. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. superint., 1st grade.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

May 10.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to promote the Rev. J. H. Hocking, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, with effect from Feb. 12 last.
The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to promote the Rev. W. Bell, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, with effect from the 1st ult.

POST OFFICE OFFICIATING ARRANGEMENTS.

May 9.—Mr. W. H. McGowan, postmaster of Calcutta, is allowed leave on m.c. for fifteen months.
Mr. E. R. Douglas is app. to offic. as postmaster of Calcutta.
Mr. H. A. Brown received charge of the office of personal assistant to the Director general of the Post-office of India and compiler of Post-office accounts, from Mr. E. R. Douglas, on May 10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, May 4.)

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. Platts, inspector of schools, 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the educational department of those provinces:—

Mr. J. Kibble, M.A., head master high school, Sagar, offic. inspector of schools, 4th grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, v. Mr. Platts, retired.
Mr. G. Thomson, offic. head master high school, Sagar, is confirmed in his present appointment, v. Mr. Kibble, promoted.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

(Gazette of India, May 4.)

Mr. C. H. James, probationary asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, is reduced (in consequence of his failure to pass in the vernacular) to the grade of sub asst. conservator of forests, with effect from May 4.
Mr. W. S. Halsey, mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, is app. to offic. as comr. of cotton and commerce, during absence of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac. Mr. Halsey assumed charge of the office of comr. of cotton and commerce with the Govt. of India on April 22.

MILITARY.

BAILEY, Lieut. C. S., 1st batt. 11th regt., to be capt. (local), from June 3, 1871. April 29.
BATES, Capt. C. E., brigade major, Meean Meer, is transfd. to Jullunder. April 29.
BEADON, Capt. R., late 14th Eur. L.C., station staff officer, Seetapore, is app. to offic. as brigade major, during absence, on leave, of Capt. R. S. Robertson. Capt. Beadon is posted to Lucknow. April 29.
BEDDY, Capt. E., Bengal staff corps, wing officer 29th (Punjab) regt. of N.I., reported his arrival at Bombay March 1.
HOOD.—The servs. of Capt. F. H. Hood are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India, mil. dept.
IVES, Capt. E. R., gen. list, inf., to offic. as wing subalt. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the period Lieut. A. C. Lequesne may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

LAW.—The services of Capt. V. E. Law, of the Madras gen. list, cav., offic. 3rd squadron officer, 2nd Madras L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign dept.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. col. C. M., asst. qmrm. gen., to offic. as 1st asst. qmrm. gen., during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. E. J. East, with effect from April 17.

MANNERS, Dep. asst. comy. W. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transf'd. from Bengal to the charge of the Dinapore div. of mil. works. May 7.

MARRIOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, app. Lieut. W. H. Marriott to offic. as adjt. 36th foot, v. Small, proceeding on leave, with effect from April 15.

MOORE.—The services of Major H. Moore, Bombay staff corps, interpreter to the C. in C. in India, late comdg. the Coolie corps with the Cachar column of the Loshai expeditionary force, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. from May 1.

POLLOCK.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 615, of July 14, Capt. J. G. Pollock, offic. comdt., No. 1 horse light field baty., Hyderabad contingent, is permitted to join his permanent app. as comdt., No. 2 horse light field baty. of the contingent.

RAMSAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Capt. N. C. Ramsay to act as interpreter to the 2nd batt. 25th foot, during the absence of Lieut. W. G. Thomas, at the school of garrison instruction, with effect from March 26.

RUDMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 9, app. Lieut. F. F. Rudman to be asst. instr. of musketry, 41st foot, from May 4, v. Westroop, to England.

SALKELD.—Dacca station order confd., dated April 3, app. Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Gouldsbury, 37th N.I., proc. to rejoin his regiment.

SCOTT.—The services of Lieut. col. D. Scott, Madras staff corps, employed in the P.W.D., Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras in the mil. dept. May 4.

SCOTT, Capt. and brevet major C. H. S., S.C., will, on completion of his course of study at the Roorkee college, on June 1, be att. to the 3rd Goorkha regt., for duty.

TAYLER, Lieut. and local capt. R., 41st regt., Dalhousie depot, to be station staff officer. April 17.

TAYLOR.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 20, directing Lieut. and adjt. St. John S. Taylor to perform the duties of ridingmaster, as a tempy. measure, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on sick leave, of Ridingmaster W. Matthews.

TOKER, Lieut. A. C., 18th N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 4.

TREVOR.—With reference to Foreign dept. notific. No. 878c, Capt. G. H. Trevor, 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, is app. to offic. as mil. sec. to the resident at Hyderabad, in add. to the duties of his own app., as a tempy. measure, with effect from April 12.

WARREN.—With reference to the notific. issued by the Foreign dept., dated April 25, the services of Capt. F. C. E. Warren, R.A., lately in attendance on Gen. B. S. Bahadoor, of Nipal, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from May 16.

WILLIAMS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, app. Capt. B. Williams, offic., 2nd squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Kauntze, proc. on leave.

WIMBERLEY.—The services of Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. J. Wimberley, Bengal staff corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce. Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. Lieut. R. J. Wimberley to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 10th N.I., with effect from May 8, v. Boyce, deceased.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

May 6th.—Capt. J. Miller, 3rd squadron officer, 1st regt., Central India horse, having reported his arrival from England, took over charge of his squadron from Lieut. J. DeB. Lynch, on April 4.

Lieut. J. DeB. Lynch will offic. as 1st squadron sub., 1st regt., Central India horse, with effect from April 4.

1ST BENGAL CAVALRY.

Capt. M. Clementi, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, during absence of Major Thompson, on furlough. Dated April 8.

Lieut. F. C. Burton, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as adj., during absence of Capt. Chapman, on furlough. Dated April 8.

4TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., during absence of Major Prendergast, on furlough. Dated April 8.

Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, v. Simpson. Dated April 8.

Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, v. Freeman. Dated April 8.

Lieut. C. E. Harenc, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern, v. Adamson. Dated April 8.

10TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Capt. O. Barnes, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., during absence of Lieut. col. Armstrong, on furlough. Dated April 8.

Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, v. Barnes. Dated April 8.

Lieut. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, during absence of Capt. England, on furlough. Dated April 8.

3RD GOORKHA REGIMENT.

Lieut. col. Paterson, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., during absence of Brevet col. Sanders, on furlough. Dated April 8.

Lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Paterson. Dated April 8.

Capt. L. Smith, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as adj., during absence of Capt. Grey, on furlough. Dated April 8.

Capt. E. D. Smith, attached to the regt., to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, during absence of Capt. Hughes, on furlough. Dated April 8.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Conductor R. Tear, army commissariat department, G.G.O. No. 358 of 1872, per *Crocodile*, March 11.

Capt. R. E. Wilmot, gen. list inf., G.G.O. No. 245 of 1872, per *Cella*, April 26, from Bombay.

Capt. J. W. Forlong, Bengal S.C., G.G.O. No. 435 of 1872, per *Viceroy*, April 29.

Lieutenant col. (brevet col.) F. A. Nelson, Bengal S.C., per *Viceroy*, April 29.

STAFF OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

May 10.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appts. on his Lordship's personal staff, with effect from May 4:—

Capt. E. Baring, R.A., to be private secretary.

Staff surg. O. Barnett, H.M.'s British med. service, to be surg.

Asst. surg. J. Reid, m.d., 2nd med. officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th ult.

To be Military Secretary.—Col. W. Earle, of the Grenadier regt. of foot guards.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. J. Biddulph; Capt. G. C. Jackson, of the late 2nd regt. European L.C., 2nd squad. officer 12th Bengal cav.; Lieut. C. L. C. de Rennick, of the 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Sir W. H. R. Green, k.c.s.i., c.b., Bombay staff corps; Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. W. W. Osborne, c.b., Madras staff corps, political agent, Bhopal; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. C. Graves, c.b., Bombay cav., comdt. 3rd Bombay L.C.; and Major (brevet lieut. col.) R. Baigrie, Bombay staff corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. J. Orr, Madras staff corps. May 2.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors W. T. McGrigor and R. Barker. April 23, 1872.

Major A. A. Munro. May 6.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign (now lieut.) H. C. Halkett, 104th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 15th (the Loodianah) N.I. April 11, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) L. Denning, 39th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 26th (Punjab) N.I. April 20, 1871.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 511 of this date, will rank as lieuts. in that corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ensign (now lieut.) H. G. Halkett, of the 104th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 15th (the Loodianah) N.I. April 11, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) L. Denning, 39th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 26th (Punjab) N.I. April 20, 1871.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. col. G. Maister, R.A., to be comdt. of Fort Attock, v. Stubbs. Dated March 29.

Lahore division order, dated March 22, published in G.O.C.C. of April 4, is hereby cancelled.

The following promotions to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871, the officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to March 23, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to March 22, 1872, inclusive:—

5th Lancers.—Major W. G. D. Massy, from supernum. list, to be lieut. col. by purchase, v. F. W. Carden, who retires. Capt. M. P. Blake to be major, by purch., v. Massy. Lieut. G. R. Poole to be capt., by purch., v. Blake. The promotion of Cornet Baker on Nov. 1, 1871, is cancelled. Cornet E. C. Baker to be lieut., by purch., v. Poole.

11th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Callwell to be capt., by purch., v. J. W. Poole, who retires.

The following orders are confirmed:—

36th Foot.—Regimental order, dated April 22, appointing the undermentioned officers as a Committee of Paymastership, consequent on Major R. B. Lloyd assuming command of the regiment, and Capt. M. C. Morris proceeding on detached duty:—Capt. J. J. Osmer, president; Capt. F. Rance and Lieut. R. G. Handcock, members; Capt. Rance to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

41st Foot.—Regtl. order, dated March 9, app. Lieut. W. H. Mortimer to perform the duties of paymr. during the abs., on leave to Europe, of Paymr. E. H. O'Dowd.

58th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated April 22, app. Lieut. M. Churchill to offic. as instr. of musketry from the same date, during the abs. of Local Capt. R. W. Archibald, on leave, or until further orders.

70th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated March 16, app. Lieut. F. H. Maturin to offic. as adjt. during the abs., on m.c., of L. N. Huskisson.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. A. Swinton, R.H.A., to be capt., from Dec. 9, 1871.
 Lieut. R. G. S. Marshall, R.H.A., to be capt., from Dec. 9, 1871.
 2nd Capt. J. C. Greene, R.A., to have rank as capt., from June 12, 1870.
 Lieut. J. B. Hopkins, 1st batt. 6th regt., to be capt., from March 23, 1870.
 Lieut. F. Baird, 1st batt. 6th regt., to be capt., from Aug. 23, 1871.
 Major J. R. Lovett, 48th regt., to be lieut. col., from Nov. 28, 1871.
 Capt. F. C. Trent, 48th regt., to be major, from Sept. 18, 1869.
 Capt. E. Feneran, 48th regt., to be major, from March 14, 1871.
 Lieut. P. E. Bowlby, 48th regt., to be capt., from March 30, 1870.
 Lieut. R. Pennell, 48th regt., to be capt., from July 13, 1870.
 Lieut. C. C. Hood, 68th regt., to be capt., from July 13, 1870.
 Lieut. A. C. G. Leman, 96th regt., to be capt., from March 9, 1872.
 39th Regt.—Major J. O. Chichester to be lieut. col. from Oct. 26, 1865.
 Capt. A. A. Kinloch, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, offic. deputy asst. adj. gen. for musketry, to be a deputy asst. adj. gen. for musketry, v. O'Neill.
 Dated April 8.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Hon. B. H. Ellis, an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor general of India, for six months, with effect from May 13, or subsequent date. Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, administrator general, one month's privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. E. Lance has resigned the civil service from Jan. 18 last. Capt. B. Rogers, Bengal staff corps, assistant superintendent of Port Blair, for two years, with subsidiary leave for eight days, commencing from May 1. Lieut. W. H. Browne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cawnpore division of military works, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. H. McGowan, Postmaster of Calcutta, for eighteen months.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff corps, assistant superintendent of Port Blair, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. G. Grant, M.B., of the medical department, superintendent, New Central Prison, Fettehghur, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surgeon T. B. Farncombe, of the Medical department, in medical charge, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) N.I., for two years. Capt. W. J. Parker, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. E. Taylor, of the medical department, 23rd (Punjab) N.I., pioneers, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. R. T. Hawkes, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 35th (the Mynpoorie) N.I., for one year. ~~Col. W. Maxwell, R.A., emer engineer and secretary to the emer commissioner, D.P.W., Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay not before the 24th June.~~ Capt. H. M. Ramsay, general list infantry, district superintendent of police, for two years. Lieut. E. B. Nixon, officiating adjutant Meywar Bheel corps, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from May 12, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof. Surg. S. C. Townsend, medical department, superintendent of vaccination and sanitary commissioner for the Central Provinces, for twenty months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. G. R. Hennessey, Bengal S.C., wing officer, 15th (the Loodianah) regiment of N.I., for six months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Captain M. Clement, Bengal S.C., squadron subaltern, 1st Bengal cavalry, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Surg. F. Powell, M.B., medical department, superintendent of vaccination, metropolitan circles, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. R. C. Chandra, M.D., medical department, for two years, on private affairs. The furlough to Europe of Captain F. S. Carr, general list infantry, adjutant, 5th Punjab cavalry, Punjab frontier force, in G.G.O. No. 300, dated March 22, is cancelled at his own request. The leave granted to Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, commandant 7th Bengal cavalry, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, is cancelled at that officer's own request. The leave to port of embarkation and England granted to Major (lieut. col.) C. P. Lane, 21st hussars, dated Feb. 8, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Madras.

CIVIL.

DAWES, J. F., subordinate mag. of Shevaroy Hills, in the district of Salem, is invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 1st class. May 7.
 FARMER, H. R., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, during absence of Mr. Knox, on leave. To join at Vellore forthwith. May 6.

MILITARY.

CHAPLIN.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Hoshungabad, app. Lieut. A. Chaplin, adj. 32nd N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, from April 12, v. Capt. E. J. Watson, relieved.
 DAVIES, Capt. H. C., from attached 9th N.I., to offic. qrmr. 20th N.I., v. Wilson, on m.c. May 3.
 GIB.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, app. Lieut. col. Gib, whose tour on the staff as asst. adj. gen. expired April 12, to continue to act in the app. until relieved by Col. McMaster. May 3.
 VIFAN, Lieut. J. A. M., 89th foot, now on duty at the depot, Wellington, will rejoin his regt. at the public expense. May 3.
 WRIGHT, Capt. W. F., staff corps, Tamil translator to Govt., &c., is attached to 37th N.I., from date of relief of app. in volunteer guards. May 3.

TO DO DUTY.

Lieut. col. J. M. Grant, from general duty, Madras, to offic. wing officer 15th N.I., v. Austin, on m.c., to join.
 Major H. S. Robinson, from general duty, Rangoon, to offic. wing officer 37th N.I., to join the wing at Moultmein.
 Capt. E. L. Armstrong, from attached 38th N.I. to offic. qrmr. 24th N.I., to join.
 Lieut. W. H. McCausland, from attached 2nd L.C. to 2nd squad. subaltern 3rd L.C., v. Thompson, who vacates, to join.

MEDICAL.

DORAN, Staff asst. surg. from doing duty depot, Poonamallee, to medical charge of depot, Poonamallee. May 3.
 HYDE, Staff surg. J. H., from depot, Poonamallee, to medical charge of 1-21st regt. Bangalore during absence of Surgeon Loughheed on sick leave. May 3.
 MURPHY, Asst. surg. M. E., M.D., is removed from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Northern dist., to att., 2nd N.I., to join. April 30.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in May), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, acting second assistant superintendent, revenue survey, for six months, under Sections 3 and 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in May) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. Younghusband, 2nd battalion 24th foot, inspector of musketry, from April 24 or date of departure, for ninety days, to Wellington, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Younghusband March 8. Surg. J. F. Longheed, 1st battalion 21st foot, from April 29 or date of departure, for four months, to Neilgherries. Capt. C. Agnew, 16th lancers, for four months, from April 23, to Matheran and Bombay. Major S. C. Montgomerie, staff corps, doing general duty French Rocks, from date of departure, for thirty days, to Madras, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted in G.O. April 16. Capt. G. F. Blair, A battery 23rd brigade R.A., from March 19 to Sept. 18, in extension. Lieut. col. W. J. Jones, 2nd in command and wing officer 4th N.I., from May 23, or date of Col. Burton's return from privilege leave, to Bangalore and Neilgherries for four months, on private affairs. Col. A. L. Steel, commandant 2nd N.I., from May 1 to May 30, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough. Capt. R. K. O'Grady, 44th foot, from April 28, or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, for three months, in extension, to Neilgherries. Surg. J. Wilkins, M.D., 29th N.I., from April 1 or date of departure, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, for six months. Lieut. col. G. Hearn, wing officer 15th Madras N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah, for ~~three months, from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs.~~ Lieut. col. T. Austin, officiating wing officer 15th Madras N.I., to Mussoorie, from March 15 to Sept. 15.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BELL, C. W., acted as jun. coll. and mag. of Puna from March 17 to April 12, both days inclusive.
 BLACKWELL, G., to be probationary asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade.
 BOULTON, Capt. C. F., to act as judge and session judge of Hyderabad, during absence of Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, on priv. leave. May 7.
 CRUICKSHANK—PROBYN.—Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., and Capt. O. Probyn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of insp. gen. of prisons on April 29. May 7.
 DANIELL, N. M. W., to act, from April 26, as judge and session judge of Tanna, during the absence of Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan on leave, or until further orders. May 7.
 FISHER, Capt. C. E., deputy settlement officer, Left Bank districts, Sind, to offic. as settlement officer, Left Bank, during absence of Lieut. col. E. L. Taverner, on furlough. May 7.
 FITZGERALD, G. S. V., has been app. 1st asst. to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. May 6.
 FLETCHER, W. M., asst. superint., Puna and Nasik survey, acted as asst. settlement officer from Dec. 22, 1871, to April 2, 1872, both days inclusive. May 7.
 GRIERSON, Capt. J., staff corps, assumed charge of the office of deputy controller of public works accounts, Bombay, on May 8.
 HOLLAND, H. L., to be probationary asst. superint. in the Puna and Nasik revenue survey. May 7.
 MANSFIELD, Hon. S., C.S.I., is permitted to resign his seat in Council and the C.S. of H.M. in this Presidency. May 7.
 ROSS, Capt. F. J. T., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrahee, superint. of the Kurrahee Jail, and Sindie translator to Govt. in Sind, during absence of Major Wallace, on leave. May 7.
 VINCENT, R. H., to act as deputy comr. of police, Bombay, during absence of Mr. Edginton. May 7.
 WATT, A. O., to act as joint judge in the Tanna district, v. Mr. Daniell, or until further orders. May 7.
 YOUNG, Lieut. H. F., 20th N.I., has qualified as a surveyor.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on April 26:—
 Capt. J. H. White, R.E., dep. consulting engr. for railways.
 Messrs. J. B. Richey and W. A. East, C.S., have been perm. by H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty on expiration of their leave.

MILITARY.

GELL, Col. J. S., inf., qmr. gen. of the army, to act on the brig. staff, with the temp. rank of brig. gen., during the abs. of Brig. gen. Stock on furl. on m.c. May 4.

MAYNE, Capt. R. G., 1st L.C., is app. comdt. of H.E. the Gov.'s body guard. May 4.

MONTGOMERY, Major gen., C.S.I., is posted to the Mhow div. No. 301.

MORSE, Capt., offic. adjt. 9th N.I., performed the duties of qmr., in add. to his own, from March 12 to April 21.

REYNOLDS—MCNEILL.—Sind Frontier Field Force order confd., dated March 30, directing Capt. Reynolds, 3rd Sind horse, to offic. as comdt., and Lieut. McNeill as 2nd in com. and squad. officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th idem, and pending the arrival of Major Malcolmson. May 1.

SIBTHORPE—MCRAE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 19, directing Major Sibthorpe, 9th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd. in com. and wing officer, and Capt. McRae as wing officer in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Thompson.

WADDINGTON—BRUCE—GATACRE.—Lieut. col. Waddington, 23rd regt. N.I., offic. as comdt., Major Bruce as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Gatacre as wing officer, in addition to their own duties, from March 15 to April 6.

YOUNG.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, directing Capt. Young, 49th foot, to act as interp. to the regt., with effect from May 7, v. Lt. Balfe.

ADEN TROOP.

Lieut. C. M. Erskine, staff corps, offic. 3rd squad. officer 3rd L.C., to com. during the abs. of Capt. G. S. Stevens, or till further orders; dated April 11. (This cancels the appt. of Capt. M. W. Stevens to the Aden troop, as notified in G.O.C. No. 230, April 6.)

Col. E. C. Marston, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee. Clause II. of G.O.C. No. 721, Nov. 28, 1870, is cancelled, and Major Milford will remain on general duty, Aden.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on dates specified:—

Major gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay inf.; April 10.

Surg. P. W. Cockell, Indian medical service; April 12.

Hon. asst. surg. J. Anderson; April 10.

Sub conductor R. Borton, ordnance dept.; April 10.

Capt. E. W. Trevor, staff corps, dep. coll. in Sind; April 26.

Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, staff corps, political agent in Kutch; April 18.

Major T. Kettlewell, staff corps, wing officer 20th N.I.; April 18.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the resignation of Capt. C. F. Ryant, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, of his post, the following proms. are made in the commissariat dept., to have effect from March 9:—

Lieut. W. B. Seton, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. Hibbert, supernumerary sub asst. comy. gen., to be sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. T. Teed, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, April 30.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. M. Hunter, R.A., boundary settlement comr., Baroda and Mahes Kanta. May 15, 1869.

Ensign (now lieut.) A. S. W. Connor, 1st batt. 7th foot, asst. engr. Punjab Railway. Aug. 31, 1870.

Lieut. E. V. Stace, R.A., supernum. asst. superint. Rutnagherry rev. survey. Nov. 16, 1870.

Ensign (now lieut.) A. S. W. Connor to have the rank of lieut. from Aug. 31, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

May 1.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brev., from the date specified:—

Capt. W. G. Trevor, Bombay staff corps. Aug. 31, 1866.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. F. B. Peile, 108th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 24th N.I. April 19, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) E. Werge, 1st batt. 2nd foot, 2nd wing subaltern 29th (2nd Belooch) regt. N.I. March 22, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) E. Werge to have the rank of lieut. from March 22, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Ensign (now lieut.) C. J. Dickson, 1st batt. 2nd foot, 2nd wing subaltern 1st (grenadiers) N.I. March 1, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) C. J. Dickson to have the rank of lieut. from March 1, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Ensign (now lieut.) H. P. Young, 49th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 20th regt. N.I. March 22, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) H. P. Young to have the rank of lieut. from March 22, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MEDICAL.

CRANE—DEMPSTER.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Staff surg. E. J. Crane and Surg. C. C. Dempster, 6th brigade R.A., stationed at Colaba, Bombay Presidency, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. Dated April 16.

BROUGHTON, Surg. major F., has been permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 13, 1871.

DAVEY, Surg. major W., to offic. in med. charge of sappers and miners during the absence of Surg. Straker, or until further orders. April 18.

HUNTER, Surg. G. Y., is apptd. to act as 2nd surg., Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, v. Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp. April 15.

Ogilvie, Surg. C. F., is placed on gen. duty, Poona div., with effect from March 13. May 1. Surg. C. F. Ogilvie to act as supt. of the Poona city gaol during the absence of Asst. surg. Davidson, or until further orders. This order to have effect from the 23rd inst., on which date Surg. Ogilvie assumed charge of the appt.

SIMPSON.—Nusseerabad brig. order confd., dated Jan. 26, apptg. Asst. surg. Simpson, 23rd N.I., to the med. charge of the staff and details, v. Asst. surg. McConaghy. April 9.

STEWART, Surg. major N. H., M.D., is apptd. to offic. as dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, British med. serv., v. Dep. inspr. gen. O'Flaherty.

ABOLITION OF POONA DEPOT.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the general depot, Poona, will be abolished from May 1 next, and the details heretofore received at the depot will for the future be sent to Deolalee, with the exception of such weakly invalids H.E. the C. in C. may deem it advisable to send to Colaba Sanitarium in order to avoid the journey to and from Deolalee. The disposal of any men who may be at the depot on May 1 will be carried out under the orders of H.E. the C. in C.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. A. Polehampton, junior chaplain, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from April 26 last, in addition to the two months granted him by notification of 3rd idem. Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for six months, to commence from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, acting judge and session judge of Hyderabad, for three months. Mr. V. S. Fitz Gerald, acting first assistant superintendent of police, Khandeish, for twelve months, from May 1. Mr. FitzGerald has been granted three months' leave from date of departure of English mail steamer of May 6.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Brigdr. gen. T. Stock, commanding Bombay district, under the provisions of Clause 2 of G.O. by the Government of India, No. 952, dated Oct. 22, 1861. Capt. T. E. Byng, Madras staff corps, for two years. Col. B. R. Powell, Bombay infantry, for two years. Capt. R. S. Robertson, Bengal staff corps, brigade major, Bengal establishment, to Australia and Europe, for eighteen months. Asst. surg. A. Porter, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, for two years. Lieut. H. W. Beebe, 2nd battery D brigade R.H.A., from date of departure, for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. W. L. Dumaresq, 6th brigade R.A., from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873, to England, on private affairs. Asst. surg. W. W. Tomlinson, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to England, from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs. Capt. W. E. Simpson, 28th N.I., to Bombay, from April 25 to May 24, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp, C battery D brigade R.H.A., to Sallabat Khan's Tomb, from April 29 to May 10. Lieut. A. C. Spencer, 68th foot, from May 14 to July 14, on private affairs. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, from May 1 to May 31, in extension, to remain in Bombay. Capt. W. F. Sandwith, adjt. 15th N.I., from May 5 to May 19, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANLEY.—At Purneah, May 5, wife of G. A. D. Anley, C.E., exec. engr., daughter.

BENNETZ.—At 7, Elysium-row, May 6, wife of T. H. Bennertz, son.

BOWDEN.—At Cocoonada, April 21, wife of E. S. Bowden, daughter.

DAVIES.—At 6, Mangoe-lane, May 2, wife of A. Davies, daughter.

DOLLMAN.—At Calcutta, May 12, wife of C. A. Dollman, daughter.

LIEBERT.—At Hazareebagh, May 14, wife of Max Liebert, son.

MAXWELL.—At Luz Church-road, May 11, wife of J. Maxwell, son.

PIGOTT.—At Kamptee, May 4, wife of Capt. E. P. Pigott, H.M.'s 44th regt., daughter.

RICHARDSON.—At Bankipur, May 10, wife of R. J. Richardson, C.S., who only survived a short time.

SCHONEMAN.—At Hasting's-villa, Entally, May 4, wife of C. H. T. Schönmeyer, daughter.

WILSON.—May 8, wife of A. G. Wilson, asst. comr., Hazareebagh, son.

MARRIAGES.

HIGBY—THOMS.—At St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, April 29, James Higby to Sarah Thoms, widow of the late Capt. J. F. Thoms.

LOCH—NORMAN.—At Calcutta, May 13, Captain R. G. Loch, Erinpoora irregular force, to Mary B., second daughter of C. G. Norman, Esq.

DEATHS.

BIRCH.—At Barrackpore, May 15, William H., son of Edward and Caroline Birch, aged 5½ months.

CRANENBURGH.—At Calcutta, May 14, Walter J., son of the late P. M. Cranenburgh, printer, aged 24 years 11 months, and 8 days.

POYNTZ.—On May 13, Lizzie, the daughter of William J. Poyntz, late commander of the Indomitable.

TODD.—At 83, Barrackpore, May 13, Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. F. B. Todd, 11th N.I.

Official Papers.

THE EXECUTION OF KOOKA PRISONERS AT MALEHR KOTLA.

The Gazette of India of Saturday, May 11, contains the following:—
From E. C. Bayley, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary of the Government of the Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 569, dated March 22 last, and with reference to your reply No. 1,270, dated April 11, on the subject of the summary execution of Kooka prisoners at Malehr Kotla, I am directed to state that the Governor general in Council is now in a position to pass final orders in this painful case.

2. H.E. in Council has maturely considered the facts stated by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, and the expressions of his Honour the Lieut. governor's opinion contained in your letters of Jan. 19, No. 23-C, Feb. 7, No. 59-C, and of Feb. 16 No. 78-C, and, without recapitulating all the circumstances of the case, which will be found in the memorandum appended, he thinks it right to recall the following leading facts to your recollection as being those on which his decision proceeds.

3. On Jan. 17 forty-nine persons, many of whom were wounded, were, by Mr. Cowan's orders, blown away from guns at Malehr Kotla without trial. That these persons had been guilty of a great crime there is no doubt, but both the manner of the execution and its excessive and indiscriminate severity stand in need of the strongest justification. In the opinion of H.E. in Council nothing short of absolute necessity could justify these proceedings. If any judicial inquiry, however summary, had taken place, a distinction might have been made between ringleaders and followers, and the usual mode of punishment would have been employed. At the time when the extra-judicial execution was ordered the disturbance which had taken place had been effectually suppressed. Mr. Cowan had at his disposal considerable bodies of troops, and there is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or could have been apprehended either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged. The only fact which can be said to suggest the existence of such danger is, that various small bodies of Kukas were seen in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla who promptly disappeared. It appears, however, to H.E. in Council that their dispersion was owing to the defeat of their associates and not to the summary punishment inflicted, and in this belief he is supported by the view taken by his Honour in your letter of Feb. 7 above quoted, paragraph 10, in which it is said—

"The Lieut. governor is not of opinion that the evidence now submitted indicates that the immediate retirement of the bands of Kukas who were observed moving towards Kotla was the result of the executions ordered by Mr. Cowan, for in nearly every instance they are said to have gone back on the 16th, the day the attack took place, whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th. Their retirement appears to have been caused really by the attack having been beaten off by the Kotla people."

4. It is, in short, obvious both from the circumstances of the case and from many expressions in Mr. Cowan's letters that his motive in ordering the executions was to prevent a rising, which he considered imminent, by an act calculated to strike terror into the whole Kuka sect. In illustration of this, it is to be observed that both Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan refer to the small effect which the execution of the Raikote murderers in due course of law had had in the way of deterring the Kukas from further violence.

5. Before adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, the Governor general in Council thinks it right to make some general observations on the principle on which that officer seems to have proceeded, as H.E. in Council has reason to fear that it may have considerable influence on the minds of officers who feel themselves liable to be placed in positions of difficulty. This principle, perhaps rather felt than avowed, is that law is meant only for quiet times, and that officers are justified in disregarding it as soon as political danger is apprehended, and in substituting punishments inflicted at their own discretion, and without any other measure than their own estimate, formed on the spot under the pressure of immediate excitement, of what is required in the particular case for the sake of example.

6. This view appears to H.E. in Council to involve a grave error.

7. H.E. in Council desires to impress in the most emphatic manner on all civil and military officers whom it may concern the broad principle that the law of the land administered by the established courts is the instrument to which Government looks, and in which it trusts, for the purpose of suppressing crime, maintaining peace, and deterring ill-disposed persons from following the example of malefactors; and that it is a grave act of insubordination and presumption for any individual officer to take upon himself to decide upon the spur of the moment that the law is not strong enough to protect society, or that the punishments which can be inflicted in its ordinary course are not sufficiently severe to deter from crime. To do so is to usurp the highest prerogative of the Government. Cases may arise in which Government may consider it necessary to punish particular offences with exceptional severity, or to arm particular offences with special powers of summary trial and execution; but till this is done, the duty of all civil and military officers in all cases is to treat criminals when captured in the regular course of law, that is to say, to hand them over for trial to the proper tribunals.

8. In order to show that this course is not inconsistent with any degree of vigour and promptitude which can be required in the most arduous circumstances, it is necessary to bear in mind that for the suppression of violent crime, and the apprehension and safe custody of offenders, the law authorises and indeed requires the use of any degree of military force which may be necessary for the purpose. Rebels with arms in their hands, gangs of dacoits banded together for the purpose of robbery and

murder, persons in the act of waging war against the Queen, and all who aid and abet them, may and ought to be attacked by force of arms precisely as armed invaders may be attacked. If their behaviour and number is such that it would, upon military grounds, be improper to grant them quarter if they were engaged in ordinary war, they might be killed upon the spot. In short, there is no severity which by the usages of war may be inflicted upon the enemies' troops for the purpose of defeating and breaking them up, which may not, in strict accordance with law, be inflicted upon bands of criminals, whether rebels or not, for the purpose of their defeat or arrest.

9. The one thing which cannot be permitted to any civil or military officer in any case whatever, is the irregular assumption of the office of the judge and of the legislator. No such officer has right to punish his prisoners, still less has he any right to punish them according to a law made by himself, after the fact, and in reference to the circumstances of a particular case. The law authorises officers to do whatever is necessary in order to suppress crime and arrest criminals, but neither law nor any principle of justice or policy justifies them in punishing prisoners, when taken, as they think proper.

10. Officers may perhaps be assisted in understanding and applying to particular cases as they arise the principle above stated by a few observations on the policy which they are meant to carry out.

11. To administer justice with mercy is the fixed and settled policy of the Government of India, but it is absolutely essential to this great subject that justice should be administered according to known rules, with due deliberation and with discrimination between degrees of guilt. Sentences pronounced under excitement, and with little time for reflection, are liable to be neither just nor wise. It is probable that they will bear upon them the stamp of individual resentment or anxiety rather than that of deliberate justice. Summary orders are often taken for acts of vigour when they are in truth acts of weakness. Such orders frequently show that those who give them doubt their own strength, and are afraid to be merciful to their opponents.

12. The Governor general in Council cannot consent to assume the attitude in which the ratification of such acts would place him. H.E. in Council trusts, on the one hand, in the effect which a course of just and merciful rule cannot fail to produce in time in the minds of the people. He relies, on the other hand, on the existence of a military force sufficient to protect the mass of quiet and well-disposed persons against the small minority who for whatever reasons might be willing to plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

13. H.E. in Council cannot consent to be forced by the crime of a few fanatics into the sanction of acts repugnant to the whole spirit of British rule. The British Government is strong enough to keep order and suppress crime, and there is no occasion for indiscriminate severity; nor in any case could the exercise of such severity be a source of strength.

14. With reference to the special circumstances of Mr. Cowan's case, H.E. in Council has to observe as follows.

15. In the first place H.E. is of opinion that Mr. Cowan's clear duty was to have detained the prisoners in custody until they could be proceeded against in due course of law. Referring to the principles already stated, there is no circumstance which tends to justify or even greatly to excuse Mr. Cowan's conduct. The prisoners were absolutely helpless. A large proportion of them were badly wounded. They had surrendered to very inferior numbers, and were under the guard of a considerable military force, which might have been increased to any required extent. Under these circumstances their illegal indiscriminate execution was a measure for which there was no excuse. H.E. in Council cannot regard as excuse Mr. Cowan's belief that the execution was politically expedient. In fact, that he set aside the existing law, because he thought it expedient to do so in the particular case, is one of the elements in the offence which H.E. in Council considers Mr. Cowan to have committed.

16. There are, however, other matters in connection with Mr. Cowan's conduct which it is impossible to pass over, and which have been in part brought to his Excellency's notice at a very late stage in the proceedings. The following references to the documents on record will set this in a clear light.

17. On the 16th January Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men in a summary manner.

18. On the same day Mr. Forsyth wrote Mr. Cowan a demi-official note which has been lost, in which Mr. Forsyth directed Mr. Cowan to send the prisoners to Sherpoor to be kept until Mr. Forsyth could send a guard to take charge of them. Mr. Forsyth believes that his letter said that the guard was to take them into Loodiana for trial. Mr. Cowan believes that trial was not referred to. Be this as it may, the letter reached Mr. Cowan some hours before any of the executions took place. He says:—"I put the note in my pocket and thought no more about it. It contained only a suggestion which could not be acted on, for the captured Kukas were then close to Kotla on their way in." This conduct would imply that in Mr. Cowan's opinion the main point of the note was that the men should be sent to Sherpoor, whereas it should have been also apparent to Mr. Cowan that Mr. Forsyth desired that the men should be kept in custody.

19. The executions, therefore, cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's instruction, and took place before any reply had been received to a telegraphic message sent by Mr. Cowan the day before to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men only.

20. Before the executions were finished, and whilst six or seven men were tied to the guns, Mr. Cowan received an official letter containing a positive order from Mr. Forsyth to proceed according to law. Mr. Forsyth's words were—"I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders. But with reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandon-

ment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand." Upon this Mr. Cowan says—"After reading Mr. Forsyth's letter I handed it to Colonel Perkins, district superintendent of police, with the remark that it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to guns, that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us."

21. H.E. in Council cannot see that there could have been any serious difficulty in staying the execution without even communicating the reasons for doing so to the bystanders. It was Mr. Cowan's clear duty to obey Mr. Forsyth's order, in a case in which the lives of six or seven persons were at stake and where the act forbidden was upon the face of it illegal.

22. While the Governor general in Council recognises that the lives of all the criminals involved in the recent outbreak in the Punjab were in principle forfeited to the laws, H.E. is under the painful necessity of affirming that the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterised by incidents which gave it a complexion of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and, in the absence of sanction, invoked but not awaited; it was prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders.

23. Under all these circumstances, H.E. in Council is compelled to direct that Mr. Cowan be removed from the service. He does so with deep regret, as Mr. Cowan's previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement.

24. It remains now to consider the case of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the approval passed by him on the act of Mr. Cowan, and to the confirmation by him as Commissioner of Umballa of the sentence passed by the native officials of the Malehr Kotla State with the concurrence of Mr. Cowan against sixteen other prisoners.

25. In confirming this sentence, and in ordering the immediate execution of the prisoners, Mr. Forsyth was acting in a political rather than in a judicial capacity. It is the duty of officers so situated to be specially on their guard against permitting the Native States which are under their superintendence to act with a degree of harshness or precipitation alien to the spirit of English rule; and although Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were no doubt legal, that fact alone ought not to protect him from censure, if his proceedings showed a want of that merciful discrimination which ought in all cases to be characteristic of the British administration of justice. In this Mr. Forsyth seems to H.E. in Council to have failed, and the failure was apparently due to his having permitted a not unnatural desire to support a subordinate, to assume undue prominence in his mind in a case where interests of far greater importance were concerned.

26. On the morning of January 17 Mr. Forsyth sent telegraphed to the Bombay Government as follows:—

"Referring to Cowan's telegram asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got seventy men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form, and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement, better allayed, &c., &c."

27. On the night of the 16th he wrote a demi-official letter, which reached Mr. Cowan before the execution. On the 17th he wrote two separate letters, one official and one demi-official; the first directing Mr. Cowan, and the second requesting him in the most pressing, though in most friendly terms, not to proceed illegally. On the 18th, having received the report of the executions, he gave an unqualified confirmation of all that Mr. Cowan had done in the following terms:—"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." Mr. Forsyth thus anticipated without necessity the opinions of the Lieut. governor and the Government of India, committed superior authorities as far as he could to sentiments which might be repugnant to their judgment, and directly reversed his own distinct resolution formed and expressed up to that moment. On the same day he confirmed the sentence of the Malehr Kotla authorities, and ordered the immediate execution of the sixteen men condemned by them, a course which was not warranted by the necessity of making a further example, or by the character of the parties concerned, among whom various shades of guilt might by a less cursory inquiry have been discovered.

28. In Mr. Forsyth's explanation of the course taken by him, he says, in his letter of April 8:—

"I take this opportunity to make some remarks explanatory of the sentence carried into execution against the sixteen men on Jan. 18.

"When the case was submitted for my orders, I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view.

"Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, sixteen men belonging to a gang who had committed a double series of murders were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death; and, had the case been tried in the Courts governed by our codes, it would have been incumbent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case, then, been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on sixteen men than there would have been last year for the Chief Court to hesitate to pass sentence on twelve men for the murder of the butchers.

"I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me was the fact that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments which I now propose to reproduce.

"One consideration was that, if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still

when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to cancel his acts at such a moment, I considered would be most unwise."

He adds in subsequent paragraphs that he had had a conversation with Ram Singh, which gave him a strong impression of the serious character of the outbreak; that whilst the sentence was awaiting sanction, he heard a report of Kuka bands being in the neighbourhood; and that the Sirdar of Malodh pressed him to pass sentence of death. The prominent feeling in his mind, however, seems to have been that Mr. Cowan ought to be supported in an act which Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden.

29. In conformity with the views enunciated above, H.E. in Council is of opinion that, while Mr. Forsyth is undoubtedly guiltless of any illegal action, he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan; that he failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a Native Government in a serious emergency; and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognised policy of the Government of India.

30. H.E. in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth's conduct will be adequately dealt with by his removal from the Commissionership of Umballa to a position in another province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any native state, and by an expression of the opinion of the Government of India that he ought not in future be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence.

31. The Governor general in Council is constrained to notice with regret that the two documents essential to the information of the Supreme Government in this case were not brought to his knowledge in regular course and at the commencement of this correspondence, viz., the demi-official letter written by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on Jan. 16, since mislaid, and the letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 18th confirming his proceedings.

32. It is with great concern that H.E. in Council feels compelled to pass orders which affect so seriously officers whose fault has no doubt been due mainly to over-zeal for the maintenance of peace and order, but he considers it absolutely necessary to cause it to be understood that whilst every officer will be fully supported in any measures, however rigorous, which he may be justified by law in adopting for the maintenance or restoration of the peace, no one will be permitted to supersede the law at his own discretion. The line between the two things is broad and clear, and the Governor general in Council would be equally prompt to notice any remissness in the use of the means sanctioned by law for suppressing crime and bringing criminals to justice. He has no fear that the course which it has been necessary to take with regard to the present case will deter other officers from a becoming energy and promptitude in the discharge of duty. On the other hand, H.E. in Council fears as little that the course now taken will be misunderstood by the native population. He trusts that this example will teach them that under British rule all alike must obey the law, and they may be well assured that the punishment now inflicted on a British officer who has broken the law is not in any way connected with indifference or indulgence to the crimes of those whom he punished unlawfully. Their offence was deserving of exemplary punishment, though it should have been inflicted in a proper manner, with greater moderation, and with more discrimination between the degrees of guilt of the persons concerned. And lastly, H.E. trusts the present decision will make it clear to all classes that such proceedings as Mr. Cowan's are forbidden by law, and are bad in policy, because they leave no time for moderation and discrimination, and so take away the distinction between the deliberate satisfaction of the requirements of justice, and a hasty acceptance of the suggestions of excitement and alarm.

33. In communicating this review of the conduct of the commissioner and the deputy commissioner, the Governor general in Council considers it due to his Honour the Lieut. governor to refer to the sentiments enunciated by his Honour in connection with those which H.E. in Council has felt bound to record. The Lieut. governor, from the first, embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to the precipitation, illegality, and indiscriminate rigour of his proceedings. A consideration of the exciting circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, of the political danger which he apprehended, and of the necessity of supporting officers of Government in acts even of excessive severity when done in good faith and for the public interest, induced the Lieut. governor to withhold an expression of blame which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments, and of which the Governor general in Council would have approved. H.E. is, however, happy to be able to recognise that there is no essential difference between the views entertained by the Governor general in Council and those of the high officer entrusted with the administration and security of a province so important as the Punjab.

THE ELCHO SWORD BAYONET.—It is understood that the Elcho sword bayonet will shortly be adopted for the Henry-Martini rifle, the future arm of the service. Favourable reports have on the whole been received from the various regiments at home and abroad in whose hands the weapon has been placed for trial, and the Small Arms Committee, having recommended the adoption of the Elcho pattern, has been dissolved. The War Department has, however, thought it advisable to extend the knowledge possessed with regard to the usefulness of the new bayonet under varying circumstances and conditions, and have, therefore, ordered samples to be sent to certain regiments for experimental purposes at the Cape of Good Hope and Nova Scotia. The issue of the Henry-Martini rifle to the troops has been further retarded by difficulties at the Elswick Small Arms Factory.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, the 31st May, the committee met, when Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was upon the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India generally. Part of their evidence was given in last week's *Mail*; but further the witnesses were examined respecting the expenditure on the Medical Establishment of India, civil and military, which elicited no new information beyond the statement of the fact that the medical service had undergone, in the last few years, an entire change for the better as regards pay, viz., about 25 per cent. maximum increase of salaries. The establishment of new hospitals had also caused an increase of charges for the medical service, which from £62,423 in 1856-7, had risen in cost in 1870 to £167,000.

Resuming the subject of the Government Stationery Department, it was ascertained that the only Governorship in which economy had been practised and savings effected of late was that of the North-Western Provinces, where the comparison between 1856-57 and 1870-71 showed a reduction of charges to the amount of £6,000.

Mr. Fawcett and other members animadverted upon the fact that this small sum was all the modern system of Government printing could show on the side of economy.

The witness (Mr. Harrison), in answer to questions put to him, admitted that the control over the Government Stationery Departments had not been efficient; and the system was open to much improvement.

The succeeding items of expenditure discussed were the charges for political agencies. Objections were raised to the Government having paid £12,661 to the Guikwar, to relieve him from his purchase of a number of Armstrong guns from England. This matter had come under inquiry from the Imperial Government.

Mr. Fawcett renewed his objection that the gubernatorial and local authorities were so lavish in their expenditure in India, while there was no proper check or control over it from the Imperial Government.

After some minor heads of expenditure had been gone into, the charges on Superannuation Allowances were investigated. In the course of his present examination, Mr. Harrison mentioned that the suggestions offered by the committee for an improved mode of keeping the accounts of the Government of India were now under the consideration of his own department. In reference to the mode of keeping the accounts, Mr. Fawcett said the comparisons he had instituted of the periodically published tables of cash balances in India for different periods, showed to his surprise, ~~that the difference between the balances in those periods was not so great as was sometimes involved millions, and in the most unexpected manner.~~ The difference sometimes involved millions, and in the most unexpected manner. The balances he had found to range between ten millions and seventeen millions.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the committee resumed, and Messrs. Harrison and Gay's examination was continued. The first part of the day's inquiry referred to civil charges for provincial services. The committee on this matter took for their text the "East Indian Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1870-71," page 26, which gives the allotments for personal services as far as regards certain provinces, which cost the State for civil service some £200,000. But the total of service charges for all India is £5,600,000. This grand total, it should be more explicitly stated, is an amount now transferred from the imperial accounts to the accounts of the local governments as a permanent maximum charge. The transfer is a recent arrangement. It appeared that the local Governments of India may now raise funds by their own imposed local taxation to meet service charges. Formerly the money was supplied by the State. In regard to this subject—viz., so important a change in the provincial administration of India—Mr. Fawcett was particularly solicitous to know whether this £5,600,000 allotted to meet executive charges might not be indefinitely exceeded to the degree of imposing an excessive taxation on the people. The answers he elicited on this main point were not satisfactory. Mr. Fawcett, moreover, complained again of the seeming unpreparedness of the witnesses to substantiate statements with regard to the incidents of financial charges, by reference to accounts that could settle doubts and prove statements. Mr. Fawcett expressed a strong opinion that, notwithstanding the new arrangement by which local councils or municipalities had it all in their own hands to raise local funds for cost of administration, yet if a deficiency should occur in the Indian treasuries, it would have to be made up by the State, while the imperial taxation would be going on more oppressively than ever. The witnesses might be very well able to inform the committee of the total amount of imperial taxation for all India, but we should never by the present system know the total amount raised by the local taxation, and therefore the greatest abuses might be going on without our being able to check them.

The Chairman stated that a return had been asked for and promised which would fully explain the nature and character of the local taxation of India for the year 1870-71. Mr. Harrison said the information was, in fact, to be found as a supplementary part of the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, and the Government gazettes of other

presidencies. It was in the form of a supplement to the annual accounts of the Indian Government. Mr. Fawcett considered that we had no sufficient indication that local taxes were fairly audited; such taxation ought never to be imposed, except under Act of Parliament. On Mr. Fawcett requiring to know more about the "local funds," Sir C. Wingfield said he understood that the process with regard to these funds was now as follows:—The Indian Government fixed once for all the amount of its grant to meet local expenditure; if insufficient, then the provincial governments of India (such as Oude, Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, &c.), must raise, out of local taxation, what was required to make up the deficit.

After inquiring into the charges on the public debt of India, and on the prosecution of public works, without eliciting information of a special character not already known, the committee informed Messrs. Harrison and Gay that their examination was at an end.

Major-General R. Strachey, C.S.I., Inspecting Engineer for the State Railways, was next called as a witness, and examined on the cost of administering and executing railway and other public works. He summarised the history and progress of railways and public works from the year 1854 to the present time; his evidence afterwards bore upon the excessive costliness, the malversation even, and other abuses connected with the recent prosecution of public works in India. Recently this establishment, which hitherto had been administered by the presidency governments separately, had been centralised under one department, at Calcutta; to which latter has been added a new establishment, termed the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, &c. The consolidated establishment had introduced a new financial system, which enabled it to bring under proper control all expenditure on works, and, if necessary, to borrow money for their prosecution. No works in India, national or local, are carried out without a proved necessity for them has been ascertained.

While the financial arrangements of the Supreme Government of India were under investigation, it was asked by Mr. Fawcett who was responsible for the preparation of the financial accounts. General Strachey replied that he could not define the responsibility, but he himself, under Lord Mayo, had endeavoured to introduce improvements in the mode of keeping the public accounts. Notwithstanding, however, the influence of the Governor-General (Lord Mayo), and his recognition of the necessity for reform, he (Colonel Strachey) had been met by obstructions in the Financial Department itself, which prevented his carrying out the reforms he had designed. *Apropos* of the pernicious system of keeping the public accounts at Calcutta, Mr. Fawcett asked, "Can you, Colonel Strachey, show me any public account in which net returns as well as gross returns are entered?" The witness replied that he could do so, although he was not now prepared with any such. His evidence before the committee was being given on the basis of statements prepared by Mr. Seccombe, of the India Office.

On Friday Major-General Strachey's examination was resumed, and he imparted additional information respecting the current system of carrying out public works, civil and military. It appeared that the Department being now centralised at Calcutta regulates expenditure on public works by making distinction between absolutely necessary works (such as local, municipal undertakings, small irrigation appliances chiefly, and roads which required to be done for the social commercial benefit of the people, railways, canals, &c.), and national undertakings, which, although important, need not be proceeded with immediately, or may wait a surplus in the exchequer, or the effectuating loans to carry them out. One of the immediate needs calling for the action of the Public Works Department was military buildings, barracks, hospitals, &c. The Public Works Department, however, is not a financial body, but simply an executive carrying out the orders of the Financial Department, or the Government of India. This was the explanation given to Mr. Fawcett, who rigidly examined General Strachey on the point. The witness denied, what Mr. Fawcett chose to imply, that the Government of India was culpable for extravagant expenditure on public works, which, like the Mutlah railway and the Ganges Canal, had been enormously costly, but remained, in fact, losing concerns; and the witness disputed the principle and the figures alike of a paper put in by Mr. Fawcett, giving a list (with the individual cost) of all the national and commercial public works of India that had been constructed, but had never paid their expenses. General Strachey stated that he had proposed reforms in the Public Works Establishments to the Imperial Government, and the appointment of a minister to be responsible specially for the control of that establishment.

Miscellaneous.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A great improvement is being made in the Indian Annex to the International Exhibition. The disposal of the native jewellery being deemed unsatisfactory by Dr. Forbes Watson and Dr. Birdwood, those gentlemen have wisely entrusted its rearrangement to Mr. C. Townshend, who has superintended the jewellery department of the Exhibition, and whose taste and ability thoroughly qualify him to perform the duty.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Alexander Rogers, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed a member of the Council at the Presidency of Bombay, *vice* Mr. Samuel Mansfield, *c.s.l.*

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £395,100; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £4,900. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 9 per cent.; and on Bombay, at that price, about 43 per cent.; above in full.

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION.—This arbitration has progressed so far that Lord Cairns has directed the payment to the annuity contract holders in the Medical Invalid Society of the full value of their annuities, as at the date of the winding up order, and also all arrears to the same date, and interest at 4 per cent. from the date of the order to June 6, 1872, the day on which the payment was made. A dividend of 2s. in the pound has been declared in the Albert Company, and will be paid as soon as the dividend list is completed.

INDIAN APPEAL.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before them on June 4 the case of Ramcoomar Koondoo *v.* M'Queen, which was adjourned from May 31. The appeal was from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal, delivered in May, 1869, in respect to some land and a house under a will. Sir M. Smith gave judgment. Their lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, with costs. The decree of the High Court was reversed.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the latest exports of Bullion to India per the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Indus*, May 23, 1872. Gold, Bombay, £2,000; Madras, £5,475; silver, Penang, £800. By the Steamers of the Messageries Impériales:—From Marseilles, per *Provence*, May 12. Gold, Aden, £1,000. Per *Amerique* and *Tigre*, May 23. Gold, Aden, £746; Pondicherry, £272; silver, Madras, £1,056. The prices of silver have ranged as follows:—Bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Mexican dollars: Old Die, 5s. 2d., per oz.; new, 4s. 11½d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

WILLS.—The will of W. W. Kettlewell, Esq., late of Moorgate-street, firm of Kettlewell, Bullen, and Co., East India merchants, has been proved under £160,000 personalty in England by his son W. W. Kettlewell, the executor for England; J. C. Murray, Esq., of Calcutta, being the executor for India, and to whom he leaves Rs. 2,000. The will was made in 1868, and testator died 12th February last, at his residence, Upper Norwood. He has left some moderate legacies to his brother, nephews, niece, and other relatives, and to his servants, appointing his said son residuary legatee of all his property, wheresoever situate.

MADRAS IMPROVEMENT AND CANAL COMPANY. The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting was held on May 30, at the company's offices, 8 and 9, Queen-street-place; the chair was occupied by Mr. James Thomson. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. John Westwood, the secretary; the report of the directors was taken as read. The chairman said the report was so full and detailed that he need not occupy the time of the meeting at any length. He referred to the application made to the public some time ago for additional funds to construct reservoirs, for which funds the directors had first applied to the Government, and been refused. The application to the public was only partially successful, and the directors did not think it prudent to go on with works of such importance and magnitude unless they were assured that the whole of the capital would be forthcoming. No doubt the time would come when they would be able to raise that capital with great readiness, and that was when the profitable character of the works had been practically illustrated. The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

CALLS TO THE BAR.—The undermentioned gentlemen were called to the Utter Bar on Thursday last by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple:—Raj Narrain Mittra, Esq., Anundorum Borooah Esq., and Major H. A. Brett, 43rd Light Infantry. Major Brett doubly qualified for the degree by being a pupil for two years in the Chambers of Captain Blake, officiating Judge-Advocate for the Navy and Marines, and by voluntarily undergoing and passing the general examination for call to the Bar held by the Council of Legal Education. Major Brett completed the course of study at the Staff College in 1864, and has since served on the Staff in New Zealand, at Aldershot, and in Ireland. He is about to proceed with his Regiment to India. We congratulate Mr. Romaine, the Judge Advocate-General in India, as Major Brett's thorough knowledge of the service, so exceptionally combined with considerable legal attainments, will prove him a valuable acquisition to his department. Charles James Fleming, of the parish of Sale, in the county of Chester, and of Bombay, India, the eldest son of Edmond Lionel Fleming, of Sale aforesaid, paper manufacturer, was on the same day called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn.

THE INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This was an appeal before the Lords Justices, on June 3, from an order made by Vice-Chancellor Malins for the winding-up of this company, which was one of the numerous companies absorbed by the European Assurance Society. The company was established in 1846, with a capital of £250,000, divided into shares of £50 each. In

October, 1854, Colonel Dyke purchased of the company an annuity of £276, payable during his life. In 1860 the India Company resolved upon a dissolution, and an agreement was entered into between them and the European Assurance Society for the transfer of the business of the India Company to the European, which was duly carried into effect, but as Colonel Dyke alleged, without his assent. After such transfer he received his annuity from the European half-yearly down to April, 1871, when the European became insolvent. He now asked that the India Company might be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Acts. Vice-Chancellor Malins having held Colonel Dyke entitled to the winding-up order, an appeal was brought on behalf of the company. Lord Justice James was rather startled at the contention raised upon the letters. He had never seen letters so conclusive against the case of the appellants as those which had been relied on in their favour. Colonel Dyke had no right to file a bill so long as he was paid, and, like any man of sense, he consented to receive his money from the European. What, then, was the meaning of the 164th clause of the deed of settlement? It was not necessary to express a decided opinion what that clause would have meant if the words "without prejudice to the rights of the parties then assured" had not been there. His lordship was inclined to think that, even without those words, the clause could never have been intended to provide for cases of novation, but only for matters between the shareholders themselves. But with these preliminary words he should, but for his experience in such cases, have thought that this was not even an arguable case. He was of opinion that the decision of the Vice-Chancellor was right, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs. Lord Justice Mellish was of the same opinion.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—The members of the Burmese Embassy, sixteen in number, arrived off Dover on Tuesday evening in the steam yacht *Tyeska Yeen Byan*, belonging to the King of Burmah, from Calais. An immense crowd assembled on the Admiralty-pier in the expectation of seeing the visitors land; but after steaming to within 300 or 400 yards of the landing-stage, where every preparation short of an official reception had been made for the disembarkation, the yacht, instead of steaming alongside, threw out two or three warps, which were straightway made fast to one of the buoys facing the pier. Communication being opened between the vessel and the shore, it was ascertained that the Ambassadors did not intend to land until noon on Thursday. The yacht is a shapely, though not remarkably handsome, craft, of about 400 tons burden, and is to take half-a-dozen guns on board in London before she leaves England. She carries at her main the Burmese flag—a crimson peacock on a white ground—and a British ensign at the stern. Her commander and other officers are English, but the crew, which number about eighty, are Hindoos or Burmese. While the yacht was being moved a boat was manned by four of her crew for the purpose of rowing one of the officers to the shore. They were dressed in white holland suits, and all wore the red flag. Their ebony faces would be pronounced decidedly good-looking and their little frames well-knit. The object of the visit now being paid to the Courts of the West is to make arrangements of a diplomatic kind with a view to advance Burmese civilisation. The Ambassadors are the bearers of costly presents from their august master, and it is said that among them is a magnificent bracelet intended for Queen Victoria, the gold of which weighs no less than 7½ lb. The names of the Ambassadors are Mengyee Maha Saythoo Kenwoon Mengyee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Burmah; Macha Meulah Kyoden Taden Woondok, Minister of State, second grade, and Attaché to the Embassy; Meulha Zayathoo Seraydangyee, Secretary to the Embassy; and Sir Edmund Jones, Agent to his Majesty the King of Burmah, who has accompanied the Embassy from Burmah. The Chief Ambassador is a very distinguished personage, a great ex-Pali scholar, and of refined habits. The official reception was held on Wednesday, when the Embassy proceeded to London by special train. They are staying at the Grosvenor Hotel, and during their three months' visit to England will visit Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and other important manufacturing places.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 4.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, replying to Mr. BOURKE, said he was not able at present to give any information as to the date when he would make his financial statement.

THE HURRICANE AT MADRAS.—In reply to Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, Mr. GRANT DUFF said he was not aware that Madras was in possession of any steam-tugs or other appliances by which assistance might be afforded to shipping on such an occasion as the late hurricane, but that he was not in a position positively to say so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 6.—ROYAL WARRANTS.—In reply to Lord E. CECIL, Mr. CARDWELL said that the Royal Warrants, regulating the first appointments and promotions of officers in the engineers and artillery, had been sent to the Treasury for consideration, and, when they were received back they would be submitted to

her Majesty. The Warrant relating to the household brigade had not been submitted to the Treasury; but the regulations with regard to the militia had already been published.

PERSIA.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it had been decided that the Foreign Jurisdiction Act could be put in force in Persia.—Lord ENFIELD: It has been decided that the Foreign Jurisdiction Act can be put in force in Persia, and Sir Philip Francis, her Majesty's Consul-General and Judge in the British Consulate Court at Constantinople, has been instructed to place himself in communication with Colonel Pelly, the British Resident at Muscat, with the view of framing an Order in Council and the rules necessary for giving effect to the Jurisdiction Act, founded on the Levant rules. As, however, the Levant rules are now in course of revision, Sir P. Francis will probably delay framing rules for Persia until the revision of the Levant rules is completed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, June 7.—**THE ARMY.**—The Duke of RICHMOND stated that within the last forty-eight hours he had had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the result had been of such a character that it was wholly unnecessary to move the address of which he had given notice, praying Her Majesty not to deprive of their rank certain young gentlemen who were last October gazetted to the rank of ensign and lieutenant in the Guards.—Lord ABINGER asked what steps Her Majesty's Government proposed to take to remedy the injustice that had been done to the captains of the purchase corps in consequence of their supersession by the first captains of the scientific corps.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that Her Majesty's Government did not propose to take any steps, for they did not admit the existence of any such injustice as the noble lord suggested. In the first place, the position of an officer commanding a battery had hitherto been scarcely regarded as of the importance which it really possessed. A captain of infantry commanded on the average about sixty or seventy men; and a captain of cavalry about fifty; whereas a captain of artillery had in his charge two hundred or two hundred and fifty men, and material of very great value. It had therefore been determined that the senior captains of artillery should henceforth be majors. As regarded the question of injustice, the case stood thus: at present the average time an officer had to serve in the line before he obtained his majorship was, if on full pay, seventeen years and eight months, and fifteen years and six months if unattached. The average length of service of senior captains in the line was twenty years; whereas that of first captain in the artillery was twenty-four years, and in the engineers twenty-five years, whilst that of junior officers in the engineers was sixteen years. In future it was calculated by the Government actuaries that officers would obtain their majority in eighteen years in the line, and in twenty years in the artillery and engineers. The Duke of RICHMOND stated that the supersession, it was very slight, and he was told it would be of a temporary character.—The Duke of RICHMOND congratulated the noble marquis on one of the very best speeches ever made in favour of purchase. It was clear that an advantage was to be given to the scientific corps at the expense of officers of the line, who had purchased their rank on the faith that the system would continue.—Lord SANDHURST agreed that there was some truth in the complaint of the noble lord; and argued that, whilst they were abolishing the old privileged corps, they ought not to confer new privileges on the artillery and engineers, which, though undoubtedly very important arms of the service, were not more important than the cavalry and the line. After a few remarks in the same sense from the Marquis of HERTFORD, the conversation closed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 7.—**ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**—Colonel NORTH brought under the consideration of the House the claims for compensation of the officers of the five batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery suddenly ordered home from India early in 1871, with a view of reducing the force of Royal Artillery on the Indian Establishment, by which they, as he alleged, suffered severe pecuniary loss. The hon. and gallant gentleman justified the claim of the batteries in question to compensation on the ground that their sudden removal was not the result of a great military necessity, and that the officers were obliged to dispose of their horses and furniture at an immense sacrifice.—Sir C. WINGFIELD also maintained that this was a case for compensation.—Mr. GRANT DUFF asked if the shortness of the notice of removal were to form the basis of a claim for compensation, where were the Government to draw a line. If they once made a concession such as that which was sought in this instance, they would never know where to stop. He hoped the hon. and gallant gentleman would not press the matter, because any person possessing his large military experience could not hesitate to admit that one of the ordinary conditions of military service was that an officer might be called upon to go wherever he was required at the shortest possible notice.—After some further discussion the matter dropped.

SUPPLY OF WATER AT PESHAWUR.—In answer to Mr. STAPLETON, Mr. G. DUFF stated that measures were in contemplation for obtaining an improved supply of water at Peshawur.

A Bill introduced by Mr. GRANT DUFF and Mr. AYRTON proposes to make provision for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the

Bengal and Madras Civil Service Annuity funds, and the Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of the East India Fund Bill, he would move a resolution to the effect that the Bill should not be further proceeded with, because it did not provide adequate security that the capital fund made over to the Indian Government would not be devoted to the purposes of ordinary income.

PETITIONS.—The following petitions from Indian officers have been presented during the last week:—By Colonel SYKES, from Capt. C. A. Moore, 2nd Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, complaining of the stoppage of the promotion of Lieut.-Col. (Brevet-Colonel) W. W. Anderson, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, for three years to a colonelcy with allowance, because he is not a regimental lieut.-col. of twelve years' service, in violation of the guarantees in the statutes of 1855 and 1860, by which rule the major of the 2nd Cavalry will have served forty-two and a half years before he can get his lieutenant-colonelcy, and the senior captain of the 2nd Cavalry fifty years before he can succeed to a colonelcy, and praying for redress.—By Mr. W. H. MAXWELL, from Capt. W. Dickson, half-pay, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, complaining of loss of bonus as given by the Army Regulation Act.—By Mr. R. ANSTRUTHER, from Lieut.-Col. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, praying for redress of grievances connected with the amalgamation of the Indian and royal armies.—By Sir H. BRUCE, from Col. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, praying for redress.

India Office.

June 8, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. P. Tickell, R.E.; Major J. Parsons, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E.; Capt. G. N. Channer, Staff Corps; Surg. major N. Chevers; Surg. J. C. Penny; Capt. E. Temple, Staff Corps; Major G. C. Thomson, Staff Corps; Capt. F. V. Eyre, R.A.; Capt. G. C. Gregory, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. S. C. Clarke, R.E.; Surg. major H. T. W. Harper.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. Cruickshank; Surg. J. F. Straker; Surg. A. M. Blomfield; Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E.; Col. J. T. Barr, Staff Corps; Major F. G. Stewart, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Harvey, 4 mo.; Capt. G. Atkins, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Surg. A. A. Renton, 4 mo.; Capt. E. Persee, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major W. Dickinson, c.s.i., Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—The wife of Surgeon major Cunningham, M.D., 20th Hussars, of a daughter, at Trolington-house, Southsea, May 29.
JOHNSTON—The wife of W. Johnston, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Friars Carse, Dumfriesshire, June 4.
WALKER—The wife of Arthur George Walker, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Teignmouth, May 20.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—WESTON.—John C. Collins, Bengal Medical Service, to Augusta C., daughter of Col. T. S. H. Weston, c.b., Bengal Army, at West Horsley, Surrey, June 6.
FAWCETT—HEYCOCK.—William Milner Fawcett, M.A., Architect, Cambridge, to Emily, eldest daughter of Frederick Heycock, The Manor house, Braunston, at Braunston, Oakham, by the Rev. James Fawcett, Vicar of Knaresborough, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. James Webb, Vicar of Hambleton and Braunston, June 6.
READE—FORSYTH.—Francis Edward Reade, late Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah, widow of the late George Forsyth, at Kensington, June 5.
RENNICK—TOMSON.—Albert De Clany Rennick to Minnie, youngest daughter of Col. George Tomson, Commissary general, Bengal Army, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, June 4.

DEATHS.

BARBER—The wife of Capt. James Barber, H.E.I.C.S., at 38, Craven-hill-gardens, May 31, aged 75.
BROWNE—George Browne, Commander in the P. and O. Company's Service, at Epping, May 31, aged 49.
CARLETON—Lieut. Frederick Hone Carleton, son of Capt. C. Carleton, Indian Army, at Southampton, June 4, aged 32.
RUSSELL—The wife of Capt. F. J. Russell, M.N.I., at Lowestoft, June 3.
THACKER—William Thacker, Esq., at 10, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, June 2, aged 81.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 31. Str. Bywell Castle, Bombay, via Suez Canal; David Malcolmson, Rangoon.—June 1. Str. Strathelyde, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—2. City of Lahore, Calcutta; Assaye, Calcutta; Ivanhoe, Mauritius; Hawarden Castle, Rangoon.—3. Loch Lomond, Calcutta; Granite City, Calcutta; Cardigan Castle, Calcutta; Star of Erin, Calcutta; Saladin, Bombay.—4. Great Victoria, Calcutta; Dallam Tower, Colombo; Helen Denny, Maulmain; Renown, Madras; Maha Baleshwar, Bombay; Phineas Pendleton, Coochin; Rachel, Mauritius; Dunloe, Calcutta.—5. Rachel, Madras.—6. Str. Excelsior, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Pae Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; Mayola, Colombo; Fortuna, Rangoon.—7. Winstead, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Strathelyde, June 1, via Suez Canal.—From CALCUTTA.—For GRAVESEND.—Capt. and Mrs. Spracklin, Master Newton, Mrs. Windle and three children, Mrs. and two Misses Harris, Lieut. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Young and two children, Mr. and Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and child, Capt. E. B. Cox, Mrs. Lambert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale and three children, Mr. Martindale, jun., and Miss Martin-dale.

DEPARTURES.

May 30. Persian Empire, Calcutta.—31. Str. Stanford, Bussorah, via Suez Canal; str. Tertia, Aden, via Suez Canal.—June 1. Str. Arab, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal; Brockham, Calcutta.—2. Str. Trafalgar, Penang, via Suez Canal; Asshur, Bussorah.—4. Mangalore, Galle; Hereford, Calcutta; Chalmers, Bombay.—5. Rajah, Calcutta; Bristolian, Bombay; Stanhope, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—6. Alexandra, Calcutta; str. Azalea, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Poonah, June 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Cadington, Mr. Rimmington, Mr. A. Chaplin. For Ceylon.—Lieut. Quarry, Mr. A. Mearns, Mr. R. O. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Forbes, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Capt. S. W. Campbell, Bart., Mr. W. P. Spears.
Per str. Poonah, June 10.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. H. A. Kidd, Mr. Brewty. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Rice, Mr. F. F. Smith.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Habema, to Bombay, April 14, 9 S., 27 W.
Olive Branch, from Mauritius, April 5, 36 S., 20 E.
Cleopatra, Calcutta to London, April 7, 33 S., 16 E.
The Bruce, Shields to Bombay.
Copenhagen, London to Kurrachee, May 31, 47 N., 10 W.
Omaha, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 13.
Hyacinth, Cardiff to Aden, May 21, 41 N., 14 W.
Clara, Liverpool to Bombay, April 15, 18 S., 30 W.
William Lindsay, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 20, 14 S., 29 W.
Roumania, Liverpool to Bombay, April 15, 10 S., 29 W.
Sophia Joachim, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 3, 23 S., 25 W.
E. Barrow, Cardiff to Aden, April 5, 41 N., 14 W.
Earnest, London to Calcutta, April 8, 5 N., 23 W.
John Allan, London to Madras, April 7, 23 S., 23 W.
Era, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 23, 4 N., (P.) 20 W.
Star of Erin, Calcutta to London, May 25, 44 N., 26 W.
Mutlah, London to Mauritius, April 7.
West Ridge, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 17.
Earnest (P. Far West), London to Calcutta, April 6, 5 N., 22 W.
Anne Marie, Penang to London, May 12, 18 N., 28 W.
Alfred the Great, Inishowen to Bombay, April 14, 11 S., 27 W.
Scotia, Kurrachee to the Strait, May 26, 43 N., 6 W.
The Bruce, Shields to Bombay, April 16, 6 S., 29 W.
Ireland, for Bombay, May 2, 9 S., 29 W.
Dunloe, Calcutta to Dundee, May 18, 29 N., 42 W.
Carl August, Liverpool to Bombay, April 14, 8 S., 26 W.
Bacchus, Cardiff to Galle, April 16, 6 S., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Sparkenhoe, Butler, from Calcutta to Liverpool, which put into Lisbon, May 23, reported leaky, &c., is said to be discharging.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 13.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchelor, and Mr. Cleworth.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Porter, and Mr. J. Orr.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hogg, Mr. Baylis, and Mrs. Foster.
JUNE 20.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macnamara, Mr. Berwick, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Young.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Macnamara.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Whitton.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. C. Levis.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major Clay.
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Cheyne.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Sweetnam.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. C. W. Palmer, sub-assst. conservator of forests, has passed the lower standard of examination in Hindustani. Serg. W. Gorman, P.W.D., is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on March 4.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 20.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 14.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling	96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	ingtaking	96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	Co.'s Rs.	1,000 as
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	equiva-	96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	lent to	101½
4½ per Cent. of 1870	£100.	98½ 99
4½ per Cent. of 1872		93½ 94
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		107½ 11
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 9-16 d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai			
Bar Silver, per oz., std.			5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.			4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.			4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock			206 to 203
India 5 per cent.			109½
India 4 per cent.			104
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent.			96½ to 97
India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872			103
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879			107 to 103
India Stock Debentures, 1859			
" " " 1859			102½
" " " 1863			
" " " 1864			
" " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873			102½ to 103
India 5 per cent. for account			103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent., 1870			103½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1893			102½ to 103½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.			100½ to 101
India Bonds (£1,000)			15s. to 25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)			
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		106½ to 107½
Stock Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0		106½ to 107½
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		106½ to 107½
Stock Do. Irrel. 4½ per cent.	100		111
Stock East Indian	100		106½
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100		106½
Stock Ditto (new)	12		1 to 1 pm.
Stock Ditto	6		1 to 1 pm.
Stock Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all		91 to 93
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100		107
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100		96 to 99
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100		107½ to 107½
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100		101 to 103
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all		107½
Stock Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6		1 to 1 pm.
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100		107½
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all		7½ to 8
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all		16½ to 17½
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all		26 to 27
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all		96 to 99
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all		44 to 45
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100		184 to 187
10 British Australian	all		9½
10 British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all		12 to 12½
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all		11½
10 China Submarine (Limited)	all		8½ to 9
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all		11½ to 11½
10 Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all		18 to 20
25 Indo-European (Limited)	all		18 to 20
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all		6½
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all		11½ to 12½
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all		9 to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company			
50 Assam Tea Company	20		38 to 40
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all		6 to 6½
5 Do. New	4		15 to 17
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all		20 to 22
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all		7 to 5 dis.
50 East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0		7 to 5 dis.
20 Jorehaut Tea Company	20		35 to 40
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100		103 to 105
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	78.		1 dis. to par
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all		56 to 58
50 Ditto New, 1867	10		1 dis. to 1 pm.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON, in August, 1872.

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India Office, 29th May, 1872.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 27; Agra and Madras, May 25; Calcutta, May 24.

BETWEEN this and the next mail, the first of the monsoon ones, there will only be an interval of three of four days, in order to allow, as usual, for the adverse winds and weather of the season on that side the Isthmus.

ON the evening of the 21st May Lord Northbrook set off for Simla by special train, reaching Allahabad on the following afternoon, and Simla on the 25th, "looking none the worse for the fatigue of travel" in the height of the hot winds. Once more his lordship found great relief from exchanging his own carriage for one of those fitted up by Mr. Saunders.

BEFORE his departure he took more than one fresh occasion to express his views on Indian questions. On the 21st, after distributing prizes to the students at the Medical College, he avowed his pleasure at finding no change in the educational policy of the Government, as laid down in Sir C. Wood's despatch of 1854, which he himself "had the privilege" of helping to draw up, and which seemed still to be regarded as "the charter of Indian Education." His Lordship in effect declared himself equally attached to the three different principles therein laid down—the maintenance of a high standard of English learning as the proper vehicle for imparting Western knowledge to India; the encouragement of the "old historical languages of India;" and the wide diffusion of primary education among the people in their own daily speech. To the third of these objects Mr. Campbell said his Lordship had specially devoted himself, but it was a mistake, he added, to suppose that the same gentleman had any wish to "reduce unduly the present high standard of English education," or to discourage the study of Sanskrit and Arabic. Lord Northbrook then gave his hearers some good advice as to the uses to which their schooling might be turned in other fields than the Civil Service, notably in those of Law, Art, Civil Engineering, and Sanitary Science.

IN a written reply to the "Dacca People's Association" Lord Northbrook deals with three grievances brought forward by that body, the Income-tax, the Road Cess, and Mr. Campbell's Edu-

cation Policy. Reserving his final opinion on the Income-tax, he "cannot admit that those who are subject to the tax as at present imposed, *and who constitute the wealthier portion of the community*," have any reason to complain. In the words we have emphasised he simply begs the whole question. With regard to the Road Cess his lordship feels sure that Mr. Campbell will use all care in carrying out the measures already sanctioned by the Indian and Home Governments; and with regard to the third grievance, he again speaks up for the Lieutenant-Governor's policy as quite in accord with that of the Despatch of 1854.

AT the Medical College gathering Mr. Campbell spoke on his own account to the same effect. A well-wisher to the higher education, all he sought was to extend the blessings of the lower sort among the people at large. In the same spirit he seems to have publicly recalled his former threats against the Sanskrit College, to have avowed his willingness to preserve the English classes in that college, and disclaimed any desire to interfere with the chair of Hindu Law. This is not the first time that the Lieutenant-Governor has struck first and listened to reason afterwards. Would it not be safer in future to deliberate first?

LIAKAT ALI, a rebel leader of 1857, has at length been brought to preliminary trial at Allahabad for his share in the rebel movements against that place. Pleading guilty to all the charges, he alleges in his exculpation that several English lives were saved by him, and that he acted against us under compulsion. He even asserts that the Nana's officers tried and convicted him at Furruckabad of loyalty to the British rule. The enquiry was still going on when the mail left.

THE outbreak of cholera at Cawnpore seems to have been promptly checked by the removal of nearly all the troops into camp. No new cases had occurred for some days.

AT Madras the Government has entered on an official enquiry into the cause of the great loss of life during the late cyclone.

SINGAPORE has at last been abandoned as a station for the Madras army; the 19th N.I. having landed thence at Nega-patam.

IT is understood that the Madras Camp of Exercise will probably be around Maloor, a place about twenty miles from Bangalore.

IT is evident from General Brownlow's report that a good deal of tact was needed to bring some of the Loshai chiefs to terms. They were equally frightened at our rifles and our offers of peace. Even friendly chiefs like Ruttun Pooya required very careful handling and plenty of free play. In such circumstances Captain Lewin, the Political Agent to the Force, seems to have proved an invaluable helpmate, whose long experience of Kookie ways had a marked influence for good both on the English General and on the suspicious Howlong and Sylhoo chiefs. Sypooea, an intelligent Southern Howlong, "so far succumbed to the animal magnetism of Captain Lewin, as to express a desire to accompany him and Ruttun Pooya on a visit to Calcutta."

A CALCUTTA telegram of June 12 states that Mr. Egerton, the able financial Commissioner of the Punjab, has been gazetted a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

From another telegram we learn that Bengal Bank shares have declined considerably, in consequence, it is concluded, of the order of the Secretary of State for India that the Government connection with the Presidency banks is to close. The order, however, was not unexpected, and the derangement of the money market is believed to be the work of speculators.

THE railway people in India appear to have been working their hardest to meet the monsoon, which by this time must have set in. The great bridge across the Beas has been reopened. The new viaduct across the Tapti, near Bhosawal, on the G.I.P. line, was completed on the 3rd May, when the last pair of 150 feet square girders were fixed in their place. The method of spanning a river by girders carried over upright cylinders of boiler plate, filled in with concrete and ashlar, has here for the first time been applied to railways on the Bombay side. Mr. Clark, the chief constructor of this bridge, has gone to Agra to undertake the building of a large bridge over the Jumna, on the Rajpootana State railway. On Holkar's line the earthwork linking the Nerbudda with Khundwa is well-nigh completed, and progress has also been made on the northern side of the river. Surveys of a line from Calcutta to Darjeeling are going forward, and the construction of the line from Carwar to Hooblee awaits only the final orders of the Indian Minister. The works on the Punjab State Railway are rapidly advancing. Thirty out of the ninety wells required for the bridge over the Ravee have already been sunk, and those required for the Chenab and Jhelum bridges are in course of sinking. Most of the stations up to the Chenab are finished, and if the rails were only at hand, it is reckoned that the whole line from the Ravee to the Chenab would be laid by the end of July. Very fair progress is also making on the Indus Valley Railway.

The strange story we reproduced last week regarding the Gaikwar of Baroda appears to resolve itself into a piece of scandal concocted, as we thought likely, by an ambitious woman, the Rani of the late Gaikwar. At any rate a correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Baroda, reads the whole ingenious fabric into its component rags. Instead of being crushed to death, Bhow Sindia was carried off by a very bad type of fever which had been ravaging Baroda for some days past; while the Moonshie Habiboolla has been neither poisoned nor crushed to death, but is now alive and well; his release from prison depending only on the securities demanded for his re-appearance. We cannot of course vouch for either version of this story; but in view of the fact that the Rani has at Baroda a strong party who are bent on furthering her interests at all hazards, and at any cost to Malharao, we are safe in preferring the version which clears the latter of crimes intolerable under our rule.

In his annual report for 1871 Dr. Oldham traces the progress of Mr. Blandford's labours in search of coal on the Godavery. His boring on the British side of the river near Dumagudium led to no very promising result. The area of the rocks in that neighbourhood is very small, and the coal-beds found there are very thin indeed and most irregular. Elsewhere Mr. Blandford was more successful. By setting the wild jungle tribes to work in quest of coal, he learned the existence of thick beds of coal not very far from Pakhall, in the neighbourhood of Warangul. Disabled to some extent by an injury to his foot, Mr. Blandford had to come home at last on sick leave. Before then however he was busy helping Mr. White to test the coal-bearing rocks on the Nizam's side of the Godavery, the result of which has been to prove the existence there of more than fifty feet depth of coal. It has also been fully proved that coal exists over a long line of country in East Berar. In an easterly direction its existence has yet to be proved. For the purpose of obtaining cheap coal Dr. Oldham would prefer a railway direct to the Woon district of East Berar from Bombay, to the proposed line to Warora. The former crosses only one large stream instead of the five that would come across the latter, each of which moreover would be less practicable than the Wardah river. The supply of coal to which the shorter and cheaper line would give access, is large, but poor in quality, "breaking down very rapidly on exposure and drying." The coal from near Saster is the most durable yet raised in these fields.

A RUMOUR is already gaining ground in India, to the effect that a definite scheme for the retirement of unemployed field-

officers has been sent out to Calcutta from the India Office. The scheme in question, it is said, proposes to give each applicant a sum of about £29. 12s. a-year for each year of past service; thirty-eight such sums making up £1,124, the amount of colonel's allowances due to an officer of thirty-eight years' service. This would equal a pension of about £900 a-year after thirty years' actual service; but some deduction would be made for the supposed difference in respect of life and health prospects between living after a certain age in India and at home. If the reckoning were fairly made, so as not to exaggerate the real difference, the scheme would, no doubt, tend to ease off the upper ranks of the army in the right direction. But so far as we can learn, no definite step has yet been taken to give general relief to the unemployed officers. Any scheme hitherto sent out to India refers, we believe, only to officers deemed unfit for further duty. What we do know however is, that various projects for disposing of the unemployed surplus have been laid before the Indian Council, but that nothing has yet been decided in favour of any of them.

THE *Pioneer* gives a flat denial to the assertion of the *Indian Statesman* that disaffection is rife in the Punjab. According to the former journal the Punjab, being just now remarkably prosperous, is therefore generally contented. Disaffection may exist among a small class, every member of which is known to the Government, but the mass of the people are at least as loyal as they have ever been. Recent legislation has tended merely to simplify the law and remove old burdens. With regard to new taxation, "if we must have the money, we must run the risk of some discontent in its collection." Very likely, if we must have the money; but a good deal depends on that "if."

ONE immediate result of the new regulations regarding the Santhals furnishes a striking comment on the difficulty of interfering with the regular processes of supply and demand. In order to deal with the grievances arising in the case of untutored Santhal peasants from the excessive usury of Hindu money-lenders, it was decreed, as we saw, that the rate of interest should not exceed 2 per cent. a month, and that the interest on any loan or debt should never exceed a certain limit. The Mahajans however seem not unnaturally bent on kicking against these rules, by the simple method of refusing to lend out their money at the moderate rate of 24 per cent. per annum. They are said in fact to have struck in concert over 300 Santhal villages in the southern districts alone, and it remains to see how their old customers will tide over the crisis which has come upon them at the most unfavourable season of the year. Just when he wants a few rupees to buy seed-grain for the spring sowings, the needy ryot finds the old door to help closed against him by the well-meant interference of the ruling powers. The usurers are rich and can afford to dispense for a time with their wonted gains; but the ryot as a rule is hopelessly poor and heavily indebted, and if no rupees are forthcoming he can neither sow nor reap, but must make up his mind to starve or do something politically worse. Here is a pleasant prospect for a well-meaning Government. It cannot force the Mahajan to lend his money at certain rates, nor can it look quietly on while people are slowly dying or violently asserting their right to live. Something must be done, and that quickly, to mitigate the consequences of its own act. Unless it chooses to modify or rescind the new rules, it must take prompt measures to aid their working by helping the ryots out of its own funds. State banks, as the *Englishman* suggests, might for instance be opened in the interior for the purpose of advancing the means of buying seed, or even of supplying the seed itself. Some such policy, for which there is ample precedent in India, would either in due time bring the usurers to terms, or drive them in search of business elsewhere.

SOME of our readers must have shared the surprise we owned to feeling at the concurrence of the Punjab Government in the opinion of the Government of India touching the Kuka executions. Certainly the language used by Mr. Davies at Amritsar towards the natives who addressed him there did not seem to bear out the statements put forth in the Viceroy's Minute. A passage quoted by the Lahore journal from the Lieutenant-Governor's despatch to the Supreme Government would likewise seem at first sight to conflict with those statements. "The authorities on the spot"—wrote Mr. Davies—"could alone correctly judge of the tendency of such demonstrations, and in

his Honour's opinion the action taken by them in good faith must be supported. According to the same journal it is "a simple fact that the Punjab Government strongly objected even to Mr. Cowan's suspension, and retained the order for a fortnight after receiving it." All this however is easy to reconcile with the statement in the last paragraph of the Viceregal Minute that "the Lieutenant-Governor from the first embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to the precipitation, illegality, and indiscriminate rigour of his proceedings," but that certain considerations induced him "to withhold an expression of blame which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments." Mr. Davies in fact was for supporting Mr. Cowan without approving of his conduct. And this is the natural reading of the telegram of January 17, telling Mr. Forsyth that the Lieutenant-Governor "concurs" with him, but "approves Mr. Cowan's energy and zeal." At that time he had not heard of the executions.

In a long letter to the *Times* Mr. W. Forsyth complains of his brother's hard fate in being transferred under censure from the Punjab to Oudh, on account of his share in Mr. Cowan's doings against the Kukas. The gist of the defence now offered appears to be that Mr. Forsyth was fully justified, both by the facts of the case and the strong representations of the Sikh officials, in condemning to death the sixteen prisoners made over to him by Mr. Cowan. The men, we are reminded, not only belonged to a gang of murderers and had been found guilty after trial, nor was Mr. Forsyth impelled to punish them as he did solely by his unwillingness to discredit his subordinate. The chief native officers at Kotla begged him in the most earnest manner to enforce the utmost rigour of the law, and a Sikh Sirdar at Malodh solemnly assured him that the lives of the people would not be safe unless the guilty were punished with death. Mr. W. Forsyth also complains that his brother has been condemned by the Government without being fairly heard in his own defence. His letter of April 8 indeed "gave a full statement of the facts so far as he then knew them," but no further explanation was ever required of him on points which might seem to need clearing up. As the letter was written nearly three months after the outbreak, we should have thought that nothing more remained to learn or to explain. Mr. Forsyth must have known the weak points of his case without further reminding, and if he said nothing more to the purpose, it was because he had nothing more to say. It seems to us a mistake to rest his defence on a plea which implies too great a readiness to follow the lead of panic-stricken native counsellors, the very fault with which he is charged by the Indian Government. It would have been better policy to keep this point in the background, and encourage us to think of him as the victim of his own generous indiscretion in backing up the subordinate of whose conduct he inwardly disapproved. We cannot agree with the *Saturday Review* in regarding his punishment as something which "in no way can be called punishment at all;" but neither can we admit that, from the Government point of view, he ought not to have been punished at all. We can only hope that the censure passed on so deserving an officer will not long prevent him from resuming a position equal to that from which he has just been removed. It can hardly be that the cloud now hanging over him will not speedily pass away, or that the apparent commission of one fault, however venial, should blot out the remembrance of so many former services. The same considerations however may fairly plead for some remission of the far heavier punishment awarded to Mr. Cowan.

We are glad to hear that Sir Barnes Peacock will shortly take his seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as one of the paid Judges under the Act of 1871. Such an appointment will greatly strengthen the Indian element in the Council, hitherto represented by Sir James Colville only.

We regret that Mr. Boulderson's letter, regarding the Bill about to be introduced into the House of Commons for absorbing the Civil Annuity Funds of the three Presidencies, came too late for insertion in our present number; and we regret this all the more because the subject is one which touches "the just rights of numerous Bengal Civil Servants, living and dead, to repayment of moneys which they had contributed in excess of the half values of the annuities which they bought from the

East India Company on their retirement from the service.' Even if the Bill comes up however for a first reading this week, the letter in question will no doubt lose little of its pertinence by a week's delay.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Sub-Lieut. Andrew Green, late 27th Inniskillings, at Gwalior. Capt. G. B. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, at Russell-terrace, Leamington, aged 39, June 7. Mr. James H. Crawford, Bengal C.S., in London, June 6, aged 61. W. Ede, Esq., Assistant Military Secretary, East India Company, at Dawson-place, Bayswater, June 6.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, at Bath, June 12. Mr. T. C. Jordon, late Surgeon-major, Madras Service, at Norwood, June 12. Troop-grmr. G. Bacon, R.H.A., at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, aged 56. Mr. W. Butterfield, of Bolaram, of the Commissioner's Office, Hyderabad, and latterly of H.H. the Nizam's D.P.W., at Bellary, May 11, aged 58. Capt. Hanbury, R.A., Secunderabad; Asst. surg. Kempt, 16th Lancers, Secunderabad; Lieut. Marrett, of the Nizam's Lancers; and Riding-master Stowel, Kamptee; all by sunstroke during May.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, June 13.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Gerrard, Mr. Vogel, Mr. Low, Sir M. and Lady Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. Jung, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Bullock, Lieut. col. Delane, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. N. Steel, Mr. Philpotts, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Fraser. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mahomed Bey, M. Rizot Mesdame Rizo and two children, Mr. A. Rowdar, Mr. T. Holt, Halul Effendi, Mr. L. Behrend, Mr. S. Behrend, Mr. Hirt, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Arkwright.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mirzapore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. M. Collins, Mr. G. D. Stetson, Mrs. Boyle and two children, two Misses Boyle, Capt. Huddleston, Mrs. Huddleston and infant, Mrs. Tulloch and six children, Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. J. East, Mr. G. S. Paffard, Mr. S. Bason, Mr. Bachelor.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 17, 1872.

LORD ELGIN.

MR. WALROND's excellent Memoir of Lord Elgin, lately published by Mr. Murray, enables us to appreciate thoroughly the services he rendered India at a critical moment, and the loss that country sustained by his early death.* Next to the bold front assumed in the Punjab, the salvation of our Indian Empire in 1857 was mainly owing to the patriotic zeal with which Lord Elgin, on his way to China as our Plenipotentiary, answered Lord Canning's prayers for help in the hour of his greatest need. Early in June he got Canning's letter, imploring him to send to Calcutta some of the troops destined to serve against the Chinese. On his own responsibility, at no small sacrifice to himself and the objects of his own mission, he at once gave the needful orders for the diversion to India of the troops who, in the words of Sir William Peel, "relieved Lucknow, relieved Cawnpore, and fought the battle of the 6th December." Sir Henry Ward, then Governor of Ceylon, declared that he "never knew a nobler thing" than that which Lord Elgin had done, "in preferring the safety of India to the success of his Chinese negotiations." Some people may think that he only did his duty in preferring the greater to the lesser end; but the question of less or greater was not so easily settled at the time in English circles at home. We may, at any rate, allow, with Sir H. Ward, that "it is not every man who would consign himself for many months to political inaction in order simply to serve the interests of his country." There was a certain boldness, too, for which Lord Elgin should reap full credit, in thus venturing to "alter the destination of a force upon the despatch of which a Parliament has been dissolved and a Government might have been superseded."

Some weeks later he himself was on his way to Calcutta with fresh help for his countrymen, and loudly did he grumble at the misfortune which consigned him to one of H.M.'s ships, "instead of a good merchant steamer, which would be going at ten miles an hour in a direct line, while we are going at six in an oblique one." It was a good opportunity, he thought, for conferring with Canning, and learning what chance he had of getting back before the cold weather the troops he had lent the Viceroy. The arrival of the *Shannon* off Fort William on the 6th August was a welcome sight to many an anxious eye, and the roar of the big guns, which Peel afterwards took up with him to Cawnpore and Lucknow, sounded sweet music in the ears of Calcutta's somewhat panic-stricken citizens. Lord El-

* Letters and Journals of James, Eighth Earl of Elgin. Edited by Theodore Walrond, esq. John Murray. 1872.

gin was not a little disgusted at the ferocious contempt of his countrymen for native suffering; and the wrathful remarks of a reverend gentleman, who could see no harm in torturing men's souls by destroying their caste as well as hanging them, but "seemed to think that a good deal might be said in favour of bodily torture as well," drew from him a scornful reference in one of his letters to the kind of pupils whom these teachers of Israel were sure to turn out.

The same cool self-reliance, promptitude, common sense, and high-minded view of things, which marked his previous career in Canada and China, come out in his subsequent acts and letters as Viceroy of India in the room of his regretted friend Lord Canning. The last two chapters of the book, which deal entirely with the twenty odd months of his Viceroyalty, show how much of ripening excellence was cut down by his sudden death. With vague forebodings which he could not conceal, he set out for India at the beginning of 1862, and his death took place in November, 1863. In that time however he got through plenty of hard, useful work, travelled over a good deal of Indian ground, and made his mark wherever he went. He reduced to a system the art of picking people's brains, by having two or three persons to dine quietly with him on all off-days. Throughout the first hot weather he stuck to his "moist unpleasant" post at Calcutta, save when drooping health sent him off for a few days to Bhagulpore. His avowed policy was, at least for a time, "to walk in paths traced out by others;" and his cool clear head was not to be inflamed or muddled, whether by the schemes of cotton-dealing friends at home, or by the popular cry in India for the maintenance of a large army, white and black. On the nice question of missionary preaching he maintains, in a letter to Sir C. Wood, that "the cause of Christian truth and charity would be as well served by preaching in a church or a building of some sort, as by holding forth in the streets in a city full of fanatical unbelievers." The Apostles, he reminds us, "had the authorities as well as the mob against them, and took not only the thrashings of the latter, but also the judicial penalties inflicted by the former like men. It is a very different matter when you have a powerful Government to fall back upon, and to quell any riots which you may raise."

With equal manliness Lord Elgin, in another letter, rails at "the follies committed by the military panic-mongers in the North-West," in places where the Europeans have "all the artillery, and at least equal the native forces in number." He has no patience with the officer at Agra who acted on the assumption that the wells were poisoned, and in the height of June he declares himself resolved, if things do not mend, to set off at once to the head-quarters of the panic, surround himself with native troops, and "put a stop to the nonsense by example." At the same time, in writing to Mr. Edmonstone, he is "firmly resolved to put down with promptitude and severity any attempt at disturbance which may be made in any part of India," not because he fears for the stability of our empire, but because peace is necessary to the progress of the country, and lenity to the authors of such outbreaks entails heavier punishment on their misguided followers. He is equally firm in refusing to reprieve a discharged English soldier who had coolly killed a Punjabi for objecting to let him carry off a particular sheep. The murder, he says, "was committed in wanton recklessness, almost without provocation, under an impulse which would have been resisted if the life of the victim had been estimated at the value of that of a dog."

Lord Elgin's calm good sense betrays itself in his handling of questions bearing on India's foreign policy and on the relations of his Government with Native feudatories. He was not for interfering more than could possibly be helped with Dost Mohammed; he could see the danger of excessive respect for "the right of native chiefs to do wrong;" and he spoke kindly of the English Press in India, and of the "interlopers" whom it is still too much the official habit to decry as a source of danger to the public welfare. The tour which, following Canning's advice and his own promptings, he took through Upper India early in 1863, gave him occasion for fresh studies and

further displays of political wisdom. Instead of a hurried run through the country on his way to or from Simla, he planned to travel northwards by easy stages, spend the hot weather in the Hills, and hold a session of his Council the next cold weather at Lahore. Part only of this programme did he live to fulfil, and the thoroughness with which that part was performed enhances our regret at its destined incompleteness. His public speeches and private letters during the tour show what good use he could make of his time and opportunities. His addresses to the native chiefs and gentry whom he met in durbar contained the right sort of advice expressed in the most courteous language. At a railway dinner in Benares he foreshadowed the policy, since adopted, of dispensing with any more guaranteed lines. To the Sikh Chiefs at Umballa he spoke with happy tact of the services rendered by their countrymen at Delhi and in China, and exhorted them to render their own country the yet more important services implied in works of public usefulness. Without advocating the entire removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta, he insisted in his letters to Sir C. Wood that the Supreme Council should "meet from time to time at other places for legislative purposes, so as to qualify Calcutta local associations with other local associations." He held, too, that the heads of the local governments "should have had some training at headquarters."

On the question of dealing with the Sittana fanatics, Lord Elgin's determination to strike "a speedy and decisive blow at this embryo conspiracy," instead of waiting several months until the mischief grew more formidable, was wisely taken, however inadequately it was carried out by the local authorities. He was eager to reach Lahore, and talk this matter over with the Lieutenant-Governor, when the fatal illness which cut him off in mid career struck him down near Dharmasala, "just when," says Mr. Walrond, "the information and experience which he had accumulated were beginning to ripen into confidence in his knowledge of the country."

Correspondence.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY TERMINI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—My former letters will, I trust, have indicated the drift of my purpose in writing upon this subject. What advantage is gained by shortening and removing the existing discomfords of the Channel Ferry if we are bottling up delays and miseries for too confiding Indian passengers at two other points of their journey to and from India? They have reached Brindisi and embarked in comfort at a quay; will not the prospective accommodation—viz., "only a landing place at Iskanderoon," or "a protective jetty at Karabujuk," with "merely a landing jetty at Bushire,"—seem to them mockery and delusion? To say nothing of loss of time, when it is the desire and interest of all to expedite the transit of mails and passengers.

A few remarks about winds and weather at the east end of the Mediterranean may fitly precede a consideration of the relative value of harbours along the coast of Syria. South-west gales are heaviest at Port Said; but coming off the shore, they produce no swell there, although the ports on the Syrian coast suffer from their great violence in the winter. "In January and February strong gales are frequent, and more violent than at any other season; these gales commence at S.E. with a falling barometer; the mountains become enveloped in clouds, rain soon begins to fall, accompanied by vivid lightning; after twelve hours the wind veers gradually to South and S.W., with heavy squalls." The "Sailing Directory" says:—"Strong S.W. gales are frequent at Beirut between November and March." "By all accounts westerly winds do not prevail in the winter months in the Gulf of Iskanderoon and Bay of Antioch, as in other parts of Syria, yet they occasionally do blow so as to endanger any vessel at anchor in open roadstead." "At Iskanderoon, the winds most to be apprehended are those from the N.E., and gusts from the mountains; but these rarely occur before the commencement of winter and in early spring." "You will frequently find both North and N.E. winds very troublesome. Easterly winds also come down from the moun-

tains with great force, and frequently occasion vessels to drive from their anchors." "The ground is good for holding in every part of the bay; merchant vessels may anchor near the shore in seven or eight fathoms." I need hardly remark that the mountain gusts must have great force to make vessels drive in such good holding ground.

The Bay of Iskanderoon is represented in the Book of Directions as the best anchorage in Syria. Captain Sir John Franklin, going there in summer, with a strong sea breeze from W.S.W., found much better shelter than he anticipated. He anchored in fourteen fathoms about seven cables off shore. "Had we gone nearer the town, we should have been almost sheltered from the swell."—"We learnt that it is very unusual to have the sea-breeze so strong or so much swell as on this day."—"The water is said to be generally smooth and favourable for merchant vessels to discharge their cargoes. The Bay is open from W.S.W. to N.E.; but in the summer the sea-breezes, which come from S.W. and N.W., are said seldom to blow home." Yet the first quotation shows that westerly winds do occasionally blow in winter with dangerous violence. Of the ports from Seleucia to Sidon, we read, "Tripoli, like all the roadsteads along this coast, is only fit for summer anchorage, as the winds are generally violent during winter, and blow home."

Exceptional precautions are necessary against even purely exceptional dangers; and too much consideration cannot be bestowed upon a plan to make Alexandretta a safe and accessible terminus. It is in the direct line between Constantinople and Aleppo—a most important fact. The interests of Turkey must be considered in this matter. All classes of Europeans in India will be as much indebted to his Majesty the Sultan for the Euphrates Valley Mail Route, as her commercial men are to the Pasha of Egypt and to Ferdinand de Lesseps for the Suez Canal. This parenthetically; the value of different ports is my theme. Madras, in the late terrific cyclone, has again proved itself a gigantic blunder, a landsman's legacy to poor seamen. The original settlement was at Armegon, but a Mr. Francis Day got permission in a Sunnud dated March 1st, 1640 (a day to be remembered with everlasting regret), for the English to build a fort to the south of Pulicat; and, without waiting for instructions from the Court of Directors, he proceeded with great alacrity to the construction of Fort St. George. Had the Company's factory remained at Armegon, that presidency would have been long ago benefitted by a good harbour, and the commerce of the Coromandel Coast more developed. Beypoor and Port Canning on the Mutlah, are also blunders, and others might be mentioned. Madras, and even Bombay, Galle and Zanzibar, have all, through unpreparedness, suffered grievous loss and injury among the shipping; and these catastrophes (history warns us) repeat themselves. My desire is that precautions should be taken against even exceptional disaster.

Has anybody fully considered the practicability of making either harbour or landing-place at Alexandretta? Have those who talk of making a landing-place studied the Admiralty charts, especially that on the large scale, six inches to a sea-mile? The Gulf of Iskanderoon is the last resting-place of the Nile mud, as the Gulf of Cutch is that of the River Indus mud. Currents are the agents in both cases. That of the Mediterranean sets past Port Said, and round the Syrian coast by Tyre, Beirut, and Bay of Antioch to Gulf of Iskanderoon. S.W. gales stir up the mud and carry it onwards. The chart of the gulf, in the regularity of its muddy depths, tells its own tale about silt from the Nile and other minor streams, and also of the washings of its own amphitheatral hills. The dismal swamps of Alexandretta, the gradually-increasing soundings off shore, warn us in their mute way not to imagine that nature in her freaks will respect any harbour-works or jetties that are solidly connected with the shore. Suadieh is no better off, nor are Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre,—indeed, these last are more liable to be silted up. Insular Tyre of pre-Alexandrian days might have been insular Tyre still had not the great conqueror approached and taken it by an artificial isthmus formed from the materials of the old city, Palæotyrus. Neither great guns nor rifles were at command to pick off his engineers; slowly and steadily the work advanced towards the island; and, when once connected, nature took care that the attachment should be permanent. The charts of this day show that the soundings of the bays on either side of the isthmus have now assumed the natural slope prescribed by the restless ocean.

But in these days we have Mitchell's screw-piles, and by them can steal a march upon nature, humouring instead of

opposing her. If Alexandretta is to be the terminus, and its proximity to Aleppo marks it out as the right place—then let the question of harbour works and landing-jetties be fully considered. In my judgment it would suffice to throw out 100 or 200 yards of solid rubble pier straight from the shore; then 200 or 300 yards of open pile pier, curving round to the east; then a like length of solid built pier, trending E.S.E., in a depth of six or seven fathoms. Along the inner side of this last, or breakwater head, the big mail steamers can lie, bows to the west, whence the heaviest swell comes, and protected from the N. and N.N.E. winds, which, now in their season, render Alexandretta a lee shore. The curved pier is, of course, for the railway, the trains to come alongside the ships. This mere sketch of my proposal will suffice for the general reader; the principle is explained by Sir John Rennie in his great work on harbours—"Open jetties with breakwater heads, by which means the depth of water would be preserved, as the alluvial matter would be carried away by the passing currents." A more detailed plan might be given to the advocates of Alexandretta as a terminus of the Euphrates Valley Railway.—Faithfully yours,

A. D. TAYLOR, Commander
Blackheath, June 6, 1872. late Indian Navy.

THE SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I understand a Committee is sitting at the India House to decide the vexed question of the best method to be adopted in future of spelling in English letters Indian names.

May I solicit the favour of your affording me space for a few suggestions?

It is a matter of great importance to all writers and students of Indian history that this matter should be settled once for all. But no settlement of the question can be permanent unless it is based upon intelligible and sound philosophical and scientific principles. If a system be devised based on sound principles it will commend itself to all, and be readily adopted in all time to come. But a system arbitrarily devised, even with all the authority of the Indian Government to back it, will not get generally into use, and the present and past deplorable confusion will be perpetuated.

I think the following indisputable principles may be adopted as the basis of a system which will meet the objections of every school, whether of those who follow Gilchrist or those who follow Jones:—

1. That the main object to be secured is correctness in pronunciation of names; that is, to spell them in such a way that they shall not be capable of being mispronounced.

2. If this end could be secured by a system of phonetic spelling, such a system ought to be adopted at the cost of appearances.

3. No system has as yet succeeded in effecting this, because almost every writer has been in the habit of using the systems in vogue indiscriminately, or striking out a new one of his own.

4. Gilchrist's system is more successful than any other yet devised in giving a correct pronunciation, but it is unquestionably imperfect, very unnecessarily complicated, and very ugly. Moreover, it has the fault of introducing into the English language forms which are foreign to it.

5. We should avoid introducing into the English language the system of diacritical points which is foreign to the language, inconvenient, expensive in printing, and calculated to multiply error.

6. We ought to adhere as closely as possible, but not at the sacrifice of correctness of pronunciation, to the Oriental way of spelling names. Arguments derived from European usage ought not to be applied to India. For instance, it is asked should we like to see "nismes" spelt "neem," and so on. This is no rule for us, and to apply it to India is to repeat the error that we are making every day in that country of forcing principles, habits of thought, laws, and institutions of Western civilisation upon the East, without regard to the fact whether they are adapted to the East or not.

7. Correctness of pronunciation and scientific accuracy may be secured by the following system, without doing violence to the English language, or offending the eye or the ear of the Oriental scholar, without increasing printers' bills, and raising new difficulties in correcting proof sheets by introducing diacritical and vowel points.

Let "a" retain its legitimate sound (not "ey," but), "a" long (cockney), as in "Agra," or the "ar" in artifice."

The long "ee" or "i" should be written "ee," as Seekree; the double "ee" admits of no mistake, it is an almost exact transposition from the original, and avoids the necessity of the accent over the "i." We need not in writing Oriental names in English letters trouble ourselves with nice discriminations between the long "i" and the "i zer."

In the same way, and on the same principle exactly, the sound of "oo," as in Rampoor, should be expressed always by the double "oo."

The vowel sound in "hair," "fair," "Pesh-awur," should be represented by "e."

The short "a" expressed by *zubur* in Oordoo, now indiscriminately written, to the utter confusion of all who are not Oriental scholars, "a" or "u," should be represented always by one "u."

The short "i" expressed by *zer* should be represented by "i."

The long "i," written by Gilchrist "ue" or "uy," is perfectly well represented by the English "y," as "Hyderabad."

If these few simple rules be adopted it will be found that we may follow in all cases the native mode of spelling without doing violence to the eye or ear of the Oriental scholar, and with perfect accuracy in pronunciation, as for instance Khanpoor, Futtuhpoor, Sukr, Sukur, or Sukkur (either is right, the latter being more commonly used, should be adopted on the principle of the less change the better), Hyderabad, Moorabad, Rampoor, Dukhun, Poorub, Agra, Dihli, Awadh (Oude is not admissible, it is liable to be mispronounced Ood, and is according to no rule), Cabool or Kabool, Uffghan, Meerut, Kushmeer, or Cushman, Sreenuggur, Dowlitabad, Sindh, Bruhmupootru, Muttra, Jat, Soodra, Himalu or Himalayu (both correct), Goozrat, Moghul, Ahmadnuggur, Peshawur (the accent of this word is not connected with the English spelling of it; in Oordoo anyone might read it Peshawur or Pesh-awur), Abdooluh Khan, &c.

It is useless, and will only create confusion, to attempt to discriminate for the European ear the different Oordoo consonants, which have each a peculiar pronunciation of its own, and which very few Englishmen can appreciate or imitate.

Let phonetic accuracy, simplicity, aversion to unnecessary interference to existing usage, and as close an imitation as is possible of the original, be the principles to guide the committee to a solution of this difficult question, each of the above principles having weight given to it according to the order in which I have set them down, and a system will be devised which will give satisfaction to all parties, and be an invaluable boon to writers.—Yours faithfully, LTUDUS T. PRICHARD.

BONUS QUESTION, INDIAN ARMY. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—There is one point of great importance which I must request you will allow me to set forth at this juncture, bearing as it does intimately on the above question.

There is an erroneous opinion prevailing, both in and out of Parliament, that the year 1858 ushered in the fatal stroke whereby the Indian purchase system was put an end to. Whereas we were then only transferred from the late Honourable East India Company's to her Majesty's direct rule, and the Act determining that transfer guaranteed to the Indian army in the most positive terms, *an unconditional* CONTINUANCE of all the rights, privileges, &c., established by or introduced during the rule of the late Honourable East India Company.

It was *only* in 1861, more than two years later, and when we were already *de facto* her Majesty's servants, that measures were introduced which, as the world knows, cut asunder all those rights and privileges which had been guaranteed to us on the transfer. So that it is not merely by virtue of a clause inserted in the Act of Transfer (1858), which by the way was again reiterated by the British Parliament in 1860 (before any change was made), that we have a right to redress, but by the additional fact that our institutions, rights, privileges, &c., were *de facto* continued for more than two years under the rule of her Majesty, and that it was only *after* having being made servants of her Majesty, that those changes were introduced.

Had the amalgamation ordered in 1861 been part and parcel of the Act of 1858, or in any way conditional thereon, then the late Honourable East India Company would have been bound to make or stipulate for such terms or conditions *at time of transfer* as would have included or provided for the compensation to which their Army was admittedly entitled, in regard to this question. But no such necessity existed *then*, and the

entire responsibility of *since* initiating changes of (as now proved) doubtful expediency, rests exclusively with her Majesty's Government and the British Parliament.

Purchase of steps *was* carried on in the Indian Army, to my certain knowledge, in 1859 and 1860, and it is not the Act of Transfer (of 1858) which stopped it, but her Majesty's Government, in their desire to reorganise the Indian Army, regardless of the distinct guarantees given in the Act of Transfer in 1858 and 1860.

Moreover, nothing whatever of an obvious or anticipatory character was done, or known, or thought of in India till 1861, with the single exception (and that was in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the Act of 1858) of the new condition imposed on cadets who entered the Indian service *subsequent* to 1858.—Yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS PICTET, Captain,
Joint Hon. Secretary Bonus Committee.
13, Pall-mall, London, S.W., June 8, 1872.

INDIAN ARMY.—THE BONUS OR STEP PURCHASE SYSTEM ?—II.

This brings us to the considerations immediately bearing on the claims which for nine long years have been pending in Parliament, and submitted by officers of the late Hon. East India Company's Service, by virtue and on the strength of clearly defined guarantees inserted in the Act, whereby the Government of her Majesty assumed in 1858 the direct government of India and its dependencies. In that Act the promotion, rights, claims and privileges were purposely and positively assured to the officers so severally and collectively transferred from the service of the late Honourable East India Company to that of her Majesty. As the former had (with the sanction of the Board of Control) in 1836 officially pledged itself not to interfere with or put a stop to the step purchase system without due notice, so the latter in 1858 pledged itself that every right, claim, and privilege enjoyed under the old *regime* would be scrupulously adhered to and continued to the officers concerned, as enjoined in unmistakable language deserving quotation as follows:—

Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, enacts that, as regards—
EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Article LVI.—The military and naval forces of the East India Company shall be deemed to be Indian Military and Naval Forces of her Majesty, and shall be under the same obligations to serve her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company, and shall be liable to serve within the same territorial limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company, &c., &c.

Article LVII.—Provided, that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, from time to time, by order in Council, to alter or regulate the terms and conditions of service under which persons hereafter entering her Majesty's Indian forces shall be commissioned, enlisted, or entered to serve, &c., &c.

Article LIX.—All orders, regulations, and directions lawfully given or made before the commencement of this Act by the Court of Directors or by the Commissioners for the affairs of India shall remain in force; but the same shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be the Orders, Regulations, and Directions under this Act, &c., &c.

And the following was repeated in Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 100, Aug. 20, 1860, and is called *Henley's Clause*:—

And be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.

And the advantages as to pay, pensions, privileges, promotion, and otherwise . . . shall be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army.

To prove the principle on which the officers lay their claims in one respect alone, it is sufficient to give the following extract from the General Regulations of the Army, in force previous to 1861:—

GENERAL REGULATIONS (IN ALL THREE PRESIDENCIES ALIKE).
Section XXVII.

1. All officers shall be promoted by seniority in their respective regiments up to the rank of major, and afterwards by seniority in their respective branches of the service.

2.
3. Promotions or removals on augmentations are to be made on the principle of removing to new corps the senior officers of each rank who may by such removal be promoted to a superior rank, or be advanced to a higher grade in the same rank, lieutenant-colonels and majors being taken according to seniority in the line, and others from the successive grades in each regimental rank, according to seniority, in the army, not adverting, however, to rank conferred by the operation of her Majesty's brevet, which gives no claim.

This is one of the regulations, whereof it is declared, in the Act of August 2, 1858, that,—

(1.) Article LVI. entitles the officers to its advantages, "as if they had continued in the service of the said Company."

(2.) Article LVII. declares them to be alterable "*only*" in the case of "persons hereafter entering her Majesty's Indian forces."

(3.) Article LIX. decrees that these same "Regulations, lawfully given or made," &c., "shall remain in force, &c."

Couple the organisation of the Indian army as regards promotion with the system of purchase, and the inevitable deduction arising therefrom is, that unless the promotion was continued to be obtained by seniority alone, or that (without due notice) the Government did not take any steps to impede, interfere with, or put an end to the system which was in force for more than sixty years, the officers were guaranteed the continuance of all their rights and privileges in this as well as in all other respects; and anything countervailing or operating as a breach of that guarantee clearly entitled the officers to compensation for losses incurred both in money and in prospects and expectations by the unexpected action of the Government.

In January, 1861, her Majesty's Government being desirous to remodel the organisation of the Indian Army determined to do so by adopting and introducing a scheme now known as the Amalgamation Order or Warrant, dated 16th of that month. In that one important measure was enacted, forming, in fact, the gist of the entire change, which immediately affected the system of promotion by seniority up to that time in force, and as absolutely affected the system of step purchase also universally prevailing. It was thought necessary to create Staff Corps in each Presidency, and to introduce into those corps a new system of promotion to substantive rank at fixed periods. Thus an entirely new principle of promotion was ushered in, which at once removed a large number of officers from their old to a new sphere. Those going to the Staff Corps thenceforth rose in rank and pay altogether differently from and independently of those who were compelled by various causes to so far remain attached to the old conditions. The body of officers was cut in twain; one portion acquiring new rights and privileges, the other being left a mere wreck. One became subject to a system of promotion which no amount of purchase could possibly accelerate; whilst the other was at once not only bereft of all assistance from or co-operation of, their late brother officers, but, to crown all, their rise was further impeded by the retention of Staff Corps officers' names in the cadres of their late regiments, to regulate (as it was said) the promotion of their juniors, so that had they even had the means of carrying on the purchase system (up to that time in force), they could not do so, for they would then only have purchased up, in two cases out of five, at least, the names of officers already removed from their midst, and not themselves. Both classes or portions at once lost all benefit previously calculated to accrue from the system of purchase, both in accelerated promotion and in succeeding in their turn to the bonuses to which they had previously contributed with that expectation in view.

It will be well to state here a fact that is tolerably well known, that the late Honourable East India Company had three different times taken into consideration the practicability and advisability of forming Staff Corps, on some such a plan as that set forth in 1861; but they each time came to the conclusion that it could only be done by at once severing the one set of officers from the remainder, and giving the latter the benefit of the measure consistently with the regulations in force. This they felt would involve much greater expenditure than could be afforded, and the impossibility of avoiding this without committing a breach of faith with their officers was the reason why it was not carried out before.

Further, in issuing the Amalgamation Order, her Majesty's Government felt that to introduce this new organisation would practically place a considerable number of field officers out of employ, and they consequently decided, from motives of economy, and as a matter of policy, upon granting annuities to all who would retire and forego their claims to offereonings or colonelcies. By this means the State effected a very considerable saving; though, here again, they directed that these officers' names should be retained (in italics) in the active lists, to regulate (as in the case of staff corps officers' names) the promotion of their juniors. This alone was a measure diametrically opposed to the principles on which the rights and privileges of the East India Company's army officers were based, and different also to the system followed in the Queen's service. In the latter, if officers went to the Staff Corps or on the unattached list, their names were certainly retained in the cadres in italics, but only as supernumeraries, and were not suffered to impede or interfere in any way with the promotion of their juniors. The retention of the names in these cases was with the sole object of regulating the position of those officers whose names were so retained in case they quitted the Staff Corps, or returned to active duty with their regiments. But the retention of the compulsorily retired field officers' names in the active lists of the Indian army could have but one effect, that of further paralysing promotion and consequently still more fatally staying the purchase system up to that time in force. Officers remaining could not possibly purchase if their reduced number had rendered it possible, as their doing so would not have secured them advancement, since there were two sets or classes of italic names standing in the way; and the retiring officers were on their side suddenly called upon to lose the bonuses, or prospects of such, to which they had for years looked forward, and to secure which they had themselves contributed considerable sums of money at successive periods of their service.

These are the chief points in support of the representation of the officers to the effect that the guarantees clearly enacted in the Act of Transfer of 1858 had as clearly been departed from. And it is also

abundantly evident that her Majesty's Government had in 1861 made up their minds to completely reorganise the Indian army on a new basis, just as they determined in 1871 to reorganise, on a new basis, the British army; and that in the one as in the other the consequent responsibility and liability to compensate the Indian army in 1861 as the British army in 1871 are identical; indeed, I am justified in saying that the responsibility in regard to the Indian army is far greater, for the latter was guaranteed by the Act of 1858. The step purchase system of the Indian army had been officially recognised and sanctioned, and was supported by a pledge in Clause LVI., Act of 1858 (above quoted), and it is incontestable that the various orders and warrants connected with the Amalgamation did in effect, and in an even greater measure than the Act of last year respecting the Queen's, put a stop and an end to that system and the claims to compensation for its virtual, literal, and compulsory abolition by the State, are in the case of the Indian army even greater than in that of the Queen's, from the fact that one half of the former was at once actually done away with, and disbanded from financial and political considerations.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIAN SECURITIES.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the story of the native gentleman in Southern India who lost his confidence in the Sirkar's promissory notes, does not for a moment believe that he buried his mohurs and rupees in the earth. If Mr. Elliott would be at the pains to get his friend to trace what became of the treasure which its owner feared to entrust to the Government of India, we will be bound to say that it may be discovered at this moment lent out at a rate of interest twice, or four times, that paid by the State. Here is the open secret which is carelessly overlooked by those who carp at Indian capitalists, because they do not rush to the Treasury with their spare funds, and who declaim because such a very small proportion of our guaranteed railway stock is held by the people of the country. The simple fact is, that the people can do better with their money. It is irritating to hear the sentimental regrets expressed on this subject, sometimes even by Finance Ministers, who ought to have more sense. In a country where the normal rate of interest ranges from nine to twenty per cent. per annum—forty-eight per cent. was granted in one of our High Court decrees the other day—the marvel is that any appreciable amount of native capital should be invested in Government stocks, and that the price of those stocks should be so high as at the present moment to return less than four-and-a-half per cent. to the investor. When the economic facts of the case are duly considered, the extent to which native capitalists do invest in Government paper is very remarkable, and shows that the political and financial distrust alluded to by Mr. Elliott has as yet made but very little progress indeed. Unfortunately the data with which the Financial Department ought to supply the public in connection with this interesting topic is wanting. No one can say with any degree of certainty what proportion of Government stock and railway shares are held by native, and what by European investors. The point has not been referred to in recent financial statements. The proportion of railway capital in native hands has sometimes been stated in Mr. Danvers's annual report, but the current number omits to mention it. The only definite statement on the subject that we have at hand is in a Parliamentary paper of 1869 (*vide p. 711 T. of I. Calendar of 1871*), where it is shown that of the then "registered debt of India," Rs. 62,82,72,000, about 14½ crores were in native hands, or more than one-fifth of the whole. Much of this is held for the obligatory purposes of trustee and securityship, which, together with the inherent advantages of convenience and ready negotiability, have far more to do with native holding of Government stock than the consideration of the rate of return yielded by the paper. Were this last the only point which the native investor has in view when putting his money into Government paper, the total would be very much smaller than is now the case. The disinclination to lend money at less than five per cent. when twice as much can be obtained on mortgage, and three or four times as much on fair personal security, does not betoken the slightest want of respect for or lack of confidence in British rule. It is the veriest political conceit and sentimentalism to repine, because the capitalists of the country do not prove their ardent loyalty by passing vows of monetary abstinence and making financial martyrs of themselves. We cannot expect water to run up hill; and it is absurd to expect that the people's investments will flow very freely in the four-and-half channel, when other runlets marked ten or twelve are open and thirsting to be filled.

FALSE ECONOMY.

The *Madras Times* thinks that the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" spirit of the Government may be seen everywhere. It is not confined to one department or two, but every one has to lament over it. The Government is often carried on in a regular see-saw manner, at

one time the most lavish expenditure is practised, and at another time the greatest economy is carried on; and thus the game goes on. Of course false economy leads to extra expense afterwards; for works are stopped, and people are sent away, and perhaps the next month the work has to be recommenced, and the men have to be re-engaged at a higher rate than they were working at before. But let us take a few instances. Some public works are going on, and the engineer in charge hopes shortly to bring them to completion. Everything is going on well, and the master is rejoicing in the work of his hand, when like a bolt out of the blue, he receives an order to stop the works at once. With sorrow he has to obey, and the works have to be given up. A month or two passes, and then comes an imperative order to go on with the works. But what has taken place during the short time that everything has been stopped? The workmen have been scattered in all directions and have been engaged on other works, and when they are required they are not forthcoming, and the country has to be scoured in order to find others to take their places, who when they are found require higher wages than were given to the former workmen. Such cases as we have pointed out are not at all unfrequent, and the reason is that at the time of stopping the works it is imagined that there is not money enough to meet the expenses connected with the works. If a moment's thought were given to the subject, it would be seen that it would be cheaper to go on with the works than to let them stand still; but those who order such things are not of this way of thinking. We will give an instance of false economy with regard to military matters. A few years ago during a time of scarcity a Colonel of a European regiment stationed up-country wrote to the Government to say that the wages of native servants of every description must be raised, and he named the lowest sum that ought to be given to them. The question was discussed and the conclusion that was arrived at was that one-third of the sum named by the Colonel ought to be given. The consequence was, as anyone might have expected, the servants went away to districts where provisions were cheaper, and others had to be engaged at far higher wages. The Colonel had pointed out that the health and even the discipline of the troops depended upon the proper number of servants being maintained. But this did not weigh with those who had to settle the question. Economy was everything, and they were economical after a fashion. The only error was that such economy proved to be terrible extravagance in the end, and so will all such kinds of economy prove. The heads of departments will often do their best to save a few annas from the pay of a peon or a sweeper, while they will lavish thousands on useless projects. It is amusing to read the correspondence that is carried on about a transaction that may perhaps cost a few rupees, while lakhs are being thrown away in some useless undertaking or other, and no notice whatever is taken of the waste. In some cases we feel assured that the cost of stationery and stamps exceeds the value of the subject written about, while a large failure is often allowed to pass without a word of comment. False economy is at the bottom of all.

TRAVANCORE.—A sum of Rs. 40,000 is to be paid by the Travancore Government to the Government of India, as compensation for the loss sustained by the importation of goods through British India into Travancore during the year 1871-72.

PROGRESS AMONG THE PARSEES.—The following remarks were addressed to those present at the exhibition of the Girls' School of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, held on Saturday last, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs:—"I can well remember the time when none but females of the lower orders were ever seen in the streets of Bombay, and when even the Parsee ladies never went out except in closed carriages separated from their husbands, brothers, and sons. Such a thing as a native gentleman and his wife driving together, much less walking together, was unheard of, and the Hindoo ladies were kept even more secluded than their Parsee sisters. What a change has taken place since then. Now the shores of the island are every evening gay with the bright and picturesque dresses of Parsee ladies, who join their husbands or brothers in their evening walk or with their children, enjoying the sea breeze on the open shore. Hindoo ladies also may be seen mixed with them and adding to the gay scene. This is all the effect of education, &c." Referring to these remarks the *Bombay Samacha* says:—"A hollow show of reform among Parsee males and females has induced foreigners and especially Englishmen to believe that this sect has advanced considerably in civilisation and social reform. Unfortunately it falls to our lot to dispel this misleading impression. The Parsees have really been making but little progress in reform. That which dazzles the eyes of foreigners is mostly external. Such a well-wisher of the natives as Mr. Justice Gibbs exults at the idea of Parsee and Hindoo ladies walking in public with their husbands and brothers. But the honourable gentleman is mistaken in measuring the progress of reform from this only. The number of Parsee ladies coming daily to the band-stand and the Backbay seashore does not exceed two dozen; even of these the majority is uneducated. Again, some of them only go there from superstition, to propitiate the sea, and they are generally accompanied, not by their husbands, as Mr. Justice Gibbs supposes, but by their servants."

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, May 17.—More liberal arrangements, for the mail constitute not only some of the shadows which coming events cast before them, but also enable me to send a few lines which I feared would have been too late for to-day's despatch. Last night gave us several hours' abundant rain, hail, thunder and lightning, and the wind is somewhat tempered to the shorn lambs of the Council who now crowd the train and the road. A Punjabee official had his house burnt last night. It is yet a moot point whether the lightning was guided by the weird Ram Sing, or whether the occurrence was attributable to the mere every-day agency of a hot flue or a spark on the carpet. The incident should be turned to profit by the Assurance Companies in either event. All sorts of well-known faces throng the dawks, and all Departments of the Government of India are busy unpacking boxes of stationery, erecting ominous pigeon-holes, and hanging their several sign-boards on the outer walls. Men who have ridden in to-day say that the roads continue good in spite of the heavy rains, but the heat in the day trains is said to be awful. When the guard of honour is marched in, Simla will begin to put on her grand airs. The chief pleasure is to admire the tone and colour of the children, pleasant and beautiful adjuncts to every Indian landscape, more especially enjoyable at the Bandstand of a hill station, and we live in hope and faith of an early Bandstand.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

CANPORE, May 17.—You will regret to learn that cholera has appeared in the cantonments at Canpore. There were seven deaths on Sunday among the European community, and two or three deaths have occurred daily since that date. An officer of the 18th Regiment was attacked, but has recovered. In most of the cases death has followed the first attack very rapidly. One-half of the battery of artillery has moved into camp, and it is expected that the other half may follow. There is no epidemic in the city of any unusual character, and it is not impossible that the disease was brought from the infected tracts of country in Pertabpurg and elsewhere by the east wind which commenced to blow with considerable force on Sunday, the first day on which the epidemic appeared.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DENGUE FEVER.—Dengue fever is becoming worse in Serampore. Scarcely a house, we believe, has escaped. In our own office no fewer than thirty-one men are at present suffering from the disease and absent from work. In the *Hindoo Patriot* office last week nearly the whole of the establishment were "down" with the fever, and the editor had to apologise for the delay which occurred in the despatch of the paper.—*Friend of India*.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A new rifle association has been started at Cachar, and is to include members residing at Sylhet, Cachar, and other frontier stations. It is to be called the North-East Frontier Rifle Association, and at present numbers about fifty members. W. Charles Loraine, Esq., is the honorary secretary, residing at Cachar. It is probable the new association will form a branch of the Rifle Association of Northern India, and, while competing for its prizes, will hold meetings for local prize-shooting.—*Pioneer*.

PROPOSED GREAT EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.—The proposition of the *Indian Daily News*, to hold a Great Exhibition in Calcutta, is one which we should be glad to see strongly advocated. Already we see in what numbers Europeans and Americans are taking India as a part of the grand tour which a hundred years ago meant only Europe but now includes the whole world. The articles of Indian manufacture shown in so many Great Exhibitions in Europe have always attracted the greatest admiration; but if to the fact of vastly finer articles being shown in Calcutta is added the greater pleasure of seeing them in their own country, and exhibited by the actual producers themselves, it is not too much to expect that, for the tens who now visit India, we may expect hundreds or even thousands in the Exhibition year. The spectacle would certainly be unique.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY.—It was arranged in December 1864 that the officers of the local army who were then in excess of military requirements might, if willing, be employed in the Public Works Department, on the understanding that their military pay and allowances should continue to be drawn in full in the Military Department, their travelling allowances as Assistant Engineers only being treated as a Public Works charge. This was a temporary arrangement intended only to facilitate employment of officers in excess of military requirements, and which, the Government of India are of opinion, should now cease. With this view, therefore, they have resolved that the Circular of 1864 sanctioning the above arrangement should now be considered as cancelled, and any officer who may, at present, be employed in the Public Works Department, whose pay is debited to the military estimates, should be directed to return to military duty.

VISIT OF LORD NORTHBROOK TO THE JETTIES.—On Thursday morning at six A.M. his Excellency went on the river and inspected the river fire-engine. He was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, and proceeded as far as Huttcollah Ghaut. At half-past seven he was received by Mr. W. D. Bruce, the vice-chairman of the Port Commissioners, and Mr. Munro, the Superintendent of the Jetties, and inspected the same before his return to Government House. At five P.M. his Excellency went to inspect Mr. Theodore Jensen's paintings at the Dalhousie Institute.—*Indian Daily News*, May 18.

DETENTION OF MAILS.—Last week the Calcutta mails were detained in Bombay nineteen hours. Calcutta, of course is, indignant, and Madras is in much the same state; the *Mail* tells Major Bourke that if he cannot mend matters in that particular he will soon have nest of hornets about his ears. It has been stated, apparently on good authority, that the office to which Major Bourke succeeds is a sinecure. It ought not to be so, and certainly never would be so in Mr. Tweedie's hands. The last English mails reached Bombay in seventeen and a half days, the shortest passage on record. But where is the good to Calcutta, Madras, and the intervening places?—*Friend of India*, May 24.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TREATING LEPROSY.—The Inspector-General of Hospitals has been requested through the Government of India to give a careful trial to a new system of treating leprosy advocated by Dr. Beauperruy in a treatise recently published. The experiments are to be made at either the District Charitable Society's Leper Asylum in Amherst-street, or under Dr. Mantell in the Leper Ward attached to the Burdwan Jail, or otherwise as the Inspector-General may think best, and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will be ready to sanction any reasonably moderate sum for giving the treatment a fair trial. The result of the steps taken by the Medical department is to be reported to the Bengal Government.—*Englishman*.

ARTISAN CLASSES AT DACCA.—A true reformer is Baboo Denonath Sen, the head-master of the Dacca Normal School. He has opened carpentry classes, which he supervises himself, and at which some thirty students of the school, besides outsiders, already attend, and are learning carpentry out of school-hours. It is proposed to extend the usefulness of these classes by granting small artisan scholarships to lads who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. The artisan scholars will attend the General Normal School lessons in arithmetic, drawing and surveying only, and the rest of their time will be spent in learning the use of tools and in learning to work in wood according to scale and pattern. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned a grant for the maintenance of these artisan classes.—*Pioneer*.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night last the sudden storm which was experienced at Calcutta was felt at about the same time severely for over a hundred miles westward, where the Government and the railway telegraph lines were torn up and blown across the line, especially so as to dangerously impede the passage of the down mail between Manukoor and Canoojunction. Here the European guards, the driver, and the fireman had to stop the train for the purpose of removing the obstructing lines, eight in number, on one side, and six lines more on the other side entwined together by the violence of the wind; while telegraph communication was interrupted for a considerable time before and after the accident to the electric lines, thereby causing a delay in working the trains. Simultaneously with the foregoing accidents, the main signals at the roadside station of Saktighur were blown down and across the line.—*Englishman*, May 24.

THE CHOLERA IN THE DARJEELING TERAI.—Dropping cases of cholera continue to occur among some of the tea plantations in the Terai and at Punkabarry, and even as high up as Kurrison. One of the gardens near Punkabarry had been almost entirely deserted by the panic stricken coolies, and several had fled from the Singell estate. Some of the sick men had taken up quarters by the side of the cart-road, but the authorities promptly put a stop to this objectionable proceeding. We are glad to learn that it seems likely that the worst is over now, and that the frightened men are returning to work. Nevertheless, there has been sufficient mischief done to show how urgently necessary it is to provide more readily accessible medical aid for these large groups of tea plantations in the vicinity of Kurrison and the Terai. Either Kurrison or Punkabarry should be, we think, the head-quarters of a first-class dispensary, under the direct management of a resident medical officer.—*Darjeeling News*.

A PLEA FOR MR. FORSYTH.—The case for the degradation of Mr. Forsyth seems to us not to have been made out. He acted within his legal power in sentencing to death men who had been guilty of rebellion, robbery, and murder; and the Government of India does not assert that any innocent person was punished, or that the punishment of the guilty was too severe. For what offence, then, has Mr. Forsyth been censured and removed from the Punjab Commission? For none other than that, acting on the principle of concealing from the natives any differences of opinion among their rulers, he, after the deed was done and could not be recalled, wrote

to Mr. Cowan:—"My dear Cowan, I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably." If Mr. Forsyth erred in adopting this view of the relations that ought to be maintained among comrades in the public service, his error was shared by the Punjab Government, and he ought not to be punished for having failed to take the lead in denouncing a subordinate whom he had vainly counselled to refrain from doing an illegal action.—*Bombay Gazette*.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WELCHMAN.—In the month of February last Captain A. J. S. Welchman, of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, so far lost his temper as to strike a sowar of his regiment at Mooltan five times with a spear, wounding him three times slightly; and this having been done when the regiment was under arms for the inspection of the general officer commanding the Lahore division, Captain Welchman was of course tried by court-martial for his offence. By the court-martial he was sentenced to be severely reprimanded and to lose his army rank by being placed at the bottom of the list of captains of the Bengal general list; but on the sentence being sent up to the Commander-in-Chief in India for his approval and confirmation, his Excellency made a minute to the effect that he confirmed, but could not approve, such a light sentence for so grave a military offence. Lord Napier ordered Captain Welchman to be released from arrest, but that he should not return to duty pending further orders; and remarked that till Captain Welchman shall have given ample proof that he has learned to control his temper he cannot be entrusted with any command.

KABUL.—Our own advices point to the chance of renewed contention between the Ameer Sheer Ali and his Absalom, the Sirdar Yakooob-Khan, who, it was supposed, had been completely pacified by being made Governor of Herat. He is now said to have closed the gates of that city against the Ameer's recruiting sergeants. It is also represented that he encourages the people in their resistance to the poll-tax, levied by orders from Cabul. The pressing difficulty of the Affghan State is its overgrown military system, which, as soon as the Ameer strives to modify it, turns in upon him and deranges all his authority in the provinces out of easy reach of the capital. It is not at all probable that before long we shall hear of another outbreak of those internal dissensions which have so long distracted unhappy Afghanistan. The Ameer has already commenced recruiting operations on a large scale. In the neighbourhood of the city of Candahar one in every four men is to be enlisted, and in the more distant villages, as many as are considered fit to carry arms. This sweeping conscription has naturally created great discontent, and it is much feared that in case of another collision between the Ameer and his rebellious son the oppressiveness of the Cabul policy would breed wide spread disaffection among his subjects. The officers in Shere Ali's army are being taught the words of command from an English book on drill instruction, which has been recently translated into the Affghan language. From another source we learn that the Ameer is about to establish a weekly newspaper, printed in the Persian language, in his capital, and that he contemplates sending his son, Sirdar Ebrahim Khan, to govern the province of Affghani-Turkistan.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 17. Str. Arcturus, Smerdon, port not mentioned; Punjab, Wither, Nan-cowry; Penang, White, Moulmein.—18. Jason, Jamson, London.—19. Str. Oxfordshire, Parks, London; Arcot, Day, Bombay; Surat, Baker, Suez; Hindostan, Bews, Bombay; Kate Gregory, Heusen, Moulmein; Vermont, Higgins, Hamburg; Soukar, Adams, London; Pandora, Robb, Mauritius; Mocq Baily, Gasten, Bombay.—20. Tythonus, Andrews, London; Jane Mahood, London.—24. Str. Lord Clyde, Brown, London.—22. City of Ningpo, Reddie, Glasgow; Indian Merchant, Mills, Cocanada.—23. Zoroaster, Brown, London; Cambay, Williams, Liverpool; Inkerman, Kerk, Liverpool; Cherwell, Haws, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 17. Str. Singapore, Grecian, Wellesley.—20. Str. Arabia, Louie.—21. Str. Madras, Lady Palmerston.—22. Str. Mongolia, Oboron.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR RANGOON.—Mr. P. M. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gribble, Mr. R. H. Fenwick.
Per str. Madras.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR CHITTAGONG.—Mr. R. Rogers.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Napier Campbell, R.A., Hon. Major E. R. Bourke and Mrs. Bourke, Dr. Hannah, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Holmes. FOR GALLA.—Mr. A. Groig, Col. King. FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. D. P. Keogh. FOR ADEN.—Mr. Broughton. FOR BALNESTON.—Major Taylor, A.D.C. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. G. Cockburn, C.S., Capt. and Mrs. Scott and two infants, Mrs. Broughton and two infants, Miss J. D. Rickie, Mr. W. Constable, Mr. C. Sutherland, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames and three children, Mr. J. Sevestre, Capt. and Mrs. Montfort and child, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. G. Dickson, jun.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 23, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 100 8 to 100 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	101 0 to 101 8
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	101 0 to 101 8
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	112 12 to 113 0
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104	104 4 to 104 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Acra Bank (Limited) ...	100	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1530 to 1550
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	128 to 130
Rounded Warehouse Association ...	445	555 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	109 to 110
Comptoir D'Ecompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 162
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	36 to 37
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	253 to 254
East India Tea Company ...	100	65 to 66
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£10 or 218	242 to 243
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	75 to 80
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	160 to 170
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	360 to 365
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	104 to 105
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	78 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	360 to 365
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 91
Simla Bank ...	500	570 to 575
Timber Indigo ...	200	98 to 99
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	21 to 23

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 16 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Feeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 24.—During the past week a steady feeling has prevailed in this market, although the amount of business transacted has been only to a limited extent.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 24.—Jute: There has been a large amount of business done; Serajungoo, Rs. 3 to 6-2; Narainjungoo, Rs. 3 to 4; and Daisee, Rs. 6 to 6-4. Saltpetre: Business has been slack, and prices have a downward tendency. Rice: Prices are slightly firmer, the demand having increased. Linedoes: The market is very firm, and prices have risen all round. Raw Silk: There were some symptoms of greater activity in the market this week, but there are not sufficient stocks on hand to meet any demand. Corahs: Nothing doing, holders asking extreme rates.

Madras.

MUNICIPAL.—It appears that Colonel Ritherdon, and not Major Ellis, has been appointed to act as President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

A TIGER AT CLOSE QUARTERS.—We are informed that while a gentleman and two ladies were taking a walk last evening in the cinchona plantations on Dodabetta, they observed a tiger also taking an evening ramble. The surprise and consternation of the party may be imagined.—*South of India Observer*, May 20.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.—The Mahomedans and Hindus of Shikarpore in Mysore appear to have had a terrible row. The Hindus were the aggressors, for from some cause or other they threw a number of boys' heads into a mosque. In revenge the Mahomedans circumcised a number of the Hindus. The case is now in the hands of the Magistrate.

THE GOVERNMENT.—It is believed that the Madras Government's trip to the Hills will last longer than it has hitherto. Lord Hobart, it is said, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State to remain on the Hills during four months of the hot weather instead of three. The several establishments will begin to move about the middle of next month.

MEDICAL.—The *Madras Mail* is surprised to find that Dr. Furnell, F.R.C.S., is appointed to act as surgeon to the Governor, "without prejudice to his other appointments." Those other duties, our contemporary imagines, are in themselves particularly onerous, as they include the superintendence of the Eye Infirmary and the Professorship of Ophthalmology and Physiology at the Medical College.

SECUNDERABAD.—The heat at Secunderabad (Deccan), we are informed by a correspondent, is almost unbearable, and besides the cases of sunstroke, which we mentioned yesterday, we are informed that Lieut. Marrett, of the Hyderabad (Nizam's) Lancers, has also died from a stroke of the sun. For some days past the thermometer in the shade has stood generally at 107 deg. between two and five in the afternoon, and has never been lower in the afternoon for the past fifteen days than 103 deg.—*Madras Times*, May 22.

LORD HOBART.—The *Madras Mail* devotes a leading article to "Lord Hobart's first blunder," the appointment of Mr. John Charles Loch, President of the Madras Municipality, as his Private Secretary. The *Madras Times*, on the other hand, thinks that Mr. Loch's wide knowledge of the world and of business, and a patient and laborious disposition, joined to a pleasant and equable temperament, are surely as likely to make a man a good private secretary as a full knowledge of civilian intrigue in the districts; and concludes that Mr. Loch possesses many qualities likely to make him a good secretary.

DENGUE AT QUILON.—It may perhaps interest our readers to know that the disease called "dengue" prevails to a great extent in the regimental lines at Quilon. We hear there are about 200 in hospital with it, and almost all the families of the sepoys living in the lines are suffering from it. Assistant Surgeon Cooke, who is at Trichoor now, is on his way to Quilon. Colonel Cooke, commanding the 23rd Regiment L.I., passed through Trichoor on Saturday last to take command of the regiment.—*Cochin Western Star*.

THE LATE CYCLONE.—The Madras Government having telegraphed for a naval officer of experience to go over and report upon the state of the Madras roadstead and the wrecks by the late cyclone, Captain Morland, L.N., has been selected by the Government of Bombay to fulfil this important duty; and he left for Madras on Tuesday morning. We (*Madras Mail*) understand that the committee of inquiry into the circumstances connected with the late disastrous wrecks at this port will be presided over by Mr. Carmichael, acting second member of the Board of Revenue, and that the mercantile community will be represented by Mr. W. B. Liddell, of Messrs. Walker and Co.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.—The attention of the Madras Government has more than once been directed to the failure of the pearl fisheries of Tuticorin. For the past few years these fisheries have proved failures, and all the endeavours of the Government and the marine authorities to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs has proved ineffectual. The Master Attendant of Tuticorin and the Collector of Tinnevely were, over and over again, asked to inspect, and report on the pearl banks, but the Government were greatly disappointed with the reports. When the oysters were numerous, and the fisheries were extensive, the revenue to the Government was about five lakhs per annum. This source of revenue has now been lost, but the Government of Ceylon have been successful in their fisheries. We learn from the papers of that colony that there is every likelihood of the pearl fisheries being successful in 1874 or 1875. For about twelve years the Ceylon fisheries brought no revenue to the Government, and in the past two seasons the Government anxiously watched the progress of affairs, which now promise success.—*Madras Standard*.

HARD LINES.—It seems hard lines on the suitors whose appeals were dismissed because their lawyers could not get to Court on the day of the cyclone. Mr. Justice Holloway seems to have gone on the principle that if he could get to Court anyone else could, and that there was consequently no excuse for the non-appearance of counsel on that day of flying trees and smashed carriages. Now, this is not quite fair. Mr. Justice Holloway lives inland, and it was comparatively easy to get from his house to the High Court; but the majority of the barristers concerned live at St. Thome or the Adyar, from which it was simply impossible to get to town when the storm was at its height. Besides, it is not everybody whose carriage, loaded or unloaded, is so well ballasted as that of Mr. Justice Holloway. We believe the Judges have no power to re-admit appeals that have been dismissed, but it was decidedly hasty to dismiss them when the parties were prevented from putting in an appearance by reason of an act of Providence. The only consolation is that, had the cases been heard, they would in all probability have been dismissed, as ninety-nine out of every hundred regularly are.—*Madras Times*, May 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 16. Str. Lord Clive, —, London.—17. Humboldt, —, Pondicherry.—19. Str. Kangaroo, —, Calcutta; str. Satara, —, Bombay; Spirit of the North, —, London; H.M.S. Adventure, —, Hong Kong; str. Oriental, —, Calcutta.—20. Str. Clyde, —, Galle.—21. Str. Behar, —, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From Hong Kong.—For Madras.—Lieut. Col. Burn, Capt. and Mrs. Warrington, Capt. and Mrs. James and three children, Asst. apothecary and Mrs. Callaghan and five children, Surg. major and Mrs. Richardson and four children.

DEPARTURES.

May 16. Str. Surat, —, Calcutta.—19. Evelyn, —, Calcutta.—20. Str. Satara, —, Calcutta.—21. Str. Oriental, —, Bombay.—22. Jaffa, —, Calcutta.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE.—May 15.—It is with the deepest regret I have to announce the death of Mr. White, Judicial Commissioner of this Province, who died this morning after a painful illness, which was borne with great patience, and even cheerfulness, to the last. His loss is keenly felt, and the sympathy for his family and the universal regret felt by all was evinced this evening in one of the largest funerals I have ever seen here—indeed I do not think there was an absentee. All the flags were half-mast high throughout the day, and the whole place seemed as if it was in the deepest mourning. Mr. White only belonged to the province for a few months, but in that short space he had endeared himself to all. He was an able and conscientious judge, with great tact combining that *suaviter in modo* which, while a man

carries out his duty with great strictness, still endears him to all who come in contact with him. His death is truly a loss to the province and will not easily be replaced.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DEODORIZING PROPERTIES OF COFFEE.—It will perhaps be useful to know that after numerous experiments with roasted coffee the result proves that it is one of the most powerful means, not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell, on an open coffee roaster being carried through it containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room exposed to the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a cesspool, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute on the employment of three ounces of fresh coffee. The best mode of using it as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar and then roast the powder in a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark brown hue, when it is ready for use. This is really worth remembering.—*Poona Observer*.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—The committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have circulated to the Members of the Chamber a report on the proposed Port Trust, in which they declare their opinion to be that the new burdens that have been placed on the trade of the port in consequence of the purchase of the Elphinstone property are greater than it can well bear, and that therefore it is incumbent on Government that the deep water basins required for the accommodation of ships and steamers frequenting the port should be proceeded with at the expense of the Government of India, without any charge being made for interest on the outlay while the works are in progress. When the basins are ready for use the port may fairly, the committee think, be called upon to pay the interest on the capital expended, but not till then. The committee also think that the works should be carried on vigorously, so as to be brought to completion as quickly as possible, and that this should be done under local management, free from Government control in all matters of detail. The members of the Chamber will meet on an early date to discuss the question.

THE BOMBAY SETTLEMENTS.—In noticing the fact that a revision of Settlements is going on in Mysore upon the Bombay system of Survey and Assessment, *Allen's Indian Mail* quotes the testimony of the late Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, that the Bombay system is "the only settlement in India, of which it can be said that the Government revenue always increases under it, that the waste land is invariably taken up for cultivation, and that the assessments never break down." That is high praise, says the *Mail*, from a Bengal civilian, but our contemporary adds, "the Bombay system, be it remembered, assesses the land revenue mainly on the heads of villages, and the assessment runs for thirty years." Our contemporary is here at fault. The distinctive feature of the Bombay system is that the settlement is made with each individual cultivator, and not with the "heads of villages." The plan of dealing with the Patel or malgoolzar, head of the village, is the system on which the Central Provinces were settled, and is not the Bombay plan at all.—*Indian Economist*.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The *Arga Mitra*, a Guzerati weekly, launches out in the following denunciation, which is surely sweeping enough to satisfy any taste:—"If injustice and crime prevail in the native States, the tyranny and high-handedness of the British officials in Kattiwar are not less. Even the lowest officer of the Agency thinks it a part of his duty to put the state in the worst light. *Burra Sahab* and his assistants, and even the native officers, are up to everything; proud, greedy, and exacting. A native, when he gets a responsible post, is worse than an Englishman. Over the whole of Kattiwar about half-a-dozen Dukshanees and a couple of Mahomedans reign supreme. It is a shame to the British Government. The Dukshanees, most of them beggar Brahmins, are the real rulers. Government posts in Kattiwar are given as if by lottery. Many of the officers are uneducated. A certain department is filled up with Brahmin cooks and water carriers. Again, a responsible post of honour, which was hitherto enjoyed by an English captain, is now given to a Mussulman who knows not a word of English, and was but a *sowar* some five years ago. He gets about 700 rupees per month, and has power to imprison a person up to two years." No doubt some intense feeling of caste rivalry has prompted this diatribe.

THE GAIKWAR'S TRAMWAY.—At the Parell workshops of the Bombay and Baroda Railway may now be seen three tiny engines, with carriages and waggons *en suite*, which have been built to run on the Gaikwar's 2ft. 6in. gauge tramway near Baroda. This tramway has cost his Highness a good deal of money. The rails were laid at first for cars to be drawn by bullocks, but when the line was complete the Gaikwar insisted on having it worked by steam-power, and the weight of the steam-engines crushed the light rails to pieces. The tramway has since been re-constructed, and a set of rolling-stock specially designed for it has been supplied by the B. B. and C. I.

Railway at a cost of about Rs. 40,000. On Tuesday Colonel Hancock, R.E., Captain White, R.E., and the principal engineers and locomotive superintendent (Mr. Carroll) of the railway, went out to Parell to see the toy train run on rails which have been laid down for a few hundred yards beside the workshops. The little engine did its work bravely; and the carriages, though very uncomfortable in comparison with the splendid broad gauge carriages, are not much more inconvenient for passengers than an ordinary London omnibus. There are two classes of passenger carriages, and on Tuesday a train was composed of a second-class carriage filled with natives (there was room in it for eighteen seated), of an empty upper class carriage, and of two trucks, one crowded with coolies, and the other loaded with bales of cotton. The engine went off with this load at a pace of fully ten miles an hour; and the inspection was declared to be quite satisfactory. The company present afterwards went over the spacious and well-arranged workshops, where Mr. Carroll is now putting together some of the rolling-stock for Holkar's metre-gauge railway.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE COTTON GIN TRIALS AT BROACH.—Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co. have sent the following accounts of the results of the cotton gin competition at Broach to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*:—Dear Sir,—We have received a telegram from Broach, giving the following results of the gin trial this morning with Dholera kuppas:—

No.	Name of Gin.	Kuppas cleaned.	Time occupied.	Rate per Hour.
1.	Platt's Macarthy	300 lbs.	45 min.	400 lbs.
2.	Cotton's Do.	300 "	57 "	316 "
3.	Jones's Gin	400 "	78 "	308 "
4.	Dobson and Barlow's	700 "	109 "	385 "

—Yours faithfully, GREAVES, COTTON, and Co.

Dear Sir,—We have received a letter from Broach, dated yesterday, giving the following results of the gin trials on May 21 with Broach kuppas:—

No.	Name of Gin.	Kuppas cleaned.	Time occupied.	Rate per Hour.
1.	Platt's Macarthy	100 lbs.	17 min.	353 lbs.
2.	Cotton's Do.	100 "	19 "	316 "
3.	Henderson's Do.	100 "	23 "	261 "
4.	Jones's 30-in.	100 "	24 "	245 "
5.	Dobson & Barlow's 40-in.	100 "	10 1/2 "	571 1/2 "

—Yours faithfully, GREAVES, COTTON, and Co., Bombay, 23rd May, 1872.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 14. Str. Otterburn, Mitchell, Newcastle; str. Simla, Hector, Suez.—15. Str. Krishna, Douglas, London; str. Ionia, Firth, Sunderland; str. Charles Napier, Dodson, Liverpool.—17. Str. India, Dodoro, Genoa.—18. Str. Kingston, Chitham, Port Said.—20. Str. India, Turner, Bussorah; Courier de Bombay, Nand, Bordeaux; str. Bangalore, Burne, Sydney; str. Albatross, Webster, Leith.—21. Str. Himalaya, Heasman, Calcutta; str. China, Perrins, Hong Kong; City of Nankin, Muir, Glasgow; Stornoway, Short, Liverpool.—22. Str. Neera, Coburn, Liverpool; Flying Venus, Logan, Liverpool.—23. Str. Scanderia, Carroll, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Tomlin, Suez.—24. Str. Patna, Reys, Calcutta; City of Tanjore, Leslie, Glasgow; Tevittale, Nicol, London.—25. Str. Sphinx, Cattiah, Trieste; Saverlake, Pritchard, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. Rumsey, Rev. L. F. Phillips, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. W. Collier, Mr. J. Rind, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. T. Bell, Mr. J. White, and Dr. Short. Per *Baird*.—Major R. Haig, Mr. J. L. Vincent, Dr. and Mrs. Day, and Capt. Martin. From *Suez*.—Dr. and Mrs. Kielborn. From *Aden*.—Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Sparshott and two infants, Mr. H. C. Reynell, Mr. E. T. Munzavin, and Miss Munzavin. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From *Baird*.—For Bombay.—Captain Hightmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. Col. Forbes, and Mr. Carlisle. From *Southern*.—Miss Condy, Mrs. Coghlan, Capt. Gaitshell, Paymer, Campbell, Asst. surg. Blood, Mr. J. Coleman, Mr. F. Eldred, Miss Hartley, Mrs. Self and infant, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. J. Ramsay, and Mr. J. Hannett. From *Suez*.—Mr. C. Lipop. From *Aden*.—Mr. A. Grapinet, Mrs. P. Patell, Mr. J. E. Mortis.

DEPARTURES.

May 13. Str. Columbian, Angove, Aden and Suez.—14. Whittier, Swan, Madras.—15. Andromeda, Murdoch, Gopalpore, near M. Coast; Migrator, Logan, Rangoon.—17. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee; Chrysolite, Cruckshank, Akyab.—18. Str. Nachinoff, Fortinoff, Odessa, &c.; str. Belgian, Mathias, Liverpool; str. Burmah, Sharp, Coast and Calcutta.—19. Hannah Law, Dawson, Liverpool; Helen Scott, Gribble, Liverpool; Mabel, Wright, Liverpool; Waterloo, Holland, Calcutta, via Madras; Gaiqueau, Cummings, Malabar Coast; Macedon, Jones, Havre.—20. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, China, &c.; str. Surrey, Reed, Liverpool; str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez.—21. Str. Paracuse, Helley, Rangoon.—22. Str. Kingston, Chitham, Rangoon; str. Walamo, Owen, Liverpool; T. B. Lemon, Suock, Manila; Persia, Duncan, Madras; Mars, Homan, Madras.—23. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; Western Belle, Smith, Madras; St. Fillans, Nelson, Rangoon; Contest, Owens, Rangoon; Nabob, Dill, Penang.—24. Sandringham, Phelps, Havre.—25. Str. Otterburn, Mitchelson, Rangoon.—26. Str. Othello, Bird, Liverpool.—27. Str. Mirzapore, Paish, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Tanton and three children, Mr. J. W. Watson, C.E., Mrs. Turner and two children, Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. Peterson, Lieut. Toler, Mrs. Fitz Maurice, Capt. Carnegie, and Major Wallace. For *Baird*.—Mr. and Miss Hugh Maxwell, Mr. F. R. Light, Mrs. E. Kelly and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and child, Mr. Theodore Kleinknecht, Mr. T. R. Booth, Capt. Loucock, Mr. Marval, Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Maitland, Mr. H. M. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Whitty, Mr. James Kay, Col. Moberly, Dr. Townsend, Miss Annie Brook, Mr. Alfred Herbage, Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. A. Colvile, and Mr. T. O. Mayne. For *Suez*.—Mr. Oxenham, Mr. S. J. Behrend, Mr. Otto Roulberg, Mr. C. L. Arkwright, Mr. J. Y. Lang, and Mr. William Hector. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. M. Collin, Mr. G. D. Steton, Mr. C. Musgrove, Mrs. and Miss White, Mrs. Lemon, Mr. G. S. Pafford, Mr. S. Bason, Mr. T. G. Batchelor, Mrs. and Miss Boyle, and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Huddleston and child, Mr. Tulloch and six children, Dr. Nally, and Capt. Grove, R.N. For *Baird*.—Mr. A. Gerrard, Mr. Vogel, Mr. G. S. Law, Sir M. and Lady Westrop, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. Jung, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. S. H. Phillips, Mr. D. J. Macintosh, and Mr. W. Bullock, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. Blandford, Dr. Grant, Lieut. Nixon, and Miss Kirkpatrick. For *Suez*.—Mr. A. Blascheck, Mr. A. W. Cameron, Mr. R. V. Reid, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. Doering, and Mr. J. G. Smith.

Per str. Othello.—From Bombay.—For Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stuart and four children, two Misses Stuart, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Stead and two infants, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mrs. Cousmaker and infant, Mrs. Lock and infant, Mrs. A. Mayne, Miss Bayne, Miss Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dods and three children, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. Watters, Mrs. Fernandes and two children, Capt. J. Colledge, Capt. and Mrs. Porteous, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Branson, Capt. Arthur, Capt. Tinsling, Major H. F. Dakeyne, Mr. Michie, Mrs. Fogg and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips and six children, Lieut. and Mrs. Harle and two infants, Mr. G. D. Clarke, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Mr. G. F. Drummond, Mr. G. S. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. S. Aldersea, and Mr. A. Macpherson. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harsheer, Mrs. Dirkey, Master Gilbey, Mr. W. H. Hudson, and Mr. P. Fedden.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 20, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 11 1-16d. Deots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1980 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 18,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1575 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,067)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Siooa Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Siooa Rs. Loan 1832-33	96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
" " " 1842-43	101 1/2
" " " 1854-55	
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	104 to 104 1/2
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	113

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-9-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	108
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	per Tola. 16-13
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-12 to 16-13
Ditto Pekin	9-6-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 27.—Prices have advanced As. 1 per piece on nearly all descriptions of Grey Cloth. For Dyed and Printed Cloths we nominally quote slightly higher figures. Twist continues firmly held, and we make no change in quoted rates. Metals are still in good request, and generally have an upward tendency.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 27.—Cotton: For two days the buying for export by European houses was very large, at an advance of Rs. 3 to 4 per candy. Since then, however, dealers show rather more anxiety to sell at slightly under the highest rates previously paid. The total purchases reported since last mail left amount to about 18,000 bales. Wool has again given way Rs. 10 per candy, owing to the unfavorable advices from England.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, May 27.—EXCHANGE: An advance of 1/4 per cent. has been established, closing rates to-day being as follows for six months' sight paper on London, viz.: Bank Bills, 1s. 11 1-16d.; Credits, 1s. 11 5-16d.; and Documents, 1s. 11 1-16d. per rupee. On Calcutta there has been but a moderate business doing, and the demand rate may be quoted 1/4 to 5-16 per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills have advanced to Rs. 22 1/2 per 100 dollars.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that G.G.O. No. 1,192, dated Dec. 21, 1870, is cancelled, and that all allowances granted by that G.O. will cease from May 31, the rates of pay, &c., laid down in 1864 being intended by H.M.'s Government as remuneration in full for all duties which may devolve on medical officers of the British army serving in India. 2. The extra allowances admissible under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 370, dated April 4, 1867, to medical officers of the Indian service already holding permanent charges or staff appointments on account of the extra medical charges therein specified, will, however, be passed also to those officers of that service who, having no substantive appointment or permanent medical charge, may temporarily hold those extra charges, and the allowances laid down in the G.G.O. of Dec. 21, 1870, for the medical charge of native batteries, will also be specially continued to officers of the Indian medical service, viz.:—For the additional charge of a field battery of native artillery, or a mountain battery, Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 25 per mensem; and for the additional charge of any other battery of native artillery, Rs. 10 per mensem.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BACON—JOHNSON.—Dur. the abs., this season, of the G.G. and the Council from the Presidy., Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, dep. secy. will offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dept. at the Presidy. Major A. B. Johnson, 1st asst. secy., will offic. as dep. secy. During the abs. of the G.G. in Council, the officg. secy. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dept. (Col. B. E. Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the home dept. that is left at the Presidency, and also will remain in charge of that part of the office of the dept. of agriculture, revenue and commerce which is left in Calcutta. May 18.

BOYD, M. O., to offic. as dep. comr. of Durrung, in the 4th grade, during the abs., on privilege leave, of Major J. M. Graham. May 22. Capt. M. O. Boyd will also offic. as subord. judge of that dist. May 22.

BUCKLAND, P. A., asst. controller, P. W. dept., joined the central office of accounts, Bengal, May 13.

BOXWELL, J., to be sub registrar of assurances to the sub dist. of Serampore, with effect from April 25.

CLARKE, H. R., officg. dist. and sess. judge, Agra, to Mynpoory, during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. R. C. Oldfield. May 11.

CORNELL.—The orders of April 26, apptg. Mr. W. Cornell, M.A., to offic. a judge of Dacca, are cano. Mr. Cornell will continue to offic. as addl. judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge. May 22.

DONALD, W., assumed charge of the office of dep. acot. gen., Madras, on April 25.

EGERTON.—The G.G. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. P. H. Egerton to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. on April 30.

FARR, W. B., contr., 2nd class, 3rd grade, assumed charge of the office of examiner of guaranteed railway accounts to the Govt. of India at Lahore on April 26.

FOX, Lieut. H. C., R.E., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an asst. eng., 1st grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

HARMAN, Lieut. H. J., R.E., attached to the sappers and miners, services placed at disp. of the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

LASSALLE, Capt. J. H., asst. comr., Beawur, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. comr., Ajmere, during the abs. on leave of Moonshee Ameenohund, from April 15.

LA TOUCHE, J. D., settlement officer, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., Beawur, v. Capt. Lassalle.

LILLIE, Rev. J., has been app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to be an asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment.

MACDONNELL, A. P., B.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade. May 22.

MANNERS, Dep. asst. comy. W. H., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Bengal to the charge of the Dinapore div. of military works.

MEREDITH, J., to be med. officer of Nowgong, but to offic. as med. officer of Pooree, during the absence, on duty, of Asst. surg. W. D. Stewart, or until further orders.

MOULE, H. F. D'O., to offic. as dep. supt. of the Domains of the Maharajah of Benares. May 18.

NAPIER, Capt. the Hon. G. C., asst. comr., Simla, is app. supt. of the jail at that station. May 9.

OLLIPHANT—PEPPIN—CAMPBELL.—Capt. A. Olliphant, 3rd grade dist. superint. of police, to offic. in 2nd grade. Mr. W. B. Peppin to offic. in the 3rd grade. Mr. S. A. Campbell, to offic. as 5th grade superint., Boolundshuhur. May 18.

PARTIDGE, Dr. T. D'O., F.A.S., offic. insp. of labourers in Upper Assam, is confd. in that appointment. May 22.

POLLOCK, A. R. S., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Allahabad. May 18.

POWER, J., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Shahjehanpore. May 18.

PRATT, J., M.A., assist. mag. and coll. in temp. charge of the sub-dist. of Deoghur, is transf. to Mymensing. May 22.

RANSFORD.—The services of Capt. C. Ransford, of the gen. list inf., are placed temp. at the disposal of Foreign dept. May 18.

REID, J. H., asst. eng., 1st grade, Central Provinces, is transf. to the establishment of the insp. gen. of military works, and posted to the 2nd circle. May 18.

RICKETTS, G. H. M., C.B., to offic. as comr. of the Allahabad div. May 18.

ROBERTSON, C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapoor. May 18.

SKIPTON.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr. P. Skipton of his appt. as an uncoventanted med. officer in Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of the civil med. charge of Jessore.

STEWART, Asst. surg. W. D., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Jessore during the absence, on duty, of Dr. C. J. Jackson. May 10.

ST. GEORGE, Lieut. col. E., asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative Dept., resumed charge of his office on May 6.

TENNANT, Lieut. col. J. F., exec. engr., 1st grade, joined the P.W.D., irrigation branch, Bengal, from special duty on April 4.

TAYLOR.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following prom. in the eng. estab., with effect from April 26, the date on which Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, Madras S.C., exec. eng., 1st grade, was placed in the supy. list:—To be exec. eng., 4th grade—Mr. F. Taylor, asst. eng., 1st grade, Hidgellie div.

THOMPSON, H., to offic. as asst. coll. of customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. N. Goodricke. May 22.

TREVOR, Major W. S., R.E., suptg. eng., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the 1st circle of mil. works on May 1.

WATSON, D. W., M.B., to offic. as sanitary comr., N.W.P.

WILKINSON, C. J., barrister-at-law, is apptd. to offic. as administrator gen. during Mr. Broughton's absence. May 11.

WOODWARD, Lieut. G. W., of No. 12 of the Buxar Company, having left the service of the East Indian Railway Company, his name will cease to be kept on the rolls of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

YORKE, Lieut. H. A., R.E., asst. eng., irrigation branch, is posted to the Central div., Agra Canal. May 22.

POSTMASTERSHIPS.

May 18.—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke is apptd. postmaster gen. of the 2nd grade in Madras.

Mr. M. Percy, postmaster, Madras, to offic. as postmaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart.

Mr. E. C. George, chief inspector of frontier travelling post-office, to offic. as postmaster of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., asst. superint., 1st grade, to offic. as deputy superint., 3rd grade, from April 5.

Lieut. J. Hill, R.E., offic. deputy superint., 3rd grade, will revert to his substantive app. as asst. superint., 1st grade, with effect from April 4.

Major J. Macdonald, deputy superint., revenue surveys, 1st grade, is app. to offic. as superint. of revenue surveys, lower circle, during absence, on priv. leave, of Col. D. C. Vanrenen.

Capt. W. H. Wilkins, Bengal staff corps, asst. superint., 1st grade, revenue survey dept., is app. to offic. as deputy superint. of revenue survey, 3rd grade, from March 28, the date on which Capt. J. Sconce, deputy superint., 2nd grade, embarked for Europe on furlough.

The following upper subordinates are transferred from the South-Western Circle to the Soane Circle:—

Mr. E. Bicknell, sub engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. T. H. Girling, overseer, 1st grade.

May 14.—Mr. A. F. Trench, probationary asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Soane survey div. to the Orissa Circle, the head-quarters of which he joined on the 2nd inst.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the P.W.D., from March:—

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. T. E. Owen, Central India.

Mr. J. W. Henry, Central India.

Mr. J. Steell, on furlough.

Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., dep. consult. engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. W. Henderson, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr. R. Reynolds, H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Capt. H. J. Nuthall, Rajpootana.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Central India.

Mr. G. O. Cooke, Central Provinces.

Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. M. Algie, British Burmah.

Lieut. T. Gracey, R.E., Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Lieut. G. F. O. Boughey, Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. D. Fox, Mysore.

Mr. J. R. Bell, H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Mr. C. E. Gael, Rajpootana.

Mr. W. C. Bennie, H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, Central India.

Mr. A. B. Byrne, Hyderabad.

Mr. E. Gramatzki, Mysore.

Mr. G. E. Thomas, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Central Provinces.

Mr. H. B. Addie, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Lieut. A. S. W. Conner, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.

M. L. Dey, Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr. L. F. Maclean, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From Engineer Apprentice to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. R. Lilley, Central Provinces.

Mr. A. Colquhoun, British Burmah.

Mr. M. J. Norman, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr. W. A. Leamond, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst., 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Govt. Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen are app. to the P.W.D. as asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted as specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., N.W. Provs. Buildings and Roads Branch.

Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E., 8th Circle of Military Works.

Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., Punjab Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. F. Blake is app. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Central Provs.

Mr. T. Martin, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is app. to offic. as suptg. engr. of the Lower Barce Doab Circle during the abs. of Palmer on furl., or until further orders.

Mr. S. Mackertich, probat. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Bengal, is removed from the P.W.D.

Lieut. J. S. Biscoe, R.A., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. controller, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of cont. of P.W. accounts, Bengal.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah:—

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A.; Babu Gobind Chunder Bose. Mr. W. R. Larmine to be sec. to the committee.

May 11.—Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, M.A. and B.L., to be a member of the local committee of Public Instruction at Baraset.

MUNICIPAL.

May 13.—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Howrah, viz:—

Mr. J. Sutherland, Dr. J. Elliot, and Babu Gourdas Bysack.

Mr. J. Boxwell to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Conductor G. F. Hardy, 1st grade sub engr., P.W.D., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 69 of Jan. 22, 1868.

PORT BLAIR.

Capt. M. Protheroe, 1st asst. superint., Port Blair and the Nicobars, to offic. as deputy superint., v. Major Playfair, during absence of the latter officer, or until further orders. This appointment has effect from the date on which Capt. Protheroe assumed charge of the office from Major Playfair.

Capt. R. J. Wimberley, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 1st asst. superint., Port Blair and the Nicobars, v. Capt. Protheroe.

Mr. G. D. Grimes to offic. as 2nd asst. superint., during absence of Capt. B. Rogers, who has applied for two years' furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

ANSTRUTHER.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated April 23, apptg. Capt. R. D. Anstruther, 106th light inf., to offic. as station master at Jhansi, Major H. St. G. Tucker proceeding on furl. to Europe.

BAKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 7, app. Lieut. W. B. Baker, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to offic. as instr. of musketry, with effect from March 1, v. Lieut. T. L. Thorp.

BAYLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, directing Capt. H. I. Baylis, 39th N.I., offic. wing officer, to revert to his app. of 1st wing sub., but to continue to act as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 10th idem, v. Lieut. N. C. Martelli, app. to another situation.

BERGMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 14, app. Capt. C. H. Bergman, 19th N.I., 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut. W. Hails.

COURT.—To G.O. of April 4. apptg. Bt. capt. M. H. Court to be an A.D.C. on the O. in C.'s personal staff; add "and will continue to perform the duties of Persian interpr., in add. to his other duties."

DALZELL, Lieut. col. J. T., 1st bat. 21st foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. from April 17, under the provs. of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27.

DEMPSTER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 21, appointing Lieut. C. Dempster, 106th foot, to act as qrmr., during the absence, on sick leave, of Qrmr. F. Mackey, with effect from the 20th idem.

DOUGHERTY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, apptg. Lieut. E. M. Dougherty, 26th foot, to act as interpr., during the abs., on leave, of Local capt. C. H. Dougherty, with effect from the 16th idem.

FITZGERALD-IVES.—9th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, making the following appts. v. Capt. R. A. Price, qrmr., proceeding on leave:—Capt. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. Capt. E. B. Ives, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

FORREST.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, app. Lieut. G. A. W. Forrest, 37th N.I., to act as interpr., v. Lieut. T. E. Verner, proc. on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

GARDEN, Major W. A., Bengal S.C., station staff officer Almorah, is directed to proceed and do duty at Dacca. May.

GREEN.—12th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, apptg. Capt. J. H. Green, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. G. Waterhouse, on furl.

GREENAWAY.—10th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, apptg. Capt. H. C. Greenaway, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties, during the abs., on leave, of Capt. O. Barnes.

HILL, Lieut. col. B. B., Bengal inf., is qualified to act as instr. in army signalling.

HOWE, Serg. R. T. L., to be ensign, C comp., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps. The above appt. is subject to the officer passing an examination in drill.

HUGHES, Capt. C. J., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from May 15.

LENTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, app. Qrmr. C. Lenton, 62nd foot, to offic. as interpr., in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut. W. B. Williams, with effect from May 15.

LYNCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 2nd wing subalt., 4th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

MCNEALE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Capt. J. A. McNeale, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt. 8th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, proc. on leave.

MORRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. Lieut. A. W. Morris to offic. as adjt. 58th foot, during the abs. on leave of Local capt. O. W. Hill.

NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. J. S., 92nd highlanders, is perm. to accompany H.E. Lord Napier of Murchistoun, K.T., on duty to England. On the expiration of this duty he will report himself to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards for orders.

NICHOLETTIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 9, app. Lieut. C. O. Nicholletts, 39th foot, to be interp., v. Lieut. F. Abbott, app. a prob. for the Bombay staff corps.

RANSFORD, Capt. C., att. to the 37th N.I., to offic. as adjt. in the Bhopal battn. during the time that Capt. G. R. Peart may offic. as 2nd in command.

ROW.—Oude div. order confd., dated April 13, app. Lieut. col. W. S. Row, staff corps., to offic. as brigade major at Lucknow, v. Capt. F. W. Boileau, transferred to Umballa.

RYDER, Lieut. col. S. C. D., staff corps, is transf. from Jubbulpore to Umballa, for general duty.

SAVAGE, Lieut. G. R. R., R.E., is qualified to act as instr. in army signalling.

SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, apptg. Lieut. B. Smith, 1st wing sub. 4th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. B. Douglas.

WADE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 17, apptg. Lieut. F. H. Wade to act as adjt., 55th foot, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. (local capt.) D. A. Ogden.

WOODHOUSE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, apptg. Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt. 9th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. F. F. J. Toke, apptd. to offic. as wing officer.

WORSLEY.—Jullunder station order confd., dated April 25, directing Capt. H. R. B. Worsley, wing officer 7th N.I., to act as brig. major, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. G. W. C. Plowden, proceeding on leave.

YOUNG, Capt. H. L., gen. list, inf., is transfd. from the 9th to the 41st N.I., for duty.

GRADATION LIST,

The following promotion by brevet is made, subject to H.M.'s approval: Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal cav., to be major, from Feb. 19 last, v. Gen. C. B. W. Lane, c.b., Bengal inf., dec.

The above cancels that portion of G.G.O. No. 403 of 1872, placing the name of Capt. (now major in Bombay staff corps) G. S. Hawthorn on the Gradation List of Majors.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Gen. F. Farquharson, Bombay inf., on March 20 last, the name of Col. W. G. Woods, c.s.i., Madras staff corps, is placed on the list of major genls.; that of Major F. M. Birch, Bengal staff corps, on the list of lieut. cols.; and that of Capt. D. Macdonald, Bengal staff corps, on the list of majors, in the Indian Gradation List.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. J. T. WELCHMAN, 19TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 15.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Mooltan on the 1st April, Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, 19th Bengal cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

With having, at Mooltan, on the 6th March, 1872, five times struck with a spear, and three times slightly wounded, Nowrung Sing, sowar of the same regiment, the said Nowrung Sing being then and there mounted and in uniform for the inspection of the General officer commanding the Lahore division.

Finding.—The court finds that Capt. Welchman is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner to be severely reprimanded, and to lose army rank by being placed at the bottom of the list of captains of the General List of Bengal Infantry.

H. ROWLANDS, Colonel 41st Regiment, President.

I confirm but cannot approve the sentence passed on Capt. Welchman, which is inadequate to meet the very great military offence of which he was guilty, in repeatedly striking with a spear a soldier of his regiment when under arms and attending at military exercises.

Capt. Welchman will be released from arrest, but will not return to duty pending further orders; until he shall have given ample proof that he has learnt to control his temper. Capt. Welchman cannot be entrusted with any command.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General C. in C. in India.

CAPTAIN LIOT, R.A.

May 8.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Agra, on April 5, Capt. W. A. Liot, Royal Regt. of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Shappan, in or about the month of September, 1871, made the following false and malicious accusation to Capt. K. B. B. Wodehouse, of the 62nd regiment of foot, and to Lieut. H. Jones, of the 62nd regiment of foot, of and concerning Lieut. Robert Hayne, of the same regiment, in substance and to the effect following—that is, to say, that Lieut. Hayne had acquired a very bad character among card players; that he, Captain Liot, would never play with him again, and that he had heard other gentlemen make the same remark; one of them was Capt. E. J. Macchell, royal artillery, who, during a game of écarté, had called him, Lieut. Hayne, “a damned leg,” and said he, Captain Macchell, would not play cards with him, Lieut. Hayne, any more.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which he is accordingly acquitted.

Agra, April 11, 1872.

G. STRANGWAYS, Colonel, President.

Approved and confirmed,

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, C. in C. in India.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in May), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. Mays nard Ramsay, district superintendent of police, Sarun, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough. The six months' leave to Calcutta, to study the native languages, granted to Lieut. R. J. Pike, 2-12th foot, is cancelled. Mr. A. Blair, Bengal police, reported his departure from India on March 30 last. Mr. J. Robinson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bareilly military division, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it; also one month's subsidiary leave. Capt. H. C. B. Tanner, deputy superintendent of revenue, 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave, from May 7. Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar, availed himself on April 15 of the preparatory leave granted to him in Foreign department notification No. 7746, dated May 16. Mr. J. Willson, assistant on the geological survey of India, for six months, with effect from May 7. Mr. P. Bruff, executive engineer, Jumna bridge division, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway, has three months' special leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with seven days' subsidiary leave. Mr. A. C. Brett, c.s., has seventeen days' subsidiary leave from April 12, to enable him to join his appointment at Jumooie on his return from furl. Mr. H. F. Matthews, assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, having returned to duty on April 24, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of May 8 is cancelled. Mr. R. M. Towers, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on April 26. Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, Madras staff corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, officiating assistant to the chief engineer, and assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., irrigation branch, availed himself of the leave on private affairs granted to him, and reported his departure from India on April 26. His name will be borne on the list of the engineer establishment in the irrigation branch in Bengal as a supernum. in his grade from that date. Mr. W. E. Ayrtton, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, for eighteen months, with preparatory leave for seven days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. J. Moberly, a superintendent of the 3rd grade, for one year, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. Mr. G. Wheatley, an assistant superintendent of the 4th grade, for six months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. P. Bruff, executive engineer, Jumna Bridge division, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway, three months' special leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with seven days' subsidiary leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in May) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—2nd Capt. H. Smithett, R.H.A., six months. Lieut. H. W. Rooke, six months. Asst. surg. W. Cherry, 6th lancers, to Murree and hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Aug. 31. Capt. R. P. Fox, lancers, to England. Lieut. col. W. L. Dunmaseq, R.A., to England for twelve months. 2nd Capt. R. E. Cane, R.A., to Calcutta and Bombay, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. G. C. Bayly, R.A., to Mussoorie, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. G. S. Ramsey, R.A., to England. Asst. surg. E. Drew, R.A., to Allahabad, for two months. Veterinary surg. J. E. Elphick, R.A., to Nynee Tal, from April 10 to Oct. 15. Lieut. D. F. B. Webster, 2nd foot, too Mussoorie, from April 1 to Oct. 1. Assistant surgeon W. W. Tomlinson, 2nd foot, to England for six months. Lieutenant A. W. H. Gelston to Nynee Tal, from May 1 to Sept. 15. Lieut. W. Louis, 8th foot, for one month, and to England for fifteen months. Lieut. G. F. Guyon, 11th foot. Lieut. A. H. Turner, 25th foot. Asst. surg. G. J. H. Evatt, m.d., 25th foot, to Simla to 20th July. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th foot. Capt. W. K. Westropp, 41st foot, to Bombay for one month, and to England. Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, 58th foot, to Bombay for one month. Lieut. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd foot, to Murree from April 20 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Hon. E. A. H. A'Court, 85th foot. Lieut. F. W. Robinson, 85th foot, to Murree, from June 7 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Capt. E. D. Way, 105th foot. Lieut. C. F. Gleig, 106th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 22 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Asst. surg. J. H. Ussher, m.s., 109th foot. Capt. C. E. D. Branson, infantry, for one month. Capt. W. I. Bax, infantry, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Sept. 1, on private affairs. Brevet colonel H. D. Twysden, Bengal infantry, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson to hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. colonel G. R. Brown, R.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Capt. L. W. Penn, c.s., R.A., to England, in anticipation of promotion. Captain J. B. Swete, R.A., to England, overland. Lieut. F. Nicolson, R.A., to England, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Assistant surgeon D. McEwen, m.s., R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. A. W. Whitworth, 6th foot, to Murree, to Aug. 15. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. W. H. Burke, 55th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. H. C. Symons, 105th foot, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from May 6 to Aug. 6. Brevet colonel G. Holroyd, Bengal S.C., to Dalhousie and Murree, from June 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. colonel G. H. Thompson, Bengal S.C., to Hazareebagh and Simla, to Oct. 15. Major J. A. Brereton, Bengal S.C., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Capt. E. S. Fox, Bengal S.C., to Bombay, for one month. Capt. T. R. Byng, Madras S.C., to Bombay, for one month.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, Capt. H. W., asst. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police in Ouddapah, during absence of Capt. Kilgour on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BANBURY, G., to be director of revenue settlement, in succession to Mr. R. E. Master. May 21.
 BLAKE, T. G., acting appraiser of sea customs, Madras, to be appraiser, in succession to Mr. G. B. Shaw. May 21.
 HOLE, Capt. F., asst. superint. of police, Malabar, to act as superint. of police in Vizagapatam, during absence of Capt. Frazer on leave, or until further orders.
 LE FANU, W. J. H., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, during absence of Mr. Sharp on leave, or until further orders.
 WHITESIDE, W. S., to be coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, in succession to Mr. Banbury, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of North Arcot. May 16.

THE PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Fort St. George, May 21.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts. on his lordship's personal staff:—
 Mr. J. C. Loch, dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, to be private sec., to have effect from the 17th inst.

Surg. M. C. Furnell, F.R.C.S., to be surg., with charge of the body guard, without prejudice to his other appts., to have effect from the 15th inst.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. on his lordship's personal staff, with effect from May 15:—

Capt. C. W. Campbell, of the Bengal cav., to be aide-de-camp, without prejudice to his appt. as adjt. of the governor's body guard.

Capt. F. A. Gore, H.M.'s 84th foot, to be aide-de-camp, as a temp. arrangement.

MILITARY.

BOONE.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 6th N.I., dated April 25, app. Capt. F. B. Boone, offic. adj., in room of Capt. Byng, proceeding on sick leave to England, without prejudice to his duties as wing subaltern.

PHILLIPS—STUART—SHELLEY.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 22nd N.I., dated March 23, app. Lieut. col. A. C. Phillips to offic. as comdnt., Major H. T. Stuart to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Lieut. and Brevet capt. H. R. Shelley to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subaltern, v. Col. S. Mainwaring on furlough.

WRIGHT.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 37th grendrs., dated May 1, app. Capt. W. F. Wright, staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, v. Capt. Gunning, on other duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—
 Col. H. H. O'Connell, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 15th regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay May 1.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. E. D. Bayley, inf. gen. list, qrmr. 33rd regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on May 15.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The unexpired portion of the fifteen months' leave granted to Mr. J. C. Winscom, deputy collector, in charge of treasury, Coimbatore, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. C. R. Pelly, civil and session judge, Tranquebar, for one year, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Capt. W. M. Frazer, superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

THE CYCLONE.—The Commander in Chief of the Madras army has issued the subjoined General Order:—The 2nd of May, 1872, will long be remembered in Madras for the calamitous event which then occurred. A gale of extraordinary violence swept the Presidency, and almost all the shipping in the roads was driven on shore. The loss of life has been serious, but would have been infinitely greater had it not been for the zealous exertions of the troops in garrison. They were the first on the scene of disaster, and at once applied themselves to the humane task of saving life. This they maintained throughout the day with the utmost zeal, devotion, and endurance. The Commander in Chief embraces this opportunity of thanking the officers and men of the Royal Artillery and North British Fusiliers for their admirable conduct, and congratulates them most heartily on the success which attended their endeavours.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. M. Frazer, staff corps, superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Madras. Capt. H. Porteous, staff corps, for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Col. M. Cholmeley, infantry, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. H. P. Russell, 23rd brigade R.A., to Madras, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. col. A. J. Jones, 2nd in command and wing officer 4th N.I., from May 23, or date of Col. Barton's return from privilege leave, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, for four months, on private affairs. Col. A. L. Steel, commandant 2nd N.I., from May 1 to May 30, to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation to Europe. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, in extension for three months, to Neilgherries. Surg. J. Wilkins, M.D., 29th N.I., from April 1 or date of departure, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, for six months, under the Regulations of 1854.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. K. D. Murray, 89th foot, at Cannanore, April 20. Lieut. T. Greenaway, 24th regiment N.I.; Lieut. S. R. Rawlinson, 3rd L.I.; and Lieut. R. G. Kennedy, 18th hussars, at Secunderabad, April 20. Asst. surg. P. N. Mookerjee, at Madras, May 6. The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindoostani language:—Capt. C. Agnew, 16th lancers; Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 76th foot; Private Gilby, 76th foot; and Corporal Mackay,

76th foot, at Secunderabad, April 1. 1st Class Asst. Apothecary T. G. Devine, medical department, at Trichinopoly, April 1. Lieut. C. A. Barker, 89th foot; Asst. surg. A. Long, 89th foot; Asst. surg. H. Hyde, civil surgeon, Tellicherry; Schoolmaster J. Kavanagh, 89th foot; Qrmr. sergt. J. Greaves, 89th foot; Lance corporal Clarke, 89th foot; and Private J. Gosling, 89th foot, at Cannanore, April 20. Lieut. M. E. Welch, 1st battalion 21st fusiliers; Lieut. G. Henry, R.E.; Apothecary C. Smith, R.A.; Apothecary T. B. Pereira, Mysore Commission; Hospital sergt. T. Cribb, Garrison Hospital; Bombardier and Collar-maker S. Woods, R.A.; and Private E. Tydeman, 18th hussars, at Bangalore, April 20. Lieut. J. H. Spurgin, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, at Madras, May 6.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASHBURNER, L. R., C.S.I., to act as rev. and police comr., northern div., during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Rogers. May 21.

FULTON, E. G. H., to be superny. asst. coll. in Sind. May 17.

WEST, R., to be judicial comr. of Sind and judge of the Sudder Court in that province, v. R. White. May 22.

MACKENZIE, T. D., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Nasik, during Mr. Woodward's employment as acting 2nd mag. of police, Bombay. May 20.

MILITARY.

BEAN, Capt. F. W., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. of 17th regt. N.I.

DRUMMOND, Major J. H., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 16th regt. N.I., during such time as Major Newport may offic. as 2nd in com.

GELL.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 368 of May 4, Brig. gen. Gell is posted to Bombay dist.

TREVELYAN.—Malligaum station order confd., dated May 3, directing Capt. Trevelyan, 15th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in add. to his own, v. Capt. Sandwith.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on May 3:—

Capt. F. J. T. Ross, staff corps, dep. coll. in Sind.

Capt. C. M. Browne, gen. list.

PROMOTIONS IN CADRES, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 22.—No. 423.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) J. W. Watson, cadre 16th regt. N.I.; Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I. (staff corps), cadre 8th regt. N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) J. Barras, cadre 15th regt. N.I.; Majors L. C. Barton (staff corps), cadre 1st grenadier regt. N.I.; T. B. Nimmo (staff corps), cadre 28th regt. N.I.; and P. A. Elphinstone (staff corps), cadre 18th regt. N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) F. P. Forteach, cadre 12th regt. N.I.; Major A. Wardrop (staff corps), cadre 29th regt. N.I.; Majors (captains in staff corps) S. A. Smith, cadre 17th regt. N.I.; and S. M. Hay, cadre 31st regt. N.I.; Majors J. C. Hobson (staff corps) cadre 3rd regt. N.I.I.; A. G. Plomer (staff corps), cadre 25th regt. N.I.I.; and A. Utterson (staff corps), cadre 2nd Eur. regt.; Majors G. F. Birdwood (capt. in staff corps), cadre 23rd regt. N.I.I.; C. O. Lord (staff corps), cadre 13th regt. N.I.; J. J. Elder (staff corps), cadre 6th regt. N.I.; T. Waddington, (staff corps), cadre 7th regt. N.I.; and T. Kettlewell (staff corps), cadre 20th regt. N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Fairbrother, cadre 19th regt. N.I.; Majors J. D. Hall (staff corps), cadre 4th regt. N.I., and J. H. Drummond (staff corps), cadre 22nd regt. N.I.; Major (capt. 103rd foot) J. D. De Vitre, cadre 1st European regt.; Major E. A. Green (staff corps), cadre 11th regt. N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) G. M. Lyons, cadre 24th N.I.; Major (capt. in 103rd foot) E. Brandt, cadre 1st European regt.; Majors L. M. Davies (staff corps), cadre 26th regt. N.I., C. D'U. Le Touche (staff corps), cadre 14th regt. N.I., L. H. Sibthorpe (staff corps), cadre 9th regt. N.I., G. R. C. Westropp (staff corps), cadre 30th regt. N.I., and S. Fellows (staff corps), cadre 5th regt. N.I.I., to have the position of lieut. col.; and Major G. H. W. Fagan, cadre 2nd (Grenadier) regt. N.I., to be lieut. col. from April 17, in succession to Stanley, deceased.

Cadre 16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. F. S. Iredell to be major, from April 7, v. Watson, prom. and removed.

Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. W. Parker to have the position of major from April 17, v. Dickinson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. H. Harrison (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Barras, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Regt. N.I. (Grenadiers).—Captain (major in staff corps) J. Gordon to have the position of major from April 17, v. Barton, promoted and removed.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. E. Britten to have the position of major from April 17, v. Nimmo, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) E. N. Marsh to have the position of major from April 17, v. Elphinstone, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. Wodehouse (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Forteach, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Phillips (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Wardrop, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Regt. N.I.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. R. Strutt to have the position of major from April 17, v. Hobson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th Regt. N.I.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) D. B. Young to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Simp-

son to have the position of capt., from April 17, in succession to Plomer, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd European Regt. L.I.—Capt. E. B. Gardyne (106th foot), to have the position of major from April 17, v. Utterson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd N.L.I.—Capt. G. F. Blowers (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Birdwood, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. J. Holland, c.b., to have the position of major from April 17, v. Lord, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Moore to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. H. W. Tyndall to have the position of capt. from April 17, in succession to Waddington, promoted and removed.

Cadre 20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. G. S. Stevens (staff corps) to have the position of major, from April 17, v. Kettlewell, prom. and removed.

Cadre 19th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. E. Naylor to have the position of major, from April 17, v. Fairbrother, prom. and removed.

Cadre 4th Regt. N.I. (Rifles).—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. W. Willoughby to have the position of major, from April 17, v. Hall, prom. and removed.

Cadre 22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. P. La Touche (staff corps) to have the position of major, from April 17, v. Drummond, prom. and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers).—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. L. R. Glasford to have the position of Major, from April 17, v. Denis DeVitre, prom. and removed.

Cadre 11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. S. D. Bolton to have the position of major, from April 17, v. Green, prom. and removed.

Cadre 24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. B. Jacob (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Lyons, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers).—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. Nicoletts to have the position of major from April 17, v. Brandt, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. S. F. McGillivray (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Davies, promoted and removed.

Cadre 14th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Bell to have the position of major from April 17, v. LaTouche, promoted and removed.

Cadre 9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. R. M. Van-Heythysen to have the position of major from April 17, v. Sibthorpe, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. R. Woodhouse to have the position of major from May 17, v. Westropp, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. A. G. F. Hogg (staff corps) to have the position of major from April 17, v. Fellows, promoted and removed.

General List, Infantry.

Lieut. W. C. Morris to be capt. from March 29, v. Leslie, cadre 24th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. C. J. A. Yates to be capt. from April 17, v. Iredell, cadre 16th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond to be capt. from April 17, v. Parker, cadre 8th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. W. B. Seton (staff corps) to have the position of capt. from April 17, v. Harrison, cadre 15th N.I., promoted.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. Souther, c.s.i., commissioner of police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month. Mr. H. Vincent to act as commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Souther, c.s.i., on privilege leave, or until further orders. Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, to be supernumerary assistant collector in Sind. Mr. J. F. Armstrong, collector and magistrate of Kulludghee, for fifteen months, from such date as he may avail himself of it in July next. Mr. T. C. Hope, agricultural municipal commissioner for the City of Bombay, for six months, from May 27. The two months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. John Paton by notification dated April 23 last is to date from May 6.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. F. Gilbert and Surg. R. H. Beale, 49th foot, to Indore, from May 6 to May 19. Major S. C. Milford, staff corps, for three months, from date of departure in July, on private affairs, to sea. Col. W. Montrieu, Bombay infantry, from May 5 to Nov. 4, on private affairs, in India. Lieut. J. Ferguson, 2nd foot, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. R. R. O'Grady, 44th foot, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. A. Morris, 3rd battalion 60th foot, to Murree, Punjab, from June 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. G. Astell, 3rd battalion 60th foot, to Murree, Punjab, from June 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to Neilgherries, from May 6, for three months.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test:—56th Foot: Capt. J. Fleming, Sub lieut. A. Smith, No. 1,316, Serg. W. Wills, No. 1,436, Lance corp. J. Williams, and No. 1,073, Private J. McDermott. 68th Foot: Capt. A. F. Marshall. 83rd Foot: No. 2,099, Private J. Gordon. Ordnance Department: Sub cond. H. T. Dunsford. Subordinate Medical Department: Hosp. apprentices J. Eastwood, D. J. Munday, H. J. Mulroney, and S. Daniel. The undermentioned students of the Vernacular Class, having passed successfully their final examinations on April 25, are brought on the list of the Subordinate Medical Department as passed medical pupils, from that date, and will bear the general number set opposite each:—Daji

Jeram, No. 994; Venaek Succaram, No. 995. Both of the abovenamed are "qualified in English." The undermentioned gentlemen passed their departmental examinations, according to the Higher and Lower Standards, on April 29:—Higher Standard: Mr. J. Monteath, civil service; Mr. C. F. MacCartie, civil service; Mr. J. A. Baines, civil service; Mr. W. J. Cunningham, civil service; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, civil service; Mr. P. Jacob, civil service; Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, civil service; Mr. Rungrow Bhimajee, acting Hoozoor deputy collector, Colaba; Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, civil service; Mr. Veerpursad Tapeeparsad Chitnees, collector of Surat; and Mr. Darasbaw Doseabhoj, mamuldar of Thasra, in the Kaira collectorate. Lower Standard: Mr. J. E. Andre, civil service; Mr. H. B. Batty, civil service; Mr. T. S. Hamilton, civil service; Mr. A. B. Steward, civil service; and Mr. W. H. Horsley, civil service. Mr. Rungrow Bhimajee passed in Marathi on the above date. Major N. B. Thoyts, cantonment magistrate, Kurrachee, passed departmental examination, according to the Lower Standard, on April 29, in judicial subject.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BUDD—At Korara Concern, May 15, wife of J. E. Budd, son.

CADELL—At Ulwar, May 20, wife of Capt. T. Cadell, v.c., political agent, son. [Carwar State Railway, twins.

CONDER—At Iddagonge, North Canara, May 16, wife of James Conder, son.

CORKE—At Upper Colaba, May 20, wife of W. Corke, master attendant, son.

COURT—At Tranquebar, May 17, wife of Capt. H. S. Court, S.C., daughter.

CRISPIN—At Baroda, May 19, wife of Capt. G. B. Crispin, 4th Rifles, daughter. [superint. of police, son.

HAMMOND—At Jubbulpore, May 18, wife of Capt. Hammond, district

HOGARTH—At Rawul Pindee, May 16, wife of D. F. Hogarth, executive engr., son. [regt. N.I., son.

KETCHEN—At Sholapore, May 22, wife of Capt. James Ketchen, 28th

PEARSON—May 19, wife of W. Pearson, preventive service of the custom house, Bombay, daughter. [Bengal Lancers, daughter.

PENNINGTON—At Roorkee, May 9, wife of Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th

PRINCE—May 17, wife of J. H. Prince, son.

SCOTT—At Ahmedabad, May 22, wife of M. H. Scott, C.S., son.

SHEKLETON—At Calcutta, May 20, wife of A. B. Shekleton, son, prematurely.

SMALLEY—At Calcutta, May 18, wife of W. M. Smalley, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—GAGER.—At St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, May 15, Mr. T. W. Johnson, 3rd asst., Public Works' Secretariat, to Emma Harriet,

second daughter of Mr. F. D. Gager, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.

HAYES—D'CRUZ.—At St. John's Church, Bombay, May 20, Charlotte

Ellen, second daughter of Mr. James Hayes, Madras, to Charles M. D'Crux.

NEWTON-JENKINS—MERRATT.—At St. John's, Calcutta, May 18, J. G. Newton-Jenkins to Elizabeth A. Merrett, only daughter of Capt. H. A. Merrett.

DEATHS.

ALDER—At Cawnpore, May 16, of cholera, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of Wheeler Sergeant J. Alder, A baty. 19th brig. R.A., aged 15.

BACON—At St. Thomas' Mount, May 21, Troop qmr. G. Bacon, R.H.A., aged 55.

BARNES—At Julpigoree, May 17, C. H. Barnes.

BLANCHETT—At Bareilly, May 10, Frederic C., youngest son of Mr. Blanchett, aged one year.

BUCKLE—In the Fort, Bombay, May 21, Frederick L. Buckle, aged 80.

BUTTERFIELD—At Bellary, May 10, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. D. Theobald, manager, D.P.W., 3rd div, Mr. W. Butterfield (of Bolarum), of the Commissioner's Office, Hyderabad, and latterly of H.H. the Nizam's D.P. Works, aged 59.

CONDER—At Iddagonge, North Canara, May 17, Lily and Edward, infant children of James Conder, of the Carwar State Railway.

COUCHMAN—At Sangor, May 19, Richard Henry, the beloved son of Lieut. col. R. S. Couchman, of the 40th M.N.I., aged 11 months.

MADDEN—At Morar, Gwalior, May 16, Mary, wife of Hospital Sergeant P. F. Madden, H.M.'s 1-11th regt, of sunstroke, aged 35.

MATLEY—At Calcutta, May 16, Mary L., wife of Surg. Major Charles Matley (Retired List), aged 48.

MAY—At Kussowlie, May 12, Assist. Surg. William G. May, Bengal medical service.

MOATE—At Waddy, April 27, Septimus Moate, of heart disease.

NEWTON—At Mussoorie, May 19, L. Newton, pleader, son of T. Newton, barrister, of brain fever, aged 21 years 5 months.

PAYNE—At Bombay, May 16, Sybil M. T., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Payne, aged 5 months.

REES—At Camp Ghowkheira, near Cawnpore, May 19, of cholera, Isabella, the beloved wife of Corp. R. Rees, A battery 19th brig. R.A., aged 42 years.

RUSHTON—At Port Said, May 15, on board the steamer *Bertha*, Alice E., the youngest daughter of H. Rushton, aged 15 months.

SMALLEY—At Calcutta, May 16, Ida O., wife of W. M. Smalley, aged 30.

SNOW—At Calcutta, May 13, Louisa, wife of W. B. Snow, aged 43.

WEBBER—At Woodland's, Bangalore, May 18, the Rev. Philip Webber, hotel, aged 70.

WILLICK—At Madras, May 20, Joseph Willick, late proprietor Clarendon

WINGFIELD—At Kamptee, May 20, Arthur J., son of Capt. A. Wingfield, Madras Staff Corps, aged 5 months.

Home.

RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

The following is the report of the Committee, consisting of Major-Gen. Edwards, C.B., Inspector-General of Recruiting; Major-Gen. Armstrong, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General; Col. Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., Assistant Adjutant-General; Sir T. Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General Army Medical Department, and T. G. Balfour, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General, appointed to consider the age of recruits sent to India.—

The Committee assembled on the 27th of January, 1872, and received instructions to adjourn till the Report of the Committee on the proposed organisation of the land forces could be considered. Having reassembled on the 19th April, and considered the Report, the Committee is of opinion that eventually, when the proposed organisation is complete, the facility of transferring men, as regards infantry, from one battalion to another, either of the same regiment, or of linked regiments, may obviate any difficulty in procuring the men for foreign service of the age mentioned, but till then there can only be one method, and that is by calling for volunteers, as was done for the drafts for the season 1871-72 just embarked. This practice is not recommended, nor generally approved of. The transfer of men under fifteen months' service from other corps, under Clause 6 of the "Army Enlistment Act, 1870," will not complete the numbers required, as these men are now mostly under twenty years of age. The Inspector-general of Recruiting reports that the necessary number of recruits who will fulfil the conditions of age have not been obtained for the infantry drafts for the season 1872-73, as they must now be enlisted at a (declared) age of nineteen years six months, and they are not offering for enlistment; but the cavalry have been completed without difficulty. It remains to consider with respect to the medical examination of these drafts, which, last season, was based first upon the actual age of twenty, whether it might not be desirable to substitute a certain length of service, whereby the physical constitution of the recruits may become fully known, for a simple declaration of age, which is often deceptive. The Committee having ascertained that the declared age shown in the recruit's attestation can be no sufficient guide, as it is in the recruit's power to make that declaration according to his desire to proceed abroad, and that this declaration cannot be proved in most cases by baptismal certificate, nor can any experienced medical officer give any definite opinion as to the age between eighteen and twenty-two years, recommend that till the new organisation has come fully into play, the decision of the fitness for foreign service rest, not upon declared age, but the knowledge of the physical constitution of each man, acquired by not less than a period of twelve months' effective service, which can be fully ascertained by the commanding officer and surgeon in medical charge of the regiment or depot. The Committee suggest that, as far as possible, as regards service in India, newly arrived regiments should at once be sent to the hill stations; and would further remark that there is no reason to suppose that young men under twenty will suffer in the Mediterranean, Dominion of Canada, or the Cape of Good Hope, and recommend that no restriction as to age be at present put on recruiting to complete the drafts for regiments stationed at those places.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On June 7 Major-General Strachey's examination was resumed, and beyond our brief summary of the day's proceedings the following detailed information was given:—The examination turning upon the new State railways, the witness gave explanations, from which it appeared that they are likely to pay well, as offering a fair field for permanent investment, while the national benefits to be derived from them must be great, as the State lines will act as feeders to the main lines. With regard to the Mutlah or Port Canning Railway, the witness confirmed the evidence already given by other witnesses, viz., that it had been a mismanaged affair from the beginning; and the Imperial Government itself had made a mistake in originally sanctioning this particular line. He (General Strachey) would not say that the government at Calcutta took no trouble to check expenditure, or that they acted with negligence, or neglected to pay attention to remonstrances. If one member of the Government was culpable in this respect, all were. Nor would he admit that because military buildings, such as barracks, were so hastily run up as to fall down before the mortar was dry, the Government was responsible for this. The real responsible parties were the engineer and the contractors. He had heard of Lord Mayo's severe "memorandum," animadverting on the Public Works Department for allowing nefarious contracts to be carried out on military buildings which would not stand inspection when built. He (witness) was unaware that Lord Strathairn had written lengthy minutes on the management and failures of the Public Works Department in his time. Being asked how much capital was to be raised to be spent on State railways, the witness replied (as we understood) between eight and nine millions. The last Budget statement on Indian Estimates gave the exact amount. Colonel Trevor's report on the capabilities of certain portions of India to support new railway lines or branches was referred to by the chairman as containing the proposals on which the Indian Government were acting in regard to the routes of several new railways in course of construction exclusively by the State. The lines when

completed might pay 4½ per cent. The Government proposed to borrow money at 4½ per cent. for the purpose, while Mr. Fawcett suggested that the State might borrow at 4½ per cent., but their railways would not be likely to pay 3 per cent. The witness mentioned in the course of the day's examination that he had advised the sum of fourteen millions to be spent on further improving the canal communication and irrigation works of India.

On June 11 Major-General Strachey, as chief engineer of the new Indian State railways, underwent examination by the committee, and a severe cross-examination by Mr. Fawcett, on the railways and canal speculations and expenditure of the Indian Government, over a period of years. The same facts came out again regarding the Ganges and Orissa canals and the great irrigation works of India as have been already reported. The general tendency of the inquiries and evidence rendered more and more apparent the inextricable confusion the Calcutta Government accounts had been somehow got into. For the complicated state of those accounts it was considered by the committee that the Government was culpable in permitting so much negligence and neglect of system in their accountants, who were all well paid for their services, and therefore their incapacity was the more provoking.

The Committee suddenly, and it was thought temporarily, adjourned shortly before two o'clock, through hon. members being called away to hear Mr. Gladstone's statement on the American claims and the state of the arbitration question. Although Major-General Strachey remained in attendance until four o'clock in the committee-room, hon. members did not return to continue the examination of this important witness, and the time was therefore lost, while no explanation was given of the cause of the continued absence of the Committee. It would have been more satisfactory to all parties had the Committee definitely adjourned upon this occasion, giving every one a holiday. Indeed, the labourious tediousness of the finance inquiry has become so oppressive alike to witnesses and examiners, that even half-an-hour's adjournment for refreshment at two o'clock would be decidedly acceptable to all parties.

On Friday Major-General Strachey's examination was resumed and lasted throughout the day. The subject was the prospective advantages of the State railways. The witness showed by reference to the means of land transport in the interior of India that the State railways, like the existing Indian railways, would facilitate transit, such as of salt and other commodities, thus contributing to the development of the commercial resources of the country. The route of the new Rajpootana railway to the Punjab, now in course of construction by Government, ran in the direction of the salt producing districts. Mr. Fawcett asking for information regarding the specific objects of the State railways, the witness said there were two:—1. To facilitate the transport of troops; 2. Extension of traffic and commerce. A lengthened inquiry followed, to ascertain what was the distinction between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" public works in course of being carried out in India; the witness replying generally that the terms had been used to distinguish works paid for out of revenue, and works carried out by means of borrowed money. The terms were purely financial expressions. They were categories of the Finance Department, not of the Public Works Department, which was only an executive body. The witness was understood to say that under the system now in use great national works would not be made in future out of subscribed capital, but out of revenue funds. The witness concluded his evidence by offering the opinion that the solution of the Indian Railway Financial problem might be found in the State purchasing up all railway property, and taking the entire control of the system, trusting to the development of the resources of the country for future profit.

Miscellaneous.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, the eminent cotton commissioner, is now in England. Mr. Carnac has taken the leading part in India in the collection of suitable articles for the Exhibition at South Kensington.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The following telegram concerning Dr. Livingstone has been received by the Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company to India:—"Stanley arrived at Zanzibar, having left Livingstone alive and well."

SIR BARNES PEACOCK, who has recently returned from India, has been appointed the fourth paid judge under the Act of last year on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and on being sworn in will take his seat. The salary is £5,000 a year, including the pension as a retired Indian Judge.

DEATH OF DR. JEREMIE.—Dr. Jeremie, who has been Dean of Lincoln since 1864, died in London on Wednesday. He had previously filled the posts of classical professor at Haileybury, Christian Advocate and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

COMMERCIAL.—We are requested to state that the books of the four Telegraph Companies—the Anglo-Mediterranean, British Indian, Falmouth, and Marseilles—will be closed on the 24th inst., for the purpose of enabling the directors to prepare certificates of shares in the Eastern Telegraph Company, in exchange for the shares and stock in the separate companies.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The report of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company states that the only length of line worked during the half-year ending December last was the forty-two miles of the Lucknow and Cawnpore branch. There is every prospect of at least 400 miles being opened and carrying traffic at a fair profit by the end of the present year.

VOYAGE OF THE "EUPHRATES."—The voyage of the *Euphrates*, which reached Portsmouth on Saturday week, has been somewhat remarkable, as she is the first of the Indian troopships that have come home round the Cape of Good Hope, and is probably the first ship that has circumnavigated Africa in the same voyage, having gone out via the Suez Canal. From Bombay to the Cape the heat is reported to have been almost intolerable—far surpassing that of the Red Sea. It was relieved only by light airs, accompanied throughout by a heavy swell, which kept the vessel in a continual roll. The losses by deaths were sixteen men and sixteen children, of which seven of the former and fourteen of the latter occurred after leaving the Cape.

CONVICTION FOR FORGERY.—A young man named Neale pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to forging his father's name to a bond for £100. He had been employed in the Bengal Civil Service at a salary of £700 per annum; and, on returning to England found his income much diminished. Being thus embarrassed, he determined to go back to India, and raised £100 to pay his passage. His father refusing to become surety for the loan, the son forged his name, thinking he should be able to repay the loan on his arrival in India. He fell ill, after having paid his passage, and so the fraud was discovered. He was sentenced by the Recorder to one month's hard labour.

ORIENTALS IN LONDON.—A large and influential meeting was held at the Medical Club, Spring-gardens, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., of ladies and gentlemen interested in promoting friendly and social meetings with Indians and Orientals temporarily resident in London. Present—The Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Church, the Master of the Temple and Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Chesson, Sir Roundell and Lady Laura Palmer, and other gentlemen and ladies, to the number of about 100. Sir Roundell Palmer pointed out the great advantages to be anticipated from the establishment of such a society as the one proposed, both to Europeans and Orientals. He concluded by proposing the appointment of a provisional committee to carry the project into effect, consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mr. Chesson, the Master of the Temple and Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Deane, Professor and Mrs. Amos, Major-General Vaughan, and Mr. Bunting.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The report of the Ceylon Company, to be presented at the meeting on June 18th, states that the net profit for the year, including £4,267 brought forward, amounted to £51,062, and recommends a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. This, with the interim dividend paid in December, the interest on debentures, and £5,000 carried to reserve, will absorb £50,007, and leave £1,055 to be carried forward. The crop of coffee from Ceylon, season 1871-72, now in course of realisation, of which the result will appear in next year's accounts, is exceedingly small; but that which is now ripening (1872-3) promises to be far above the average. The sugar crop in Mauritius for the past year, although not so large as was at one time expected, has been a fair one, and the result is satisfactory. That for the present year will, it is anticipated, be even more so.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The following is from the report of the directors of the Madras Railway, to be submitted at the annual general meeting on Friday, the 21st inst. The audited accounts of the capital and revenue expenditure for the six months from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1871, are now submitted to the proprietors, and, when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show a satisfactory improvement in almost all the branches of traffic. During the period referred to no addition was made to the length of line opened for traffic, but the mileage worked over was 832, compared with 715, the average of the latter half of the year 1870, or an increase of 16·3 per cent. The aggregate receipts exhibit an increase of 29 per cent. in the gross receipts, as compared with the same period of last year; while the net receipts have improved by more than 46 per cent.; and it is satisfactory to observe that, although there was so large an augmentation of the work done, there is nevertheless a diminution in the outlay for maintenance of the permanent way chargeable to revenue during the last six months. The chief causes of the additional traffic above noted are stated to be an increased demand for the conveyance of cotton and food grains, the former due to an improvement in trade, and the latter attributable chiefly to the late famine in Persia and the apprehended scarcity in the neighbourhood of Sholapoor and Goolburga. The correspondence relating to the amalgamation is submitted to the proprietors in accordance with the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council. It will be found to contain a full statement of the reasons which have prevented the board from recommending for adoption the proposal of the Secretary of State for a general amalgamation of the three companies now engaged in the construction of railways in South India. The directors have only to express their hope that the course which they have pursued in defending what they consider to be the interests of their shareholders will meet with their approval, which the adoption of the report will be held to signify.

LIEUT.-COL. W. D. BUSHE.—The death of this officer occurred at Aberystwith, from oedema on the lungs, on May 26. Col. Bushe obtained his first commission as a cornet in the 7th Hussars in Feb., 1846; passed by rapid promotion through the intermediate ranks, until, in March, 1860, he became lieutenant-colonel in the regiment, and succeeded to its command in the following year at the age of thirty-four. He served with distinction through the Indian Mutiny of 1858-59, having been present at the chief incidents of the campaign, including the action of Nawabgunge, on which occasion his name was honourably mentioned in despatches for "conspicuous gallantry." For his services in the field he was promoted to the brevet ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel, and received the medal with clasp. Colonel Bushe retired from the service in April, 1864, and for two years before his death had been in failing health. He leaves a widow to lament his loss.

GILCHRIST v. HERBERT.—A compromise was effected in the romantic case of "Gilchrist v. Herbert," which came before the Lords Justices last week by way of an appeal from a decision of the Master of the Rolls. According to the evidence of Mrs. Gilchrist, her deceased husband, in order to induce her to become his wife, promised in writing to give her half his property. At his death it was found that he had devised the whole of it to a daughter by a former wife. The letters in which the promise was made were not forthcoming, having been thrown overboard in a box during a cyclone which happened when Mrs. Gilchrist was on a voyage to India. Evidence was brought forward, however, of persons who had seen these letters; and, on their testimony, the Master of the Rolls made a decree declaring the widow entitled to the moiety she claimed. This was the decision appealed against; and when it had been heard the case was stopped by an announcement that Mrs. Gilchrist had consented to accept a fourth instead of a half of her late husband's property.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company states that the total expenditure for works, way, rolling stock, &c., on the main line, amounted to £6,738,669, and for stores in hand and in transit to £512,106; together, £7,250,755. The directors regretted that they were unable to report a settlement of the question as to this company's terminus in Bombay and the approach to it; but they trusted that the matter would be satisfactorily and finally disposed of in a short time. The traffic receipts during the first three months of 1872 have shown an increase of upwards of £44,000, or 35 per cent. over those of the corresponding period in 1871, arising partly from the opening of the extension line and partly from the early cotton crop in some of the districts traversed by the railway. The directors fully concurred in the strongly-expressed opinions of the company's agent and chief resident engineer, endorsed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies, as to the importance and necessity of the completion of the shortest railway route between the port of Bombay and Delhi and Agra via Rajpootana, and that this could not be better done than by the extension northward of this company's line from Ahmedabad to meet the State line now in course of construction. The establishment of a provident fund for the benefit of the company's officers and servants in India had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and as a nucleus to this fund the directors had authorised the transfer of it of £1,200 from the Indian fines fund.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company states that the total number of miles open for traffic during the half-year was on the company's railway 1,273½, on the State railways worked by the company 13½—total, 1,287 miles. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last amounted to £765,271, and the expenditure to £557,077, leaving as net profit £208,194, which was £75,193 more than was earned in the corresponding half-year. The total expenditure on revenue account amounted to £513,831, against £410,335, showing an increase of £103,496. In addition to the expenditure there had been charged to the half-year £43,246 to the credit of the special funds. The balances at the credit of the special funds on the 30th of June last were £90,741 for the permanent way materials renewal fund, £62,406 for the extraordinary casualties to works fund, and £10,569 for the fire insurance fund; total, £163,717. Fuel continued to form a very large item in this company's locomotive expenditure. It was equal to 47 per cent. of the expenditure in the locomotive department for the last half-year. The average cost of English coal delivered in Bombay was over 22 rupees per ton. The total quantity of coal obtained from the Nerbudda Coal Company during the half-year was only 2,191 tons, at a cost of rather more than 11 rupees per ton; but as the branch line was nearly completed to the Nerbudda Company's coalpits, it was hoped that considerably increased supplies might shortly be derived from that source. The capital account showed that £24,265,665 had been received, and £21,496,278 expended for works and rolling stock, and £1,520,428 for stores, leaving a balance of £1,248,961. The forty-fifth half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above undertaking was held on Saturday at the Cannon-street Hotel, Colonel Holland in the chair. The report, of which the above is an abstract, was discussed and adopted.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 10.—STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—Sir P. O'BRIEN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in appointing to military staff appointments in India, a preference was accorded to such officers as had passed through the Staff College.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I have no means of knowing the exact grounds on which staff appointments are filled up in India by the authorities in whose patronage they are, but have no reason to doubt that the rules respecting the qualification of applicants are duly attended to. My hon. friend is aware, of course, that the great majority of staff appointments in India are given to the staff corps, whose members cannot in the nature of things go to the Staff College at Sandhurst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 13.—INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.—In reply to Mr. GILPIN, Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHES said it was quite true that Indian day-labourers in the Mauritius were obliged to pay £1 for a licence, the object being to prevent vagrancy. Sugar planters were not subject to that licence, because they were not likely to become vagrants.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Replying to Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said it appeared to be correct that the Suez Canal Company had notified that on and after the 1st of July next the toll of ten francs per ton now levied on the net tonnage (or cargo capacity) of steamers would be charged on the gross tonnage. The Foreign Secretary had, within the last few days, taken steps to obtain certain information on the subject. No opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken as to the power of the Company in this respect under the terms of its concession, and he doubted whether Government would think it right to take such opinion as to a concession given by a foreign Government to a foreign company.—Mr. NORWOOD asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that the Italian Government had taken diplomatic action in the matter.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that Government had received no information to that effect.

PROMOTIONS TO BE REGIMENTAL MAJORS.—In answer to Mr. P. HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL said the number of first captains of artillery who would be promoted to be regimental majors under the proposed New Warrant was, on the Imperial establishment 155, and on the Indian establishment 128; the number in the case of the Royal Engineers being on the Imperial establishment seventy-two, and on the Indian sixty-seven. When the new battalions for the engineers were completed there would be sixteen more. The increase of regimental pay and allowances would be, in the artillery 4s. 4d., in the field garrison 4s. 8d., and in the Royal Engineers 6s. The increase in the Army Estimates for the numbers so promoted would be, for the Royal Artillery £13,084, and for the Royal Engineers £7,600, making on the whole £20,684. He was not precisely informed as to what the increased cost would be to the Indian Government. Provision had already been made in the estimates for the cost, in this country, falling in the present financial year.

No day has yet been fixed for the discussion in the House of Commons of Colonel SYKES'S motion on the Bonus Compensation question.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons are inquiring into a new line of railway communication between England and India by way of Turkey.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Mr. M'LAGAN, from Lieut. col. M. S. Herries, Retired List, Bengal Army, and from Capt. G. H. Cherry, Madras Army, complaining of loss of regimental bonus, and praying for compensation as granted to those officers of the Indian Army who entered the non-purchase regiments by the Army Regulation Act, 1871.

India Office.

June 15, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. E. Makgill, R. M. Towers, J. B. Worgan, E. W. Molony, J. H. Rivett-Carnac, M. Macauliffe, W. J. Bramly, R. P. Jenkins, A. F. Millett, T. M. Kirkwood, C. C. Quinn, F. R. Cockerell, J. Mackenzie (Uncov.), C. W. Lennox (Uncov.), Dr. J. W. Tyler (Uncov.), Dr. W. Carey (Uncov.), Messrs. T. G. Martindell (Uncov.), C. Duffin (Uncov.), W. S. Machant (Uncov.), J. P. Doyle (Uncov.), and G. M. Goodricke (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. Thompson, M.A. (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. Wedderburn, S. A. Gliddon (Uncov.), and H. V. S. FitzGerald (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. T. T. Sherlock; Capt. E. B. Cox, Inf.; Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps; Surg. J. B. King; Sub Conductor J. Curram; Lieut. col. E. H. C. Wintle, Staff Corps; Major P. C. Dalmahey, Inf.; Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Cav.; Vet. surg. J. S. Woods.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, Staff Corps; Capt. T. R. Byng, Staff Corps; Major F. L. Playfair, Staff Corps; Surg. H. T. Shaw; Col. S. Mainwaring, Staff Corps; Col. A. L. Steele, Staff Corps; Major A. C. Hay, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Michael, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. Carter, Staff Corps; Major J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps; Capt. G. S. Stephens, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. S. C. Law, Staff Corps; Major D. B. Young, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. W. Joseph, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. A. R. Cowell.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. N. A. Roupell, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. A. De Kantzow, 6 mo.; Surg. T. G. Skardon, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. P. Burgess, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Smith, T. Shepherd (Uncov.), and R. Tyndall (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. O. H. Clark (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. E. Oakes, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Dougall.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Westmacott, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

FRANKS—The wife of Charles B. Franks, of a daughter, at Putney-hill, June 11.

WARD—The wife of Capt. H. C. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Surbiton, June 13.

MARRIAGES.

INVERARITY—MACKAY.—Jonathan D. Inverarity to Agnes A. S., daughter of Capt. Donald A. Mackay, Bengal Artillery, at Edinburgh, June 11. MAHON—ELLIOTT.—William H. C. Cortlandt, second son of the Rev. Geo. William Mahon, formerly of Madras, to Caroline M., daughter of the Rev. W. F. Elliott, at East Dulwich, June 11.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—James H. Crawford, Bengal Civil Service, in London, June 6, aged 61.

EADE—William Eade, Assistant Military Secretary East India Company, at Dawson-place, Bayswater, June 6.

JERDON—Thomas C. Jerdon, late Surgeon major, Madras Service, at Norwood, June 12.

ORR—Maria M. Orr, daughter of Major Sutherland G. S. Orr, Madras Army, late Commandant of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Queensholme, Cheltenham, June 11, aged 21.

PALMER—Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, at Bath, June 12.

STAINFORTH—Capt. George B. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, at Russell-terrace, Leamington, June 7, aged 39.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 8. Dunloe, Calcutta; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—9. Ivanhoe, Mauritius; str. Berar, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Thomas Wilson, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Cella, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—10. Auburn, Colombo; F. C. Clarke, Colombo; str. Stephenson, Colombo, via Suez Canal; str. Bertha, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; str. Stowell, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Commodore, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Great Victoria, Calcutta; Berlin, Calcutta; Teacumseh, Calcutta.—11. Str. Chiswick, Kurrachee, via Suez Canal; str. Tanavo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. European, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Abbotford, Mauritius.—12. Str. Mesopotamia, Bussorah, via Suez Canal; str. Abydos, Zanzibar, via Suez Canal; Scawfell, Colombo.—13. Foundling, Bombay.—14. Cathcart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bertha, June 10, via Suez Canal.—From CALCUTTA.—For GRAVESEND.—Major Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Bernard, two Masters Bernard, Mrs. Herrolds, two Masters Herrolds, two Misses Herrolds, Mrs. Dunne, three Misses Dunne, Mrs. Naiswith, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hudson, Master Hudson, Miss Regel, Miss Milman, and Mrs. McLeod. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Whiteside, two Masters Whiteside, Miss Whiteside, Mrs. Hutton, two Masters Hutton, two Misses Hutton, Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. W. Welch, Mrs. Welch, Dr. C. D. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, Rev. W. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, five Masters Scudder, three Misses Scudder, two Masters Chamberlain, Mr. Miller, Mr. Eady, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Hall, Mr. Montague, Mr. Neil, and Mr. Heber.

DEPARTURES.

June 6. Lady Douglas, Galle; str. Australia, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—7. Str. Egean, Bombay, via Suez Canal; City of York, Calcutta; Alice Wilson, Maulmain.—8. Victoria Cross, Bombay; Aphrodite, Calcutta.—9. Star of Germany, Calcutta; Edith Warren, Calcutta.—10. Twerton, Bombay; Khersonese, Calcutta; Duke of Rothesay, Calcutta.—12. Sarah Hignett, Calcutta.—13. Str. Mesopotamia, Kurrachee, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malta, June 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. C. Batchelor, Mr. C. Cleworth, Mr. J. M. Marks. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. J. Hogg, Miss Baylis, and Mr. Foster. For MALTA.—Asst. paymaster Bouth, and Captain Dawson.

Per str. Nyansa, June 24.—From BRESLAU.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Porter, Mr. R. Eaton, Mr. J. Dougall.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Labrador, Newcastle to Aden, May 3, 3 N., 14 W.
 Grylle, Mauritius to London, May 8, off St. Helena.
 Lake Leman, Calcutta to Dundee, April 21, 33 S., 33 W.
 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Maulmain to Falmouth, April 15, 33 S., 33 E.
 Carnatic, from Madras, March 24, 4 N., 87 E.
 Condict, Calcutta to Dundee, March 29, 3 S., 84 E.
 Jane Law, Bombay to Liverpool, April 18, 29 S., 41 E.
 Dharwar, Coringa to London, April 27, 36 S., 21 E.
 Beaumaris Castle, Calcutta to London, April 30, 32 S., 13 E.
 North, Rangoon to Liverpool, May 8, 22 S., 1 W.
 Melissa, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 22, 18 S., 15 E.
 Silvia, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 23, 28 S., 9 E.
 Cathcart, Calcutta to Dundee, April 23.
 Parliament (?), from Calcutta.
 M. D. Bucker, Akyab to Falmouth, May 2, 25 S., 3 E.
 Green Jacket, Calcutta to Dundee, May 23, 31 N., 37 W.
 Marabon, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 30, 25 S., 26 W.
 Everest, from London, April 8, 22 S., 26 W.
 William Lindsey, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 15, 6 S., 23 W.
 Beochus, Cardiff to Galle, April 16, 10 S., 20 W.
 Zanzibar, for Zanzibar, April 25, 6 N., 26 W.
 Oavour, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 29, 22 S., 32 W.
 Mohawi, Maulmain to Falmouth, May 7, 7 N., 92 E.
 Liberté pour Tous, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 7, 17 S., 18 W.
 Hero, Cardiff to Aden, April 8, 20 S., 23 W.
 Naval Brigade, Akyab to London, June 4.
 Alvington, Colombo to London, June 6.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Dunloe, Burns, which arrived at Dundee, June 8, from Calcutta, had to let go both anchors at the Skerries, to prevent the vessel going on the rocks, and was subsequently compelled to slip, losing one anchor with all chain attached, and the other with sixty fathoms chain.

The Timave (s.), from Bombay to London, in bringing to in the Downs, June 11, is reported to have parted the chain, thereby losing an anchor and part of chain; she proceeded on June 11.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macnamara, Mr. Berwick, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Young.
 BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Macnamara.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Whitton.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. C. Lavie.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Marks.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Clay, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. J. Dougall.
 BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Cheyne.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Sweetnam.

TEA IN THE TERAI.—The Darjeeling Terai is now-a-days coming to be considered the best field for tea enterprise in India. Its rich soil, its moist climate, give it all the advantages of Assam, while its easy access, twenty-four hours from Calcutta, and abundance of free, cheap labour, give it the one thing that Assam needs. Among these Terai gardens, the Panchanai in general opinion carries the palm up to date, but there are others that may in a year or two eclipse it. About second to the Panchanai is the Adulpore Company's garden, which has lately been rising very rapidly in the "share list." On enquiry we find it is not so much to its tea prospects, however brilliant they may be, but to a neighbour having unwittingly planted a large area of good tea on the land of Adulpore. Should this be true, and those who ought to know are confident of it, this garden will be worth half as much again. Twelve per cent. per annum is guaranteed on this garden for four years. Lucky shareholders! It is worth while to glance at the future of these Terai gardens; they boast at present that they can put their tea in the market at Rs. 4 less cost per maund than the Hill gardens, but with the present rush to this district, it is not unlikely that in a few years there will not be enough labour for all the gardens, and they will be reduced to an equality with Assam. We are aware that our gloomy prognostications command no attention from the planters; at the worst, they say, it will last our time. It would be better for the permanent prosperity of the district if this matter received more attention. Suppose heavy railway works were commenced? Let them, is the reply. Our railway embankment is already made; from Titaliah upwards all the different railway schemes propose to follow the present Ganges and Darjeeling road. So no workmen will be required to throw up an embankment, which is the heavy work, demanding lots of coolies. Tired of raising objections, we say "he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar."—*Darjeeling News*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 20.
 VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
 Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with an additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
 In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 103
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca) ...	101½	103
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29 ...	101½	103
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33 ...	101½	103
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1,000 as equivalent to	96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	£100.	101½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...		94½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ...		107½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1 dia.	1 dia.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	Shut		
India 5 per cent. ...	104½ to 105½		
India 4 per cent. ...	105		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	96½ to 97		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	103		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	107 to 108		
India Stock Debentures, 1858			
" " " 1859			
" " " 1863			
" " " 1864			
" " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	102½		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	102½ to 103		
India 5 per cent. for account	100½ to 102½		
India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 103½		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	103½ to 103½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	102½ to 103½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	100½ to 101		
Do. (under £1,000)	15s. to 25s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	106½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	106½
Stock	East Indian	100	111½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
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Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 107½
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which arrived here more than a day after time, are—from Bombay, May 31; Agra and Madras, May 29; Calcutta, May 28.

THE news by this, the first of the Monsoon Mails, is only four days later than last week's, and is more than proportionally barren of interest. The dengue fever is raging everywhere, from Bombay to Burmah; and cholera, sunstroke and small-pox have been swelling the weekly death-list of Englishmen as well as natives. At Mhow and Cawnpore the cholera appears to have been wellnigh stamped out before it carried off many victims. The same disease is said to have shown itself at Poonah. The report of its appearance at Umballa is evidently premature; but it would be rash to reckon upon the immunity of any station through which the pilgrims returning from Hardwar may pass. Many cases of sunstroke and heat-apoplexy are reported from the Upper Provinces. The dengue fever has become so common that in Gujarát every one salutes his neighbour with "have you had the dengue?" while the Rangoon editors apologise for the scantiness of their original matter on the plea that nobody is well enough to write. In Calcutta an application was made to close the High Court for a week, because counsel, attornies, and suitors were all down with the fever.

ON the 24th May Lord Northbrook paid a visit to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, near Dagshai, on his way up to Simla. His Lordship was accompanied by the Committee, General Huyshe, Mr. A. Lawrence, C.S., and Dr. Cunningham.

THE Punjab paper, *Public Opinion*, terrifies its readers with "confidential" reports of the exultation visible among the Kukas, when the tidings of the Government sentence on Mr. Cowan "spread like wildfire throughout the country." A poll-tax has been established with the consent of the entire sect, and large sums of money are being collected for some unknown, but of course atrocious purpose. The religious ceremonies, suspended since the middle of January, have now been revived. The Punjab Government has likewise been "warned by its most distinguished officers that another Kuka outbreak is certain before

long." Unluckily the Punjab Government, in the person of Mr. Davies, remains perversely deaf and blind to all such warnings, and prefers for the present to take its ease among the deodars of Simla.

WE learn from a Calcutta paper that the Indian Government have resolved to show honour to Lord Mayo's memory by placing a full length portrait of him in Government House, and a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral—St. Paul's that is in Calcutta.

CAPTAIN MORLAND of the Indian Navy has arrived in Madras from Bombay for the purpose of reporting upon the state of the Madras Roadstead and the wrecks caused by the late cyclone.

RAMPUR appears to have come in for a terrible cyclone, which entirely destroyed the Nawab's camp, forcing him to take shelter in a mosque.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India*, the Indian Government have at length agreed to create the post of Judicial Commissioner in Katiawar, in satisfaction of a want long felt by the Political Agent, whose hands are overfull of legal business. The new post is said to have been conferred on Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., hitherto First Assistant to Colonel Anderson.

THE Bombay papers announce the death of Gopalrao Mairal, Dewan or chief minister to the Gaikwar of Baroda. He was a wealthy banker of Baroda, whose name for honesty was well known throughout the Bombay Presidency.

AMONG the passengers by the last mail from Bombay was Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of the High Court, who left only a few hours after he had passed judgment on cases which had been waiting from two to five years. Sir Charles Sargent takes his place. Mr. J. B. Peill succeeds Mr. Hope as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

AT a meeting in Bombay, attended by more than a thousand natives, it was resolved to memorialise the Government against certain clauses of the new Municipal Bill. The speakers insisted with much force upon the need of a large infusion of the educated native element in the Government of India, on the ground that natives knew more of their own countrymen than Englishmen could do. The memorial urges the establishment of a Corporation of at least one hundred members, elected by residents in Bombay, and of a Town Council numbering twenty-four members instead of twelve. It also demands that the salaries of executive officers to the Municipality should be fixed by the Corporation, that the Municipal Commissioner should not sit in the Town Council, and that Municipal funds should not be expended on hospitals, asylums, public halls, offices, libraries, museums, schools, or colleges.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* a pretty sharp correspondence is going on between the Indian Government and that of the Nizam, touching the employment of Europeans and East Indians in the Nizam's service. That ruler, it appears, would secure the services of Mr. Keay, late agent of the Bengal Bank, as treasury officer of the Nizam's new Treasury, the opening of which will probably entail the closing of the branch Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad. Spurred on, it seems, by the Bank's friends, the Indian Government have called the Nizam to account for employing British subjects without their sanction, in breach

of treaty arrangements. As the Nizam's Minister, Sir Salar Jung, is on this matter upheld by the British Resident, Mr. Saunders, we may hope that the correspondence will soon come to a satisfactory close.

A CALCUTTA telegram of June 22 gives further information regarding the bills purchased on London by Mr. Dickson of the Bank of Bengal. It appears that the Government authorised him to purchase a certain number of Government Securities at stated prices, which he exceeded. He is also declared to have purchased heavy bills on England without authority. These proceedings Lord Northbrook stopped at once upon his arrival, and called for details of what had been done. It was deemed best however to accept the purchases already made, in order to avoid legal complications and to allay the excitement in the money-market. Some of the Bank Directors were accused of selling shares after they had heard of Mr. Dickson's retirement. An official enquiry into this matter has resulted in clearing the Government Directors of any share in such a transaction.

FROM the same telegram we learn that obstacles in the way of a settlement of the Seistan boundary question had been raised by the Persian Commissioner; but that General Goldsmid, who is now at Teheran, hopes to remove them by further negotiation.

WE hope that, when the Indian Civil Annuity Funds Bill comes up before the House of Commons, the case of Mr. Harvey and his fellow-sufferers will be brought into becoming prominence by their friends in the House. It remains to us a mystery, how so simple a question should have been so cruelly entangled in a heap of legal cobwebs. The Court of Directors, many years ago, agreed that every retired Civilian should receive a certain pension, on condition of having first paid up "half the value of his annuity and no more." Of course so long as he remained in the service, he had to keep on paying his monthly subscription to the fund; but when he retired and took his annuity, he naturally claimed a refund of all payments in excess of the "half-value." That this was due to him in accordance with the manifest meaning of an arrangement which expressly aimed at placing all annuitants "so far on an equal footing," is proved from the sanction expressly granted by the Company to the proviso inserted to that very effect in their respective rules by the managers of the Civil Funds in Madras and Bombay. On the principle of paying "half the value of his annuity and no more," the late Mr. Harvey, of the Bengal Service, claimed a refund of Rs. 95,852 paid in excess of the half-value. Several other civilians dead and living have similar claims on the Indian Revenues. But for nearly twenty years past one Court after another, from the Supreme Court of Calcutta to the House of Lords, has thrown out these self-evident claims for all manner of unintelligible reasons. A more wonderful collection of sophistries under the guise of legal judgments we have never seen than the pamphlet in which they are strung together, and to which we drew attention a few years ago. Several judges of the highest repute ruled that no claim to a refund of over-payments could be allowed in the Bengal Service because nothing was actually said about refunding in the original Despatch. With the provision about paying half the value of one's annuity "and no more" staring them in the face, and with the rules of the Madras and Bombay Funds to guide them to a right interpretation, my lords Campbell, Westbury, and Cranworth, wander away from so simple an issue into a perfect fog of legal subtleties and impertinences, which may be good law, but are sadly at variance with that common sense of which law is fondly supposed to be the highest expression.

"A SUFFERER," writing to the *Broad Arrow*, complains that several officers who have served under both the old Pension Rules of 1835-37 and those of 1854, "have not in either case been allowed to count any time passed on leave in England" towards their retiring pensions. They have been told, it seems, that under the rules of 1796 there are certain periods of leave deducted from service entitling to pension, which periods include even "the usual leave granted in winter to all other officers." The writer in question belongs to one of the new Line Regiments, which perhaps accounts for his reference to winter leaves, instead of Indian leave in the hot weather. Be that as it may, the gist of his grievance seems to be that the later rules of 1835 and 1854 have been ignored in the answer

sent to the officers in question, who are compelled to put up with the older rules of 1796, in which little if any allowance is made for leave. If this be so, some injustice has perhaps been done, for the later rules must have superseded the older, in the case at least of those who entered the service after their enactment. In a note to the Furlough Rules of 1796, it is declared that these rules "do not apply to officers who entered the service after the 1st February, 1854." In the Furlough Rules of 1854 it is laid down that all officers then in the service may remain under the old rules, "provided they signify their wish to that effect when they next apply for furlough or leave of absence;" but having once done so, they "will not be entitled to any other choice." Those on the other hand who may not have taken leave since February, 1854, will "be entitled" on retirement to all the advantages of the new rules. The Rules of 1868 again are made "applicable to all officers who may elect to adopt them."

ON Friday the members of the Burmese Embassy, a number of gentlemen with mysterious and unpronounceable names, were introduced to her Majesty by the Duke of Argyll. A letter from his Majesty of the Golden Foot to the Queen was read, in which he expresses his "earnest desire for the confidential intercourse which independent sovereigns should have with one another," and his great anxiety to employ "the best means for causing the great friendship that exists between Burmah and England to be placed on a secure, lasting, and firm basis." The Ambassadors were also present at the opening of the Bethnal Green Museum on Monday.

ONE more relic of the old fighting days of the East India Company has just been taken from us by the death of Colonel W. H. Sykes, for many years a Director of the Company he once served with distinction, and for the last fifteen years a member of Parliament for the city of Aberdeen. Entering the Bombay army in 1804, he came in for the fighting around Bhurtpore in 1805 under General Lake. In the Mahratta campaigns of 1817-18 Colonel Sykes commanded his regiment which took part in the battle of Kirkee, and the capture of Poonah. From 1824 to 1831 he was employed as Statistical Reporter to the Bombay Government. Like many old Indian officers he employed his spare time in studying the unwritten records of the country in which he spent the prime of his life, and his researches bore good fruit in papers contributed to learned societies on the geology of a part of the Dakhan, on the caves of Ellora, on the ruined city of Beejapore, and the Buddhist caves near Joonur. His elaborate paper on Atmospheric Tides and the Meteorology of the Dakhan, read before the Royal Society in 1835, contained the ripe results of close observations ranging from 1825 to 1830 on the climate of Western India. Later researches in the same field he summed up and turned to good account in 1850 in his remarks on the climate of the Nilghiri Hills. Returning to England in 1831, he became a Director of the East India Company in 1840, and obtained the chairmanship in 1857, the year of his election for Aberdeen. In Parliament he proved himself a steady friend of the country in which he had won his earliest laurels. His efforts to promote education in the Bombay presidency were acknowledged many years ago by a public testimonial from that country; and his steady championship of the invaded rights and privileges of his old comrades in the Indian army will not soon be forgotten, whether by those who have already reaped or those who are still looking to reap the fruits of his Parliamentary battles. It is not long since the officers of the Indian army presented him with a handsome silver candelabrum in hearty recognition of labours hardly appreciable save by those who shared or profited thereby. His last illness and his lamented death will have put off for another year the justice he has long sought to win for some hundreds of officers, hitherto denied a fair amount of compensation for the rights and privileges lost to them ever since the transfer of India to the Crown. Few men have worked so hard and so disinterestedly, or died in harness at so ripe an age, as Colonel Sykes has done. His tall figure and kindly, yet keen, eagle-like face will be missed not only from the benches of the House of Commons, where he was heard, if not with general eagerness, at least with a certain respect; but also from the meeting-rooms of many learned societies, of which he was a useful, sometimes a leading member. The "good grey head which all men knew," has been laid in the dust at an age which few men may hope to reach; but its disappearance

will be none the less sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and grateful clients.

OWING to the illness and death of Colonel Sykes, the cause he had so long and generously upheld in Parliament, the Bonus Claims, that is, of the Indian Army, must lie over, we fear, for one more session. To this question the Colonel, in spite of his great age, had devoted himself with his usual zeal and mastery of the subject. He had already succeeded in impressing a great many members of the Lower House with a firm belief in the substantial justice of these claims, and he had hoped to crown his Parliamentary career with the victory due to a righteous cause persistently upheld. If this last achievement was denied him, he died at any rate in the comforting belief that his labours would in due season bear good fruit in the hands to which he knew they would be entrusted. For this session however it is not likely that anything more will be done. It would be dangerous to bring the question forward in the middle of July, the earliest date now available, when only the Ministerial benches will remain steadily filled. It has therefore been arranged, we believe, to postpone the next move until the first weeks of the coming session. Meanwhile some of our readers will be comforted to hear that a strong feeling in favour of these claims has been steadily gaining ground for some months past, a feeling which is not likely to be weakened by a little more delay. From all we know and hear on this subject, we would strongly advise the Government to give way betimes on a question where victory, however possible, would bring them even more discredit than defeat.

In our last issue the name of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Palmer, who, we are glad to hear, is alive and well, was inserted, through no fault of ours, instead of his wife's name, in the week's obituary.

FURLOUGH RULES OF 1868.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 70, dated April 4, is published for general information:—Para. 5. I have, therefore, to request that you will republish Clause XV. of the *Furlough Rules* of 1868, in the following terms:—"If the aggregate of two years' furlough be exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the officer will vacate his appointment, such extension being, in the case of private affairs, without pay, and in that of medical certificate with English furlough pay, for a third year only." This is in supersession of the ruling in G.G.O. No. 1 of Jan. 2, and order books will be corrected accordingly.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on Feb. 28, 1872, Asst. apoth. J. O. McKimm was arraigned on the following charge:—Perjury, in having, at Meean Meer, on Dec. 11, 1871, when sworn and examined as a witness before a general court-martial, then being held for the trial of Asst. apoth. John Dullard, wilfully and corruptly made the following statement material to the issue before the court, in answer to a question put to him, that is to say, "Can you state positively that it was impossible for Mr. Dullard to have been the person who assaulted Mr. Vyall?" To which question he replied as follows:—"It was impossible; Mr. Dullard was standing at my door when Mr. Vyall shouted for help," the said statement being false, as he, the prisoner, well knew. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed the service; and, further, to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days. Revised sentence: The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceeding, do now revoke their former sentence, and sentence the prisoner to be dismissed the service.—C. COOKWORTHY, Colonel, President. Approved and confirmed, NAPIER of MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—A. Ogilvie, Esq., late E.I.C. Bengal C.S., at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, June 15.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.C.S., E.I.C.S., late Bombay Army, at Albion-street, W., aged 83, June 16.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

For Sir. Nyansa, June 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. A. Neil, Mr. O. Greaves, Mr. J. Chadwick, Mr. Monnet, Mr. Hoyer, Capt. Gubler, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. H. C. South. From CALCUTTA.—Major Taylor, Mr. Dickson, jun. From SINGAPORE.—H. M. A. Birch. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Black, Mr. Murin, Mr. C. Beynon, R. D. R. Clark.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Remington, Col. Leckie, Col. and Mrs. Th. two children, Mr. Fahie, Mr. J. W. Scott, Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Sparsholt, Mr. A. Jack, Lieut. T. de Hoghton, R.N., Mr. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Hicks, Dr. and Mrs. Mullen and child, Miss Thorpe, Dr. A. H. Neill, Miss Fahie. From ADEN.—Capt. Douglas.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

LORD ABINGER'S VICTORY.

THE efforts of the War Office to readjust the rates of promotion in the artillery and engineers, by giving the first captains the rank and pay of majors, have just met with a serious check from an adverse vote in the House of Lords. A small majority of three in a thin House have carried Lord Abinger's demand for an inquiry into the alleged injustice of superseding captains of cavalry and infantry by the promotion of first captains in the scientific arms to the rank of field-officers. The Peer who led the movement against the new War Office programme, Lord Abinger, is himself a glaring example of the injustice he never felt until Mr. Cardwell tried to remedy it in the only possible way, by turning the tables in favour of the many against the few. As a captain of the Guards after three years' service, his Lordship must have superseded hundreds of officers in the Ordnance Corps. For five years past he has been a full colonel, while artillery and engineer officers of twice and three times his standing, and of infinitely higher deserts, still adorn the list of captains. His Lordship however cannot see the substantial justice of a measure which seeks to remedy a great and ancient wrong, at the least possible cost to the more favoured but really less important branches of the service. We should have thought that no reasonable being could begrudge the officers of the superior arms—for it is absurd to deny their general superiority—a moderate amount of redress for the irrational injustice which has long ranked the command of a battery with that of a troop of horse or a company of foot. In relative importance the two commands in the English army differ as widely as the duties of a lieutenant-colonel in the line from those of an ordinary captain. The most grudging estimate would at least place the commander of a battery in the same scale with the field-officer in command of half a battalion, while a more liberal allowance might even raise the former to a level with the commander of a brigade of foot.

What even Lord Abinger shrank from asserting, except perhaps in the form of a comparison between the relative number of field-officers in a battalion of foot and a brigade of guns, Lord Sandhurst with amazing boldness attempted to prove. By way of showing that the responsibilities of artillery captains are not greater than those of captains in other branches of the service, he compared the extreme case of a line-captain in the trenches commanding four or five companies with that of an artillery captain 1,200 yards in the rear. Not content with such an insult to the common sense of his hearers, who might have retorted with the Marquis of Ripon that a

captain before the enemy was by the like reasoning in a much more important and responsible position than a general officer commanding troops at home, his lordship asked with a grave face whether such an officer should be superseded by "a gentleman who has large stores to take charge of, but whose command does not cover a larger number of men than go to form a single company of infantry." One would imagine from words like these, that mere numbers formed the sole test of an officer's position, and that captains of engineers and artillery never mingled in the stern realities of a storm or a fight at close quarters, but kept well in the rear of the actual combatants. Has Lord Sandhurst already forgotten the performances of our guns and gunners at Goojrat, before Sebastopol, Delhi, Lucknow, wherever in short they have had a fair chance of distinction? It is hard to suppose than an officer who has seen some little service in India could have talked in this way from pure ignorance or stupidity, but the alternative conjecture, if less extravagant, is not a whit more tolerable. The one thing certain is that a general officer, who ought to know much better, coolly sets himself to prove that a first-captain of artillery with six guns, stores, waggons, and two hundred or more men under his charge, and the duty of protecting two battalions of foot besides, has no greater relative importance than the captain of eighty or a hundred foot-soldiers who has little to do except obey orders from his colonel, and keep his men together in their proper place. His sneer at the engineer officer is equally preposterous, not to say disgraceful. It must, by his showing, be quite a mistake to suppose that strong places like Delhi and Ghazni have frequently been taken mainly by the cool daring of English engineers, or that many a hard fight has been won by the dauntless energy and cool aim of English gunners under a crashing fire. The best of it is that Lord Sandhurst stultifies himself. Almost in the same breath in which he runs down the artillery captain, he declares that the duty of placing guns in position is "too serious to be relegated to an inferior officer, and is almost invariably performed by field-officers, or by the general officer in command of the *corps d'armée*." This will be news, we fancy, to many an old artilleryman, but it serves at any rate as an undesigned argument for converting first-captains of artillery into majors.

Correspondence.

THE BONUS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Some misconception would seem to have arisen from the mere fact of my having taken upon myself, in the interests of the cause, to issue a notice and to address you, chiefly dating from 13, Pall-mall. This has led some of your interested readers to ask which Committee I represent in my communications, as though there were more than one. As unity is an essential desideratum just now, I trust you will allow me space enough to say that I have simply joined THE ONLY *Bonus Committee* that has ever been formed or taken any action in regard to this material question—I mean the Committee over which our worthy and untiring chairman, Colonel Phillips, has so long presided. I am merely doing, as a subordinate, what lies in my power to press on every inch of canvas at command; and I have given an additional address, with the simple object of extending our field of operations, dividing the work, and avoiding confusion. 55, Parliament-street, is, strictly speaking, the St. Martin's-le-grand, while 13, Pall-mall is the west central branch of the Committee.

You will, I doubt not, let me take this further opportunity of urging on every officer who has a claim to come forward fearlessly in supporting a strong case, and seeking from Parliament that simple justice to which we are entitled. There is nothing to be lost, but, on the contrary, a great deal to be gained by each one coming forward to uphold our efforts.—I remain, yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS PICTET, Captain,
Joint Hon. Secretary, Bonus Committee.

London, June 15, 1872.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is a Bill to be introduced in the House of Commons shortly to transfer to the general revenues of India a very large sum—upwards of two millions sterling—at present standing at the credit of the Civil Annuity Funds of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The absorption of this sum, without previous adjustment of the just rights of numerous Bengal civil servants, living and dead, to repayment of moneys which they had contributed in excess of the half-values of the annuities which they bought from the East India Company on their retirement from the service, we consider highly dishonest.

Those claims, it is true, have undergone the tests and decisions of various Courts of Justice, ending with that of the House of Lords. But as those decisions were given in the very face of admissions by the East India Company in our favour, we feel certain that if we could procure any public hearing, we should find our claims justified and have our property, so long withheld, restored to us.

By far the greatest part of the large sum now proposed to be credited to the general revenues of India is fair and legitimate profit to the Government, arising from the operation of a scheme, set on foot by the East India Company, for providing retiring allowances to their civil servants. And with this their successor, the English Government, might be reasonably content, without robbing us of what is to us a considerable sum.

The Bill proposes to do away with the "machinery" of the Funds. It is a most proper term. Had it been kept in view, perhaps the injustice we have suffered would not have been inflicted. For the "Funds" indeed were but the machinery which was adopted to keep the accounts between the contracting parties, viz., the East India Company on the one side, and each individual subscriber on the other. Much of our case has been injured by "the Fund" having been regarded as a substantiality; and it was asked how, if the contract we contended for were allowed, and the "Fund" thus impoverished, the annuities to other members could be provided? But now the phantom, having answered its purpose, in one respect is re-transformed into mere "machinery." Still however injuriously to us, for the abolition of this "machinery" involves the abolition of our individual accounts, showing the balance to the credit of each of us when we left the service and took the annuity. We hope, therefore, that the Bill may not pass. But there are few to speak for a class of men who have been much envied, and thought to have been too much favoured.

Let me quote an instance. The scheme of retiring annuities was shortly to provide an annuity of £1,000, one half of which was to be bought by the retiring member, and the other half to be given as pension, the boon being shackled with the condition that if before getting the annuity the subscribing member died, or resigned, or was dismissed, all his contributions lapsed to Government. Well; the late Mr. J. J. Harvey, of the Bengal Civil Service, had contributed, when he retired from the service, a sum of Rs. 1,44,456; the half value of his annuity was Rs. 48,603; leaving Rs. 95,853, or £9,585 sterling, of which he has been, in plain words, plundered.

It is no wonder the Government of India seek to obliterate the records of such transactions.—Your obedient servant,

17, Gloster-square, June 15. H. J. BOULDERSON.

P.S.—I enclose a small pamphlet, "Remarks on the Judgments of the Various Courts against our Claims." The only ground not satisfactorily rebutted which they exhibit is the fact that in the Bengal rules or bye-laws alone, the omission of a distinct rule to return the excess of contributions is to be found. At the other Presidencies the civil servants had the sagacity to insert it.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LIAKAT ALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—At the risk of being thought troublesome, I herewith send a few remarks about the Moolvie, "Liakut Ali," his, and others' doings at Allahabad in June, 1857, during which month I was at that place taking a part in the affairs thereat, and thereabouts.—Yours faithfully, J. B.
June, 18, 1872.

Vide Times, June 17, 1872, &c.

Admitting that Liakut Ali, alias the Moolvie's "great aim throughout was to save the European lives," &c., I would, if near him, ask if such were his aims at Allahabad, when he sent his (reputed) nephew to the

fort, where the said nephew, declaring himself sent by, and on the part of, the Moolvie, was received as a chief of the rebels, and requested to remain quietly (unmolested) in another room for a few minutes; and, instead of complying therewith, he at once seized a sword and attempted to cut down a European (to whom he had asked for an introduction) and others inimical to their, the rebels', success.

Seeing that, as one witness states, "Liakut Ali was the chief person in authority among the rebels," and, as another states, that "for eight days, viz., from Monday to another, the Moolvie was supreme on the rebels' behalf," &c.; also, as native residents of Allahabad and others were admitted and held conversation with one or more in and near the fortress on, and daily from Monday, June 8, 1857; it would not have been difficult, even after the first failure, for the Moolvie himself, or any of his confidential messengers, to have made known to the Europeans his wishes and aims, had these been favourable to the British.

One man did, on the aforesaid Monday, offer to bring in supplies and some "lakhs" of rupees, and trust such to me for the use of Government; all of which were, however, civilly declined for the time being, purposely that it might not appear we were in want. This being reported to higher authority, the man and his property escaped molestation; in fact, his property was protected, and himself, I believe, eventually rewarded.

Again, if this Moolvie's "aim was to save European lives," why did he not assist (or inform us of the state and whereabouts of) the Europeans wounded and helpless about Allahabad, instead of sending emissaries to cause greater destruction and misery.

Liakut Ali had, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June, 1857, as also before and after, ample time and opportunities for coming in to the British, if he had wished to do so, as a friend or neutral.

The "Nana Sahib" being defeated, why did not this well-aiming Moolvie make his way to the British camp? Also, after his trial and escape by the Mussliman's pleading for him, why did he not send some one or more of his men to the British officers to entreat for him, as did others at Cawnpore, and as did the "Nana Sahib" whilst a refugee on the Nepaul Frontier? No; he chose rather to do what mischief he could, and then remain in secret until betrayed; so unlike the ex-Katwal of Cawnpore, Hoolas Singh, who, finding his game lost (also on the Nepaul Frontier), allowed himself to be surrounded, taken, and tried, and who, although he (this ex-Katwal) was said to be "guilty of enough to hang half a dozen people," escaped to his home to afterwards laugh at the British and their law. The easy access of visitors into our Indian jails, I believe, very much facilitates the working of the silver thread, and corruption of evidence in serious cases such as the present.

Who is this "Bhola Sing," the only witness I find named? He may be (or he may not be) very trustworthy; still who is he, is he a Hindoo of Hindostan, or a Seikh of the Allahabad "Goordwana"? If the latter, he knows this writer, and the writer probably knows him; in this case he ought to be able to give good clear evidence, as well as to bring forward other eye-witnesses to much that was done at and about Allahabad in June, 1857.

The following may not, perhaps, be considered out of place or season here:—

It has been erroneously stated, and which statement has of course become history ere this, viz.:—"A rebel chief having been brought before the Commanding Officer within the Fort, he made an attempt to cut down Colonel Simpson, then commanding that garrison, Allahabad."—*Vide many Papers and Sir J. Kaye's Book.*

Whereas the facts were, are, and should be shown that, the rebel chief under advection, representing himself (when outside) as nephew of, and messenger from, the Moolvie "Liakut Ali," and wishing to communicate something of importance to the Officer Commanding the Seikhs (Regiment of Ferozepore), he was brought before that officer, Lieutenant (now Colonel) Brasyer, and after a little moderate conversation, the man was directed (by Lieutenant Brasyer) to wait in another room a few minutes; instead of doing as directed, he (the nephew, &c.) seized the sword of an orderly present, and made an attempt to cut down Lieutenant Brasyer (Colonel Simpson being at the time in another part of the fort). Lieutenant Brasyer being too near the man to make use of his own sword, closed in upon and grappled with his adversary; struggling with each other they together rolled and tumbled down ten or a dozen steps; the European officer overpowering his antagonist, held him down, and although he tried to save the man's life, the bystanders, one a Mahomedan, and the other a Seikh, rushed down the steps and literally knocked out the native's brains with their musket butt-ends and their boots. All this is easy of proof in India.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

The *Madras Times* observes that once, in the early days of John Company, every person in the British isles who took an interest in the East knew the fame of the factories of "Madras," and the commerce of the Hoogly. Now we are called the benighted Presidency, and Bombay has eclipsed Calcutta. It needs a cyclone to attract the attention of England to our town. The second city by name in India, and possessing a history more eventful and splendid than any other, we are nothing now to our young Western brother. If we look at our Presidency, and compare it with those of Bengal and Bombay, we have much more reason to be proud. But its misfortune to have such a capital as Madras has thrown a shadow over it—in short "benighted" it. We can say a few things for ourselves.

... But the unalterable laws of nature and circumstance have

coursed us with two irreparable disadvantages. The minor one is, they have given us a capital in an unsuitable locality on the Coromandel, and not on the Malabar Coast. And the major one is, our portion of India is further from England than Bombay. It is of the highest moment that the capital of a country, and its chief towns, should be in suitable situations. The great desire of Russian statesmen is to acquire Constantinople for the capital of their Empire, as it is the gate to the south and the east. Moscow was long ago abandoned, and Petersburg is now found unsuitable. Bombay is even more, by natural position, suitable to become the capital of India than Constantinople is to become the capital of Russia. Both are frontier cities, it is true. But the old days when it was desirable to be situated in a central position with regard to a nation have long ago passed away. Railways and telegraphs have altered times. Now, more than ever, it is absolutely necessary for Indian statesmen to turn their eyes westward, but our present capital turns its back to the west, as it were, and looks eastward, as if it feared danger or expected salvation to come from over the wild ridges of Burmah! Bombay, in the event of future wars, would bear the same relation to Hindustan as a drawbridge to a fort. The Indus, and not the Ganges, would flow red with blood of the combatants. Calcutta and Madras will probably retain their merely commercial prosperity for many a long day. But their prestige and pre-eminence are fading away. Concerning the future of Calcutta we have nothing further now to say. We have little doubt that our gloomy anticipations of the future of Madras will be proved correct. In fifty years—perhaps in twenty—we shall have sunk to the level of Allahabad. The head-quarters of the future Lieutenant-Governor of Madras will probably be at Bangalore. The day perchance is not so distant when the choicest residences in Adyar and Egmore will be tenanted by retired Chetties, whilst a Moolvie bawls the Koran on the steps of the banqueting hall; or it may come to pass—who knows?—that a scion yet unborn of the house of Hobart may visit in a dhony the city which his forefather ruled, and, standing by the ruins of Government House, sadly ruminate on the vicissitudes of local fortune which had transformed the once famous capital of a Presidency into a miserable native fishing village.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that nothing strikes an Anglo-Indian who has been in England for some time on his return to India more than the increasing insolence of demeanour affected by the lower classes of natives towards Englishmen. In many cases it will be the only sign of progress that he observes. Emancipative measures have done this for them, that although no nearer to the English standard of civilisation and intelligence than they were fifty years ago, they hold themselves as good, if not better, than the *Sahib logue*, whence, as we have before remarked, an estrangement of intercourse between the governing race and the governed highly undesirable for many reasons too patent to require quotation. And this feeling, we regret to think, is spreading itself even into the army, where the sepoys have no longer that childlike confidence in the superior ability of their European officers that once led them to follow an Englishman into any service of difficulty or danger confident of victory. There it becomes positively dangerous. We hold the Indian native army in discipline and subjection mainly through our prestige, but when that is weakened, as it now is by a ridiculous encouragement of the natives to hold themselves as good as Englishmen, we invite trouble for ourselves, and court an insolence that we may rest assured is far more easily nourished than suppressed. If we were assured of the affection of the natives to our rule, or could under all circumstances count upon a strong British garrison for India, we might afford to ridicule this absurd assumption of equality with Englishmen which the lower classes of natives are copying from their wealthier and better educated countrymen; but we are assured of neither one nor the other, and must regard it seriously as one of the signs of the times not to be ignored by emancipators who would fair place the whole Indian Empire in peril could they only gratify their whimsical hobbies thereby.

MR. G. DICKSON.—There are many odd and some wild rumours flying about, both in this city and in Calcutta, respecting the cause of Mr. George Dickson rather suddenly taking leave and going home without his having told everybody a month since of his intention to do so. But we are in a position to state that Mr. Dickson's state of bodily health is such as to compel him to depart to the West at once. Whatever may have occurred in connection with the recent large and unusual transactions by the Bank on behalf of the Finance department, it is quite certain that Mr. Dickson would have proceeded to Europe, as he is now doing, if those transactions had not taken place. Though Mr. Dickson was constrained to leave India for his health's sake, it is no use concealing the fact that the once all-powerful Bank Manager, the confidant of the Finance department, left Calcutta under a cloud arising from other than physical causes. In what those causes consist we must wait for fuller information ere we can state, but we do not think there is anything in them that need cause uneasiness to Bengal Bank shareholders.—*Times of India.*

Bengal.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The rates of interest and discount of the Bank of Bengal were on the 30th May reduced one per cent. all round. At the same time the margin of loans on Government paper was raised one per cent.

A RAID INTO CACHAR.—The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that three houses in the Cachari village of Kangdang have been looted by a party of thirteen Angami Nagas, and that the property of about eight traders was also taken.

THE WEATHER AT UMBALLA.—We have the most extraordinary weather for this time of the year. Whilst the denizens of the Ditch are sweltering from the heat, we are having pleasant weather up here. The mornings and evenings are deliciously cool. The change has been occasioned by heavy downpours which we have had for the last few days. The natives say that the rain will prove injurious to the crops.—*Mofussilite*, May 25.

A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR LAHORE.—It is rumoured that part of the money contributed by the young Nawab of Bhawalpore in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the Punjab, which was to have been expended on an ornamental tank, is to be devoted to the building of the new Medical College which is about to be erected. The site is opposite the Cutcherry and quite close to the Anarkullee Dispensary.

THE WEATHER IN THE PUNJAB.—Dust-storms, followed by heavy rain with thunder and lightning, have been frequent this last week, and the air is cool and moist. There are indications, to reason from the record of past years, that this year will, so far as Lahore is concerned, be one of unusual heat and also rain. If this apparently paradoxical prophecy prove correct, October will be more than usually unhealthy.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 24.

A DODGE DISCOVERED.—A new device for concealing murder has been discovered in the Central Provinces. The body of the victim is placed in the jungle, and a report spread that he has been killed by a tiger. On searching for the body, and examining the spot, the pugs of the tiger are distinctly visible, and the story is believed. Unfortunately for the inventors of the scheme, a sharp policeman has lately discovered wooden imitations of tiger's paws, which have been used for making the traces of the tiger.

CONTROL OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.—There is a rumour of a probable alteration of the Andie Departments of the Scipdo, Punjab and Delhi Railway and East India Railway as a preliminary to more complete control of guaranteed railways. Though far from complete, the reports of last year threw so much light on the causes of receding merchandise traffic that new committees are being formed this year with larger powers, extended field of observation, and more time allowed for preparation and submission of their reports.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 24.

STORM AT AGRA.—From 3 P.M. on Thursday afternoon there was evidently something brewing in the shape of an atmospherical change. A heavy dust-storm came on, which necessitated the use of lights. This was followed by very heavy rain until the evening. During the night a storm arose of considerable violence; the wind blew very strongly, the lightning was appalling, the thunder was deafening; the heavens seemed ablaze with light. About 11 o'clock the anger of the elements subsided somewhat and a calm ensued, as grateful as it was refreshing. We have heard of casualties having occurred, but are not in possession of authentic information. Yesterday it was very close indeed, and it felt as if no storm had occurred, the atmosphere being quite oppressive. It looks ominous.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 25.

AMENITIES OF THE PRESS.—The *Pioneer* wishes that the *Friend* had been a daily. We would advise the *Pioneer* not to wish too strongly. As a daily we might be tempted to notice its six-line fallacies and fantasies which we now pass over. A few days since the *Pioneer* had the following paragraph:—"The litany stands in need of emendation, for the *Friend of India* threatens to become a daily." There are two kinds of jokers in the world, humourists who can extract real fun from passing events, and men who, in place of humour, simply tell—well "fibs." You find the latter scattered all over society, persons who enter into company and retail some grose fiction, thinking it humour or fun. The *Pioneer's* six line hits are in print what the pseudo jokes are in life. Nine-tenths of the paragraphs are pure lying—in plain statement or by inference, and at least a third of them are simple and intentional misstatement. The above is a specimen, though not one of the worst class. It does nobody any damage, but it is of the kind that passes for humour and liveliness in the *Pioneer*. Could not the paragraph manipulator manage, for once or twice, instead of picking a few lines here and there out of the articles of other papers, in order to distort their meaning, to make something on his own account? He might do it by hard trying, and it would be pleasant even for the novelty's sake. Any literary cobbler could take three or four lines from a leader, and turn it into a meaning different from the one in the leader. The *Pioneer* has a rare gift in that way, and seems to enjoy the thing—one can almost see the paragraphist chuckling as he says—"See!"—that is, see the size and consistency it has assumed—the fiction. Wonderful gift—if man is content to live and die a cobbler!—*Friend of India*.

PRATT MEMORIAL.—It is estimated that in a few weeks the subscriptions to the Archdeacon Pratt Memorial Fund will amount to Rs. 30,000. Rs. 24,000 have already been paid into the Bank of Bengal.

AN OLD REBEL.—A native paper mentions that the brother of Tantia Toppe, a famous Mahratta rebel, who took refuge in Nepal, having cheated the widowed Ranees of Nanhao Rao and Bajee Rao Peshwa out of their jewels, worth hundreds of thousands of rupees, has at last been turned out of the dominions of Nepal by Sir Jung Bahadur. Since his expulsion he is said to have passed through Benares and other places, and, after receiving back his valuables from the mahajuns with whom they had been deposited, to have gone to Bithoor. The editor thinks Government ought to confiscate the rebel's lands and property.

THE SEND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The Government, it is said, propose doing away for the future with the offices of Agent and Traffic Manager as separate appointments, and wish to amalgamate the two offices, getting out a man from England who will undertake the work on a very reduced salary. This, however, is strongly objected to by the Board of Directors, and I fancy will not be carried out. The under-officer of the Traffic Department is already too unpleasantly experienced by the public, and it seems very remarkable that such a proposition should have ever been seriously entertained by the Government, with a line of six hundred miles in length, with a good deal more traffic than a man with the dual duties of Agent and Traffic Manager on his hands could manage.—*Lahore Correspondent of Pioneer*.

DARJEELING TEA.—We learn from the local *News* that some time ago two gentlemen finding a tea tree near the top of Mahalderam took some seed from it and planted it at Kishap. With the exception of a slight rib round each seed, it resembles in size and appearance ordinary tea seed. The indigenous tea is strong and full of tannin; in comparison with it China tea has no strength. A few of the indigenous leaves mixed with ordinary Darjeeling tea would give it the strong taste of Assam, but spoil the delicate flavour of the cultivated plant. The Darjeeling indigenous shrub differs from that of Assam and Cachar, in that it has a smaller leaf, and the seed has a mark like a circle round it.—*Bengal Times*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending May 23, 1872, appears in the *Gazette of India*:—There is little to record for the past fortnight. The rabi harvest may now everywhere be considered complete, and preparations for the kharif sowings are being made in most provinces, if sowings have not actually begun. Except in Eastern Bengal and Mairur there has been little rain. In Sindh prices have fallen somewhat; in Gujrat, the Deccan, and Southern Maratha country a slight rise is apparent; in Khandeish and Nasick the price of bajra has fallen; in Mairur and Coorg prospects seem to have improved. Elsewhere things are much the same as they were a fortnight ago.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 24. Evelyn, Pleasse, Mauritius.—25. Sikh, Hyiers, —. 26. Tantallon Castle, Brown, London; Davina, Leisk, Zanzibar; Asia, Nelson, Liverpool.—27. Parsee, Fergusson, Greenock; Eaton Hall, Meenara, London; Norna, Scurr, London.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.—Shahpore, Bengal.—25. Str. Scotia; Annie Fleming, Sir Henry Lawrence.—26. Teviot, Calcutta.—27. Peter Stewart.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 23, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 113 0
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 10 to 104 14

EXCHANGE.

On London. Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docts. at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 15-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	400 to 405
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1875 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	555 to —
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	63 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	120 to 122½
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	253 to 255
East India Tea Company	100 ...	73 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 243

Equitable Coal Company	...	...	...	...	250	75	to 78
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	...	...	250	185	to —
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	...	...	500	180	to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	...	...	1000	320	to 330
Nasmuth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	...	...	...	500	600	to 610
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	...	...	£12½	101	to 107
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	...	...	10	78	to 78
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	...	...	1300	400	to —
Punjab Bank	...	...	...	...	100	90	to 91
Simsa Bank	...	...	...	...	500	570	to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	...	...	200	108	to 208
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	...	250	—	to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	...	...	£10	—	to —

FREIGHTS.

				To London.			To Liverpool.		
Saltpetre, per ton	...	...	...	£2 5 0	to	£0 0 0	£2 10 0	to	0 0 0
Sugar	...	...	...	3 7 6	to	0 0 0	2 10 0	to	0 0 0
Rice...	...	...	...	2 16 0	to	0 0 0	2 15 0	to	0 0 0
Seeds	...	...	...	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	0 0 0	to	0 0 0
Jute...	...	...	...	3 5 0	to	3 7 6	3 5 0	to	0 0 0
Cotton	...	...	...	3 12 6	to	0 0 0	3 12 6	to	0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 28.—Grey Cottons: But little has been done during the last few days; values have a downward tendency, but are not quotably lower.

Madras.

THE GALE AT PONDICHERRY.—We hear that all the craft that put to sea from Pondicherry, except one, have been accounted for. With the exception of two vessels that turned up strangely enough at Cocanada, all have either foundered or been abandoned at sea.—*Madras Times.*

CIVIL.—The *Madras Times* says:—"There has for some days been an hourly expectation here of a telegram appointing the Hon. A. J. Arbutnot a member of the Governor General's Council; but it has not yet arrived. It is strange that the vacancy is not filled up, for the Council is at present illegally constituted, by reason of insufficiency of members."

VISIT OF CEREMONY.—On the evening of Saturday his Exoellency Lord Hobart paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadour, Prince of Arcot, at the Shawdee Mahal, Triplicane. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on his Lordship's arrival, and a similar salute was fired on his departure.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BANGALORE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Government of India have sanctioned a revision of the establishment of the Small Causes Court at Bangalore, which will be attended with a saving of Rs. 8,496 per annum, consequent on the reconstitution of the Court in accordance with the provisions of Act XI of 1865.—*Indian Daily News*, May 25.

WILD DOGS IN TRAVANCORE.—We hear from a correspondent that wild dogs are plentiful in the Travancore hill forests, and that samsar often break into the open clearings of the coffee planters on these hills in the vicinity of Trevandrum, hotly pursued by these fierce animals, in a pack of ten or twelve; and, further, that the planters now and again succeed in beating off the dogs, and secure the hunted animal for themselves, thus illustrating the old adage, *sic vos, non vobis*.—*Madras Times*.

THE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.—It is hardly possible to speak too strongly on the impolicy of holding the inquiry respecting the cyclone with closed doors. We suppose it will be admitted that the inquiry is being held for the satisfaction of the public as well as of Government. What kind of satisfaction will be obtained from a secret inquiry? Somebody is to be blamed, and however impartial the committee may be, the public will not be able to get rid of a suspicion that the wrong scapegoat may have been selected. Anywhere else than here, in India, we should talk of the rights of the public; but it is of no use talking of rights which we have no means of enforcing. — *Madras Times.*

DEATH OF COLONEL CARPENDALE.—We are sorry, but not surprised to hear of the death of Colonel Carpendale in the Red Sea. As we stated a week ago, Colonel Carpendale had had several fits before reaching Aden, and it was then considered improbable that he could live out the voyage. He died one day this side of Suez, and was buried at sea. Colonel Carpendale fell a victim to Bright's disease, than which there is hardly any more deadly and hopeless disorder. By this casualty the Secretaryship to Government in the Public Works Department becomes vacant, and no doubt Colonel Walker will be confirmed in his acting appointment. Colonel Carpendale's death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends who equally admired his official qualities and his private virtues.—*Madras Times.*

THE BARD NUISANCE.—A native paper says that about ten thousand bards assembled at Rajcote in honour of the prince's wedding. Bards of this description are to be found in this Presidency as well, as in Bombay. Whenever they hear of a wedding about to take place in the family of a Zemindar they arrange to be there. Sometimes they come from a distance of two or three hundred miles. The sum they receive may be very small, but they make up the difference by demanding money from people on the way. They are a good deal dreaded by the common people, for they can curse with a vengeance, and the people think that their curses are sure to tell.

We believe the Zemindars look upon them as a nuisance, but they are afraid to do anything to offend them. *Standard & Times, May 29.*

Shipping

ARRIVAL

May 28. Str. Mongona, Barrow; Ontario, Str. Meinam, Galle; str. York-shire, London; 22. Str. Scindia, London; 28. Str. Delhi, Suez; Queen of Ceylon, Bombay; Shipper, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

[H. P. and O. B. N. Co.], *Stn. Monrovia*. From *Calcutta*. For *Madras*. Lieut. Col. Napier Campbell, R.A., Hon. Major R. H. Bourke and Mrs. Bourke, Dr. H. H. and Dr. S. Smith, Mr. Holmes. For *Calcutta*. Mrs. A. Brock. Col. Sims. Mr. Minneaux. Mrs. D. O'Keefe. Hon. Asst. Secy. Bourne. For *Calcutta*. Major Taylor. For *Southampton*. Capt. and Mrs. Scott and two infants. Mr. Broughton and two infants. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Matthews. Mr. F. G. Goodburn. Miss J. D. Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and three children. Mr. Sesto. Capt. and Mrs. Montford and child. Mr. G. G. Dickson. Mr. G. Dickson, jun., and Mr. W. B. Ainger.

Per Plant. O. S. N. C. M. A. and D. B. S. — From SOUTHERN AFRICA. — For MADRAS. — Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Light, Supt. Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mr. Madcock, From BRINDISI. — Mr. Hammond, Capt. R. U. Taylor. From GALLI. — Major and Mrs. Gades, Mr. J. T. Mayne, Mr. Campbell. From SOUTHERN AFRICA. — Mr. C. Murray, J. McCuslum, D. Goner, J. Patterson, R. Craig, L. Kay, T. Stewart. From GALLI. — Rev. Mr. Don, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley.

Per str. Scindian. For Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. John, Capt. Gibbins, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Matters, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Miss, and Master Durham, Mr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Noble.

DEPARTMENTS

May 26.—Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—23. Str. Delhi, —, Calcutta; Orchis, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Monrovia*.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. S. Hawke and five children, Mrs. Davis and infant, Mrs. W. T. Martin, T. E. Greenfield, Esq., Mr. A. W. Aitchison, Dr. A. L. Lloyd, Mrs. M. M. Mockett, Capt. W. M. Fraser, and Capt. Coates. For Gambia and back.—Mrs. D. Dupree.

Commercial

HOFFA, May 28, 1878.
 EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight		1 11 1/2
Credit to 6 months	...	1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	1 11 1/2
" " at 3 months	...	1 10 1/2
" " at sight	...	1 11 1/2

BANK OF MADRAS

Bank Shares 12 1/2 per cent. p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

[illegible]

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

GOA, May 20.—Housebreaking, robbery, and murders are the order of the day at Goa; nothing is safe here. The Governor-General of all India, Ethiopia, Arabia, Africa, Persia, &c., &c., has no time to look after these insignificant things or to suppress high-handed lawlessness in his dominions. I hear that some not unknown individuals are planning these marauding expeditions, and although a few have been discovered, yet no steps are taken to punish them. In spite of all this, the Portuguese papers laud the Governor-General to the skies.

BUSHIRE, May 6.—Colonel Pelley returned from Muscat on the morning of the 25th ult., by the gunboat *Kwangtung*. Affairs there have assumed a quieter appearance. On the 30th ult. the sad intelligence was received of the death, from a pulmonary disease, of Mr. Alison, the British Minister at the Court of Persia. The flag of the Residency was consequently lowered half-mast; and on the 3rd inst. the Acting Governor and the Persian foreign agent paid Colonel Pelley a visit of condolence. Remittent fever still rages in this town and its vicinities, and numerous fatal cases have occurred amongst the natives. Grain of the new crop is beginning to be brought in from the neighbouring villages. Fresh Dashtustan wheat sells now at from 9 to 11 krans per Hashum maund (124 lbs.). According to general opinion, the price may be expected to undergo a considerable reduction after about a month. The relief committee are vigorously pursuing their labours among the sufferers by famine.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

KHANDALLA, May 25.—We have had delightful weather and cool refreshing breezes. The breeze is still cool, but the sun is hot, and our lovely mornings are quite spoiled by the early appearance of the sun shining with all its strength out of a clear cloudless sky. My walk



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, J. W., exec. engr., P.W.D., transfd. from the Irrigation to the Buildings and Roads Branch, is posted to the Ganges River Works sub div., Benares div., and will assume exec. charge of the Benares div. May 25.

BACON.—During the abs. of H.E. the Viceroy from the Presy., Col. B. E. Bacon, offic. sec. in the Military Dept., will have charge of that portion of the Foreign-office which is left at Calcutta. May 25.

BRAIDWOOD, J. M., addl. asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, N.W.P., is app. to a permanent vacancy in that grade, caused by the transfer of Mr. W. C. Midwinter to the British Burmah Commission. Mr. Braidwood will continue to be employed in the N.W.P. May 25.

BULL, C. A., offic. exec. engr., Kharian div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is confd. in that appt., with effect from April 1.

CHATTERTON, G. S., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Nagpur, is transfd. to Jabalpur. May 25.

CROMMELIN, A. G., suptg. engr. P.W. dept., assumed charge of the Western Circle on May 14.

DASHWOOD, H. W., mag. and coll., to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Agra, during the absence, on priv. leave, of H. G. Keene.

DENNEBY, Major T., dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police in the N.W.P., during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt. May 21.

FISHER, R. A., to have charge of the sub div. of Mungledye, during the absence of Capt. M. O. Boyd. May 22.

HALLETT, Lieut. col. C. T., dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. supt., 1st grade, v. Major Denneby. May 25.

HARMAN.—The services of Lieut. H. J. Harman, of the royal engrs., attached to the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce.

HYSLOR, Lieut. R. M., R.E., asst. engr., P.W. dept., is posted to the Bareilly sub div. of the Bareilly (Provincial) div. May 25.

LAYARD, Col. F. P., suptg. engr., P.W. dept., assumed charge of the Northern Circle on May 7.

MISPELAAR—O'HANLON.—The following are app. to the public works dept. as accountants, 4th grade, and posted to Oude:—Mr. R. Mispeelaar, and Mr. P. O'Hanlon.

REID, P. B., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Goruckpore, is transfd. in the same capacity to Cawnpore. May 25.

SMYTH, C., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Moozuffernuggur, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moradabad. May 25.

THORNTON, S., dep. coll., Futtehpore, is transfd. in the same capacity to Allahabad. May 25.

TRACY, T. B., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra, during the absence on deputation of H. W. Dashwood. May 25.

TYNDAL, A. H., asst. engr., P.W. dept., assumed charge of the Berhampore div. on April 30.

WILLIAMSON.—The services of the Rev. J. Williamson, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

WRIGHT, A. C., sub. exec. service, from the 3rd to 2nd grade.

BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Col. J. F. J. Stevenson, commissioner of the Arrakan division:—

Lieut. col. H. N. Davies, deputy comr., Akyab district, to offic. as comr., Arrakan division.

Capt. C. H. A. Gower, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as deputy comr.

BRITISH BURMAH POLICE.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah police, with effect from April 17:—

Major W. G. Grove, superint., 3rd grade, to be superint., 2nd grade.
Capt. R. F. Litchfield, superint., 4th grade, to be superint., 3rd grade.
Mr. W. H. Pattison, superint., 5th grade, to be superint., 4th grade.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

May 18.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. Clarke, a 2nd class officer of the financial dept., the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements, with effect from the date of Mr. Clarke's retirement:—

Mr. G. FitzGerald is prom. substantively from 3rd to 2nd class.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is prom. substantively from 4th to 3rd class.

Mr. W. Donald is prom. substantively from 5th to 4th class, and is app. to offic. in 3rd class.

Mr. J. Mackey is app. to offic. in 2nd class.

Mr. H. G. Cowie is app. to offic. in 3rd class of financial dept. for the period during which he may offic. as asst. comr. of paper currency at Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, May 18.)

Mr. J. W. Alexander, exec. engr., is transfd. from the irrigation to the building and road branch.

Lieut. W. G. Ross, R.E., exec. engr., is transfd. from special survey duties, Eastern Jumna Canal, to the Northern div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. J. P. Arbuthnot, asst. engr., is posted tempy. to the office of the superint. engr.

PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer and upper subordinate establishment, P.W.D., Punjab, with effect from March 1:—

Engineer Establishment.

Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Capt. E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E., Lower Sirhind division.

Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwait, 1st division, Sirhind Canal.

Asst. Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. W. L. Cotton, 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

Asst. Engineers, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Jalandhar division.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, special survey division, Western Jumna Canal.

Major W. H. Mackesy, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is app. asst. to chief engr., and asst. sec. to Govt. Punjab, P.W.D., in succession to Capt. C. M. Browne, R.E., app. asst. to chief engr., military works, with effect from April 1.

Lieut. J. W. Ottley, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, from 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, to the office of superint. engr., Upper Bari Doab circle, as personal asst. to superint. engr.

PATNA COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of public works divisions in the Patna Commissionership.

2. The six districts under the Commissioner of Patna will be arranged in five charges, each charge including all provincial and district works and such military and civil Imperial works as remain under this Government in each district. The designation and head quarters are—

Patna district, head quarters Patna (Bankipore).

Gya district, head quarters Gya.

Shahabad district, head quarters Arrah.

Tirhoot district, head quarters Mozufferpore.

Saran and Champaran districts, head quarters Motchhari.

These arrangements will take effect from May 1.

With reference to the above arrangements—

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, executive engr., 2nd grade, Dinagepore (late Rajshahye) div., to be district engr. of Patna.

Lieut. G. Nolan, executive engr., 3rd grade, Gya div., to be district engr. of Gya.

Mr. F. Macnamara, local engr., Shahabad district, now on leave, to be district engr. of Shahabad.

Mr. R. L. Locke, asst. engr., 1st grade, Patna div., to act as district engr. of Shahabad, during absence, on leave, of Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. A. Urquhart, local engr., Tirhoot district, to be district engr. of Tirhoot.

Capt. J. May, asst. engr., 1st grade, Ramghur div., to be district engr. of Saran and Champaran.

ORDERS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 18.)

Major F. A. Fenton, officg. comr., Chattisgarh div., made over charge of his office to Major H. F. Newmarsh, dep. comr., Raipur, on the 27th ultimo.

Major H. F. Newmarsh, dep. comr., Raipur, made over charge of his duties to Capt. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., on April 27.

Major Newmarsh and Capt. Hallett will offic. respectively as comr. of the Chattisgarh div., and as dep. comr. of Raipur, until further order.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, asst. comr., Jabalpur, is temporarily. transfd. to Damoh.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Hon. asst. surg. T. King, Madras Invalid Establishment, is perm. to hold his appt. of civil medical officer in these Provinces for a period of five years, from the date of his transfer to the invalid establishment.

Capt. W. Vertue, officg. judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, made over charge of his office to Capt. J. A. Temple, judge, Small Cause Court, on the 9th inst.

MILITARY.

ANGELO, Capt. R. F., staff corps, Chunar, to be fort adjt.

BINNY, Lieut. col. W. H., Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, transf. from Barrackpore to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

CHICHESTER, Major and Local Lieut. col. J. O., 39th regt., to be col. from Oct. 26, 1870.

COURT, Lieut. M. H., cav., to offic. as station staff officer at Seetapore. May. DODGSON, Brevet col. D. S., Bengal inf., to com. the station at Delhi, v. Becher.

GARDEN, Major W. A., 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.

GELLIE—BALDWIN.—39th N.I.—Capt. F. Jellie to offic. as 2nd in comd.;

Capt. J. H. Baldwin to offic. as wing officer.

GREEN, Lieut. A. O., R.E., to offic. as interp. and qrmr., Sappers and Miners.

KIRBY—SPRATT.—68th Regt.—Lieut. col. J. H. Kirby to be col., from Aug. 10, 1869. Capt. and brev. major J. Spratt to be lieut. col., from May 8.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. col. R. H., to rank as lieut. col., 65th regt., from Dec. 31, 1867.
 McLEOD, Capt. F. H., R.A., to have the local rank of major, from Dec. 8, 1868.
 McNAIR—GREEN.—Capt. H. A. McNair, to be 2nd squad. officer, 12th light cav., v. Jackson, A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy. Capt. J. H. Green to be 3rd squad. officer, 12th L.C., v. Waterhouse, who vacates on exceeding his furl. Lieut. C. Egan, to be 1st squad. sub., v. Green.
 SAMUELS, Capt. A. P., 52nd N.I., offic. qrmr., is confd. in that appt.
 SCOTT, Capt. C. H. S., 3rd Goorkha regt., to offic. as wing officer.
 SMYTH, Capt. C. M., 70th regt., to rank as capt., from Dec. 12.
 STEPMAN, Lieut. E., adjt., 24th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. May 27.
 WINTLE—COLOGAN.—Capt. H. R. Wintle, 18th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. Capt. J. F. F. Cologan to offic. as qrmr.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Ensign (now lieut.) J. R. Hobday, 2nd batt. 25th foot, 1st wing sub., 38th regt. N.I.—March 28, 1871.

Lieut. R. J. Waller, 107th foot, 1st wing sub., 45th regt. N.I.—April 10, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) M. A. Gray, 1st batt. 3rd foot, 2nd wing sub., 38th regt. N.I.—May 6, 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified:—

Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Bengal staff corps, May 24.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. R. Beavan, Bengal staff corps, May 4.

3RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order, dated April 15, making the following temporary appointments during the indisposition of Lieut. col. R. Blair, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., with effect from Feb. 22:—

Capt. E. R. C. Wilcox, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. H. P. Kirke, 2nd wing subaltern and offic. 1st wing subaltern, to revert to his substantive app. (2nd wing subaltern), and to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. A. FitzW. Taylor, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subaltern.

18TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order, dated April 30, making the following appointment, in the room of Brevet col. F. H. Smith, proceeding on leave:—

Capt. T. R. Davidson, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer.

Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson to offic. as adjt.

Brevet capt. J. B. B. Dickson, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 9.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Major (local) A. D. Dennis, R.A., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 13, 1871.

Capt. E. L. Hawkins, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 12, 1871.

Capt. D. Limond, R.E., to be major, from June 14, 1870.

Major G. F. Walker, 2nd batt. 12th foot, to be lieut. col., from April 14, 1872.

Major R. D. Barrett, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to be lieut. col., from April 14, 1872.

Major W. Clutterbuck, 56th foot, to be lieut. col., from April 3, 1872.

Lieut. col. J. H. Kirby, 68th foot, to have rank as lieut. col., from Aug. 10, 1864.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on Feb. 14 and following days, of the classes attending the first course of garrison instruction in Bengal and Burmah, the following officers passed the test laid down in Horse Guards' G.O. No. 65 of 1870, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

Lieut. F. Luttman-Johnson (1) 65th foot; Lieut. R. J. Pike (2), 2nd batt. 12th foot; Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Lieut. F. G. Mahby, 105th foot; Capt. A. Cook, 14th Madras N.I.; Lieut. D. Chesney (3), 58th foot; Lt. W. P. Monckton, 37th foot; Lieut. R. G. Handcock, 36th foot; Lieut. W. D. Graham, 105th foot; Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, 5th lancers; and Lieut. V. A. Schalch, 85th foot.

(1.) Specially mentioned for high proficiency in military law field sketching, and reconnaissance.

(2.) Specially mentioned for proficiency in fortification, field sketching, and military law.

(3.) Passed an excellent examination in fortification.

MEDICAL.

AITCHISON.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab is pleased to depute Surg. I. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., civil surg., Ludianah, on special duty to Ladakh, in the territory of the Maharajah of Kashmir, and to appoint him joint comr. on the part of the British Govt. under the Kashmir Treaty of 1870, v. Surg. H. Cayley, M.R.C.S., with effect from April 22.

ALLEN.—The servs. of Surg. W. E. Allen, offic. civil surg. of Chittagong, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

BAILLIE, Surg. N. B., has been nominated vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Bhaugulpore. May 7.

BENSON, A. H., offic. dep. comr., Rohtak, received charge as supt. of the jail at that station from Mr. W. Cary, M.D., civil surg., on April 21.

BOWSER, H. C., M.D., to offic. as civil med. officer of Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on fur., of Surg. R. C. Chundra. May 22.

CALTHROP, Asst. surg. C. W., in civil med. charge of Karnal, is app. civil surg. of Gurdaspur and Dalhousie, v. Asst. surg. W. Center, but will officiate as professor of anatomy and materia medica in the Lahore med. school, v. Asst. surg. A. Neil, proc. on furl. to Eur.

CARMICHAEL—GHOSE.—Bhaugulpore station order confd., dated April 19, directing Asst. surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., to assume med. charge of the 37th N.I., and directing Asst. surg. F. C. Ghose to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself at the office of the insp. gen. of hospitals.

CAYLEY, Surg. H., to offic. as civil surg. of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the abs. on duty of Surg. S. M. Shircore. Surg. Cayley will continue to offic. temp. as superint. of vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surg. F. Powell. May 7.

CLEHORN, Asst. surg. J., offic. civil surg., Cawnpore, to offic. as superint. and med. officer of the jail at that station.

CONDON, Surg. J. H., offic. civil surg. of Cawnpore, to be confirmed in that app.

COSTELLO, Surg. C. P., in civil med. charge of Dehra Ismail Khan, is app. superint. of the jail at that station.

CRANE—DEMPSTER.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Staff surg. E. J. Crane and Surg. C. C. Dempster, 6th brigade R.A., stationed at Colaba, Bombay Presy. subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., dated April 16.

DALE.—Rawulpindee brig. order confd., dated March 15, app. Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., to the med. charge of the 9th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, from March 16. The following orders are confirmed:—Rawulpindee brig. order dated April 26, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., to receive over med. charge of the depot and sick left at Rawulpindee, in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 5. Dated April 26, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the 5th company sappers and miners, in addition to his other duties, with effect from March 16.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. G. McB. Davies, M.D., to offic. in med. charge of 6th inf., Punjab frontier force, during the period Asst. surg. A. Stephen, M.B., may offic. in civil employ. May 18.

EUSTACE, Asst. surg. E., to have med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum Dum. May 22.

FANNIN—FERGUSON—DAVY.—Oude div. order confd., dated May 16, directing Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin to do duty with 1st bat. 17th foot, until further orders. Dated March 23, app. Staff asst. surg. A. J. Ferguson to the med. charge of C baty. 8th brigade R.A. Dated April 1, directing Staff asst. surg. F. A. Davy, M.D., to do duty with the 62nd foot, as a temp. measure.

FOWLER, Staff surg. major H. D., is app. to med. superint. of Presy. Circle, from March 12, v. Staff surg. major J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

FRANKLIN.—With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 392 of April 2, 1870, and dated Sept. 14, the services of Asst. surg. B. Franklin, to the med. dept., civil, Sultanpore, are placed perm. at disposal of the home dept.

HALLÉN.—With reference to the notific. issued by the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce, No. 79, dated April 8, the services of Inspecting vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallén are placed at the disposal of the dept., with effect from April 20.

HOOPER, Surg. W. R., superint. of the central prison, Benares, to offic. as civil surg. of the station during the absence on furl. of Surg. major R. Cockburn, M.D.

LOCH, Surg. J. H., M.D., offic. civil surg. of Bareilly, to be civil surg. of Nynce Tal.

McGREGOR.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. McGregor, of the med. dept., in med. charge 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Asst. Surg. J. MacGregor to offic. as civil surg. of Kynpoory. May 18.

MANTELL.—The Governor gen. in council is pleased to app. Surg. A. A. Muntell, M.D., Bengal med. service, to joint med. charge of Simla, v. Dr. J. Elliott. May 4.

MARTIN.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 25, directing Staff asst. surg. J. W. O. M. Martin, M.B., R.A., arrived with convalescents, to return to Morar. [jail at that station.]

MASSY, Asst. surg. G., offic. civil surg., Jalandhar, is app. superint. of the ODEVAINE.—In reference to the notific. issued by the foreign dept., No. 798 G., dated April 22, the services of Surg. F. Odevaine, of the med. dept., in med. charge of the Bhupal bat. and political agency, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Surg. F. Odevaine is apptd. to the med. charge of Mussoorie, v. Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury, whose tour of service has expired. Dated April 27.

PERRINS, R. H., having completed 20 years' service, is pro. to the rank of surg. major from April 20, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 567 of June 20, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PITCHER, Asst. surg. J. G., 40th N.I., to the med. charge, v. Linton.

POTTER, Surg. H., M.D., in civ. med. charge of Sialkot, is app. superint. of the jail at that station, with effect from the date of his receiving charge. April 24.

REID.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the insp. gen. of hospitals Indian medical service, for civil employ. May 4. Dacca station order confd., dated March 29, 1872, directing Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.D., doing duty with the 37th N.I., to proceed to Calcutta and report himself for duty; and app. Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to the med. charge of the troops stationed at Dacca.

RUSSELL, Vet. surg. W. A., E bat. A brigade, R.H.A., to offic. in vet. charge of the Pooah stud depot during the absence on furl. to Eur. of Vet. surg. J. S. Woods.

SHIRCORE, Surg. S. M., is app. to offic. as superint. of the Bhowanipore and the Dullundah Lunatic Asylums at the residency, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major A. J. Payne. Dr. Shircore is also app. to offic. as superint. of the lock hospitals in Calcutta and its suburbs during Dr. Payne's absence.

SKOEN, Asst. surg. A. Skoen, M.B., on being relieved of the med. charge of the camp of the hon. the Lieut. gov. on March 29, resumed charge of the duties of civil surg. of Murree.

SMITH, Supt. surg. W. C. S., M.D., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

SMITH, Surg. H. S., M.B., civil surg. of Nynce Tal, to be civil surg. of Bijnour, but to offic. as civil surg. of Bareilly during the absence on leave of Dr. Corbyn.

SMITH, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals C. M., is posted to the Agra Circle of med. superintendence, and Offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. P. Walker, M.D., to the Allahabad Circle.

STRAHAN.—Labore div. order confd., dated April 16, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, attached to the 1st Goorkhas, to proceed to Rawul-pindee and report himself to the dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept. of that circle.

TAYLOR, Surg. A., civil surg. of Amritsar, is app. civil surg. of Delhi, v. Surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., proceeding on furl. to Europe. April 25.

THEOBALD—**CORRY**.—The following arrangements are sanctioned by the offic. chief comr., during the abs. of Dr. W. R. Rice, civil surg., Jabalpur, on priv. leave:—Surg. Major Theobald, 21st regt. Madras N.I., to hold med. charge of the central jail and of the Thagi and Dacoity establishments, and of the lunatic asylum at Jabalpur. Asst. surgeon Corry, 2-25th regt., King's own borderers, to offic. as civil surgeon of Jabalpur.

THORP.—The servs. of Surg. major E. C. Thorp, M.D., of the med. dept., offic. in med. charge of the 10th regt. N.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Surg. major Thorp to offic. as civil surg. of Tirhoot during the abs., on furlough, of Surg. E. J. Gaver. May 22.

TURNBULL, Staff vet. surg. A., to offic. as insp. vet. surg. of the Second Circle, until further orders.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SCALE OF ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.

The following scale of English furlough pay is to be substituted for that notified in para. 5 of G.G.O. No. 613, dated July 14, 1871:—

Staff Corps.				
General officers	...	£1	5	0
Brevet colonel and lieutenant colonel	...	1	0	0
Major	...	0	16	0
Captain	...	0	10	6
Lieutenant	...	0	6	6
Indian Army.				
		Artillery and Engineers.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Engineers.
General	...	£1 18 0	£1 18 0	£1 18 0
Lieut. general	...	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
Major general	...	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 8 0
General officers, being regimental cols.	...	1 12 8	1 5 0	1 5 0
Cols., regimental	...	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lieutenant colonel	...	0 19 3	0 16 0	0 16 11
Major	...	0 14 7	0 10 6	0 11 1
Captain	...	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 10
Second captain of foot artillery	...	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 7
Lieutenant	...	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 7
Colonel's allowance when issued with staff corps pay out of India, or English furlough pay—	...	£668	12	0
All branches, per annum	...	£668	12	0

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. W. Connan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Midnapore division, passed in the departmental standard on April 19. Mr. R. L. Locke, assistant engineer, first grade, officiating district engineer, Shahabad, passed in the lower standard on Feb. 5, and in the departmental standard on May 11. The Hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., has been pleased, upon the report of the special central examination committee, to declare the undermentioned officers to have passed the examinations specified:—Examined specially and passed: Mr. F. Pollen, in Hindu. Passed by the higher standard in both branches, judicial and revenue: Messrs. E. B. Alexander, F. S. Bullock, J. L. Benniston, R. G. Hardy, and V. A. Smith. Passed by the higher standard in judicial separately: Mr. F. H. Fisher. Passed by the higher standard in revenue separately: Messrs. W. Crooke and R. Quin. Passed by the lower standard in both branches, judicial and revenue: Mr. J. T. H. Halliday. Passed by the lower standard in judicial separately: Messrs. D. D. M. Campbell and W. Crooke. Passed in police: Mr. E. B. Alexander, Major R. Annesley, Messrs. H. G. Batten, F. S. Bullock, D. D. M. Campbell, W. Crooke, J. L. Denniston, F. H. Fisher, J. T. H. Halliday, S. H. James, F. Pollen, Inspector Renton, Messrs. V. A. Smith, L. H. G. Thomas, and J. White. Passed in vernacular: Mr. E. B. Alexander, Major Annesley (subject to re-examination in dictation), Messrs. F. S. Bullock, W. Crooke, R. G. Hardy, J. W. Harris, Inspector Renton (subject to re-examination in dictation), and Mr. V. A. Smith.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in May) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. W. Smith, royal horse art., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Veterinary surgeon: W. Boyd, royal horse art., to Kussowlie, from April 30 to Aug. 31. Lieut. A. B. Harvey, 5th lancers, for fifteen months. Lieut. A. T. Fisher, 21st hussars, to Bombay, for one month, thence to England, for six months. Capt. (lieut. col.) W. Dowell, R.A. Lieut. J. E. Lee, 55th foot, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1. J. C. F. Gordon, 58th foot. Capt. W. N. Man-

ners, 60th foot. Capt. J. Charley, 60th foot. Capt. G. S. White, 92nd foot, from July 1 to Oct. 31. Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th foot, to Mussoorie, from June 2 to Sept. 30. Quartermaster F. Mackey, 106th foot, to Kussowlie, from April 20 to June 20. Sub Lieut. F. B. Dawes, 108th foot. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal staff corps, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to England. Capt. A. H. Prinsep, late 4th European light cavalry, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Sept. 1. Surgeon T. B. Farncombe, for one month, preparatory to furlough. Surgeon G. O. Baillie, M.D., for one month, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. The furlough granted to Major E. Thompson, deputy commissioner, Oude, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. A. R. Montfort, 10th foot, adjutant Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, for nine months. Subsidiary leave for twenty days is granted to Capt. H. I. Lugard, officiating deputy commissioner, Damoh, from June 1, preparatory to proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in May), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Mackay, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Port Blair, for three months. Mr. F. Fitz-James, executive engineer, 3rd grade, 2nd circle, military works, for twenty months. Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, administrator general, two months' privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. F. Matthews, assistant magistrate and collector of Dacca, for nine months. Mr. C. A. Stuart, postmaster, Bombay, for one year, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. F. Taylor, officiating district superintendent of police, three months' privilege leave. Mr. C. Brown, assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawar, three months' privilege leave, from May 10. Mr. E. White, assistant magistrate and collector, Phillibheet, three months' privilege leave, with effect from May 15. Mr. H. B. Henderson, district and sessions judge, Shahjehanpore, for three months, with effect from May 15. Surg. W. Moir, M.B., civil surgeon, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 2. Mr. A. Campbell, executive engineer, for twelve months. Mr. P. Caffery, executive engineer, for fourteen months. Mr. W. F. Heath, executive engineer, for eighteen months. Mr. J. F. Denmeade, executive engineer, for twelve months. The Rev. J. M. Thomson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, for seven months, from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay. Mr. E. N. Wyatt, assistant surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, privilege leave for three months, from June 1. Mr. C. J. Neuville, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, privilege leave for two months. Mr. T. A. Brown, deputy collector, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, from June 1. Mr. A. Colvin, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., for three months, with effect from May 10.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BROOME, Col. W. R., offic. comdnt. 22nd regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Palamcottah.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., to offic. as 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. G. Thornhill, on leave. May 16.

GORDON, H. P., to be a judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madara, in succession to Mr. Whiteside, but to continue to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore, during absence of Mr. O. B. Irvine, on leave. May 21.

HOLE, Capt. F., asst. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police, Malabar, during absence of Capt. Coningham, on priv. leave. May 21.

LESLIE, P., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Calicut.

LOCH, J. C., private sec. to H.E. the Gov., assumed charge of the office from Major R. C. Stewart on May 17.

NEWMAN, H., to be sen. asst. mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district, during the employment of Mr. Leman on other duty. May 21.

PENNINGTON, J. B., acting protector of emigrants, assumed charge of the office from the Hon. D. Arbuthnot, on May 13.

SHAW, G. B., acting deputy coll. sea customs, Madras, to be deputy coll. in that dept., in succession to Mr. J. C. Loch. May 21.

STEWART.—With reference to the appointment by the Govt. of India, under date March 22 last, of Major R. C. Stewart, private sec. to the Hon. the Gov., to be military asst. to the Chief Comr. of Mysore, the services of that officer are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. from May 17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 21.—Mr. J. B. Pennington, acting coll. of sea customs, Madras, assumed charge of the office from the Hon. D. Arbuthnot on the 13th inst.

Mr. G. Vans Agnew, coll. and mag. of Nellore, resumed charge of the district from Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, the offic. sub coll., on the 13th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered, the officers joining at the public expense:—

Mr. G. S. Sage, executive engr., 2nd grade, from Tinnevely to Kistna district; to join immediately.

Capt. H. W. Wood, R.E., executive engr., 2nd grade, from Bangalore to Malabar district, for the charge of the Calicut range, on being relieved by Capt. Vibart.

Capt. H. M. Vibart, R.E., executive engr., 3rd grade, from Kistna to Bangalore, on the expiration of the leave granted to him in the Gazette of April 9.

Capt. R. Thompson, R.E., executive engr., 3rd grade, from Malabar to North Arcot district, for the charge of the Chittoor range, on arrival from England.

Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., received charge of the office of superint. engr., 3rd div., on the 13th May.

MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Col. A. Ritherdon, Madras staff corps, to act as president of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, during absence of Col. C. A. Denison on leave, or until further orders.

Under Section 10, Act III. of 1871, the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. G. D. Irvine, acting sub coll. of Bellary, to be vice-president of the Municipal Commission of Gooty, in the district of Bellary.

Under Section 10, Act III. of 1871, the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. W. A. Willock, acting sen. asst. coll., Vizagapatam, to be vice-president of the municipality of Palcondah.

MILITARY.

BUCK—SMITH—GAHAN.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 31st L.I., dated April 27, app. Lieut. col. Buck to offic. as comdnt., Major Smith to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. J. B. Gahan to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subaltern, v. Col. Harkness on furlough, with effect from April 28.

CLARK, Lieut. col. J. T., wing officer 3rd regt., is removed from his app. from this date, and will do gen. duty at Secunderabad. May 10.

ELLIOT, Capt. H. R., cadre 42nd regt. N.I., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the estab., with effect from June 19, v. Nepean, who vacates.

ELLIS, Major J. A., from gen. duty, Madras, to do gen. duty at Bangalore. May 8.

KITSON, Col. J., of the staff corps, to be a brig. gen., to complete the estab., with effect from June 17, v. Mein, whose tour expires.

MASON—FOORD—GORDON.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. 23rd L.I., dated April 25, app. Lieut. col. C. C. Mason to offic. as comdnt., Major H. H. Foord to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. J. H. Gordon to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subaltern, v. Col. Greenaway on leave.

PALMER—HUDLESTON.—Majors W. H. G. Palmer and J. Hudleston, from gen. duty, Madras, to gen. duty, Tonghoo. May 16.

THOMPSON.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—2nd Capt. R. Thompson, Royal (Madras) Engrs., exec. engr., 3rd grade; arrived at Madras on May 27.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. R. F., H.M.'s 1st batt. 21st fusiliers, to be extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor. May 28.

WALFORD, Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Surat, is app. to do duty at Asseerghur. May 28.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. S. R. Rawlinson, H.M.'s 45th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 3rd regt. L.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, with the benefit of his present rank, from Jan. 17, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GENERAL LIST.

Capt. G. Godfrey, gen. list, is reapp. adj. 28th N.I., with effect from March 23.

Capt. H. G. Puckle, from attached 21st N.I., to qrmr. 21st N.I., with effect from May 15, v. Williams, who vacates.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

May 10.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from May 7, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Col. E. E. Miller, commissary gen., or until further orders:—

Col. J. London, staff corps, deputy comy. gen., to act as comy. gen.
Col. J. P. Watts, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as deputy comy. gen.

Lieut. col. G. R. F. Bardin, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major H. P. Hawkes, staff corps, deputy asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Col. J. P. Elphinstone, staff corps, deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as deputy asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. J. D. W. Sewell, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. E. A. Bruce, staff corps, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

May 14.—Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, staff corps, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during employment of Capt. E. A. Bruce in 1st class.

MEDICAL.

BARNES.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Ceded districts, dated April 22, directing Sen. Apothecary H. Barnes to proceed forthwith to Kurnool, and assume med. charge of that station till further orders, on duty at the public expense.

COOK.—Order confd., by the Officer comdg. Centre district, app. Asst. surg. H. D. Cook, M.B., to do duty under Asst. surg. W. Macrae, M.B., with 35th regt. N.I., and on the departure of that corps to Kamptee, to proceed in med. charge of the same; on completion of that duty to rejoin the deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Mysore div.

HOWELL, Surg. T. G., 37th N.I., is directed forthwith to proceed to Vellore and temp. afford med. aid to the district in consequence of inundation; on completion of this duty he will return to Madras and resume his appointment at the public expense.

McCLOSKEY, Hon. asst. surg. J. H., colonial surg., Labuan, is perm., at his own request, to resign the Madras med. service from Jan. 1.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Assist. Surg. A. L. Hackett, Indian medical department, for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Capt. F. J. Wroughton, staff corps, adjutant 39th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Capt. A. De C. Scott, R.E., under secretary to Government, P.W.D., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. D. T. Hatchell, staff corps, police magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests of Province Wellesley, has been granted an extension of his leave to Europe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, civil and session judge of Tanjore, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from or after July 25 next, under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. W. J. Cranston, an examiner on the establishment of the High Court, for one month, in extension. Col. J. Elphinstone, deputy assistant commissary general, for twenty-six days, from May 22, or date of departure. Mr. J. Shelly, inspector of police, Tanjore district, having assumed charge of his duties on the morning of April 26, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on Jan. 2 is cancelled.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON.—H.E. the Governor is pleased to confer on Mr. G. W. Anderson the powers of a coll. in the Surat Collectorate. May 30.

BAKER, M. B., to act as judge and sess. judge of Dharwar during the remainder of the leave of Baron Larpent. May 30.

BRENNER, Lieut. J., late I.N., is app. a member of the board. May 22.

BROWNE, Capt. J. A., surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., is apptd. a member of the board of examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships, v. Blackmore, resigned. May 17.

CHATELAIN, A. M., to act as 1st class, 2nd grade, subord. judge at Dharwar, CHATFIELD—FULTON.—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., principal of the Elphinstone College, to act as director of public instruction in the Bombay Presy. during the absence of Mr. Peile. May 22. Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, C.S., has been apptd. educational inspector in Sind.

FLEET, J. F., C.S., has been app. acting educational inspector, Southern div., v. Mr. Candy, whose services have been placed temp. at the disp. of the Resident at Hyderabad.

FORDE, A. B., asst. supt., revenue survey and assessment, Gujerat, is prom. to the 3rd grade from April 23.

HAMILTON, T. S., supny. asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur, and subord. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmednuggur dist., and with powers to commit to the Session Court. May 30.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. M., acting 2nd asst. Resident at Aden, passed in subject II. (Judicial) only of the departmental examination, according to the lower standard. May 30.

IREDELL, Capt. F. S., is relieved of his appt. of acting cantonment mag. of Puna and Kirkee, at his own request, on prom. to the rank of major.

LATHAM, F. L., B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as remembrancer of legal affairs. May 20.

MATHIESON, G. F., is prom. to the grade of 1st class asst. in the settlement office, Left Bank dist., Sind, from May 5.

MAYHEW, C. J., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate gen. on the departure of the Hon. J. S. White. May 20.

NAIRNE, A. K., an asst. coll. and a mag., F.P., in the Rutnagherry district, is so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Mr. Nairne is invested with powers of a commissioner under the Income-tax Act. May 22.

OLLIVANT, E. C., K., to act as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Surat. May 30.

PEILE, J. B., M.A., is apptd. to act as municipal comr. for the city of Bombay from May 27, pending the consideration and enactment of the proposed Municipal Bill, or until further orders, v. Mr. T. C. Hope, proceeding on leave.

POLEHAMPTON, Rev. A., has been apptd. to act as chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of Rev. R. Easum. May 30.

PRATT, W. R., to be asst. to the coll. of Sattara, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad until the return of Mr. A. A. Borradaile. May 30.

RICHEY, J. B., Talukdari settlement officer, is vested with the management of the immovable property of or to which the Thakurs of Broach are possessed or entitled in their own right, or which they are entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on them or their heirs during the continuance of such management.

SCANNELL, H., acting supt. of police, Punch Mahals, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Punch Mahals dist. May 30.

SHARKEY.—The appt. of Mr. E. G. Sharkey to act as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, notified in the Government Gazette of the 16th inst., is cancelled at his own request. May 30.

TAYLOR, T., to act as 2nd class 1st grade sub. judge at Alibag, in the Tanna dist., v. Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudashio. May 30.

VINCENT, H., to act as comr. of police, Bombay, during absence of Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., on priv. leave. May 22.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 22.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following changes and appointments in the political department:—

During the absence on furlough of Lieut. col. J. Black, Major P. H. LeGeyt to act as political agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Major J. W. Watson to act as 1st political asst. to the agent in Kattywar, during Major LeGeyt's employment in the Mahee Kanta.

On his return to duty, Capt. L. Russell to act as 2nd political asst. in Kattywar.

Pending Capt. Russell's return, Capt. H. L. Nutt to offic. as 2nd political asst., and Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., as 3rd political asst. to the agent in Kattywar.

During Capt. J. H. Lloyd's absence on furlough, Capt. A. M. Phillips to offic. as special asst. political agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondul estate.

Lieut. J. M. Hunter to act as asst. political agent in the Mahee Kanta, during the absence of Capt. Phillips.

MILITARY.

FAGAN.—So much of G.O.C. No. 276, April 24, as relates to Major G. H. W. Fagan, cadre 2nd gren. N.I., is cancl., and that officer is placed on gen. duty, Sattara.

HERCHMER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 23, directing Capt. Herchmer, 59th foot, to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. Small on duty at Allahabad.

HEYLAND—ELLIOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, directing Capt. Heyland to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Elliott as 3rd squad. officer, 1st regt. L.C., in addition to their respective duties, with effect from 1st inst., v. Capt. Jenkins.

JAMES.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 30, directing Capt. James to offic. as qmr. 10th regt. N.I., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Blowers, proceeding on leave.

PEILE.—15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. B. Peile, 2nd wing sub. 24th N.I., to offic. as adjt. during the abs. of Capt. Sandwith.

ROWLANDSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, directing Capt. Rowlandson, 17th regt. N.I., to offic. as qmr. in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Tinling proceeding on leave.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. E. L., S.C., offic. comdt. 12th regt. N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Piers, who vacates on exceeding two years' furlough. Lieut. col. Scott will continue to offic. as comdt. until further orders.

SCOTT—BROWNE.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appt. with ref. to G.G.O. No. 90.—Capt. W. Scott, 12th regt. N.I., adjt., to retain his appt. Dated March 12. Capt. C. M. Browne, 12th regt. N.I., gen. list, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt.

SETON.—4th Regt. N.I. (Rifles).—Regtl. order confd., dated April 24, apptg. Capt. W. S. Seton, officg. 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt. in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. Carter proceeded on leave.

SMITH, Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. H., c.B., 6th brigade, has been app. to A brig. R.H.A., but will remain at Aden until further orders, subject to the sanction of the right hon. the C. in C. in India.

TOWNSEND.—Royal Artillery (9th brigade).—Order confd., dated April 22, apptg. 2nd Capt. C. W. Townsend, to perform the duties of qmr. to the brig., in add. to his own. 9th brig. and R.A. northern div. regtl. orders confd., dated April 22, apptg. 2nd Capt. C. W. Townsend, acting adjt. 9th brig. and R.A. northern div., during the abs. on leave of Capt. and adjt. F. A. Mant.

WATSON.—Dhoola station order confd., dated May 11, app. Lieut. Watson, 17th N.I., station staff officer v. Tinling.

YATES.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 12, directing Capt. Yates, 17th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of adjt. in addition to his own, v. Capt. Cunningham proceeding on leave.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 412.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—C. M. Erskine; May 12.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on May 14:—

Major M. R. Haigh, S.C., settlement officer, Kurrachee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. J. A. Grattan, 18th brig. R.A., has been placed on temp. half-pay.

Lieut. J. H. Rosseter, B baty. 9th brig., has been transfd. to C baty. 11th brig. R.A.

Second Capt. J. M. Douglas, 6th brig., has been apptd. adjt. to the 7th brig. R.A., and he is directed to proceed to England accordingly.

Lieut. col. C. H. Smith, c.B., 6th brig., has been apptd. to A brig. R.H.A., but will remain at Aden.

MEDICAL.

BRUCE, Surg. L. C., is apptd. to the med. charge of the Yarrowda Jail, v. Dr. Beatty.

JOHNSTONE, Acting dep. inspr. of hospitals T. B., M.D., is confirmed in that rank, v. Mahaffy.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Major N. B. Thoyts, cantonment magistrate, Karachi, passed departmental examination according to the lower standard on April 29, in judicial subject, under Rule 20 of the examination rules.

LEAVE TO MEDICALS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 821 of 1871, it is intimated that the Government of India have ruled that all leave in India to medical officers of the British service holding administrative appointments in India, the tenure of which extends to five years, should be granted by the C. in C., and that leave out of India will be granted by Government on applications submitted by his Excellency. 2. Appli-

cations for leave from officers of the class above-mentioned must be submitted through the head of their department to the C. in C.

CLOTHING OF NATIVE TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—With reference Article 339, Appendix III., "Jameson's Code," laying down a scale clothing, &c., for native troops embarking for foreign service, the Government of India has been pleased to sanction compensation being drawn to the full amount of the cost of the warm clothing authorised, to be expended in such articles as H.E. the C. in C. may deem desirable for the health and comfort of the men, when, from the nature of the climate of the country to which troops may be proceeding, that clothing may not be required. G.G.O. No. 393 of 1867 is cancelled.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. Souther, c.S.I., commissioner of police, Bombay, privilege leave for one month. Mr. T. C. Hope, acting municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay, for six months, under section 7 of the Civil Leave Code, from May 27. Mr. J. F. Armstrong, coll. and magistrate of Kaladgi, for fifteen months, under section 7, chapter 2, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it in July next. The two months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. J. Paton, by notification dated April 23 last, is to date from May 6. The Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., chaplain of Kurrachee, for twenty-one days, from the 5th of June next. Mr. A. D. Pollen, Acting assistant judge and Session Judge of Surat, for six months. Major R. R. Wallace, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, for sixteen months from the military department. Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, political superintendent, Akulcote, has one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. G. J. S. Toler, 2nd batt. 24th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. W. H. Burke, 55th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Surg. W. H. Harris, 76th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. J. I. Tinling, 17th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from May 4 to June 2, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. The furlough granted to Major W. A. Glasspoole, staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 254, dated April 3 last, will have effect from date of departure in July next. Capt. J. H. Lloyd, staff corps, for two years. This cancels the furlough for six months granted to this officer in G.G.O. No. 392 of May 15. Major F. A. Fenton, Madras S.C., for two years. Capt. E. R. Conolly, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. G. S. Stevens, staff corps, commandant Aden troop, for eighteen months. Col. G. A. Leckie, staff corps, superintendent of army clothing, for one year, from date of departure in May. Lieut. W. P. Blandy, A batt. 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. D. F. B. Webster, 2nd foot (1st batt.), to Mussoree, from April 1 to Oct. 1. Lieut. M. Cust, 2nd foot (1st batt.), from June 1 to 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD.—At Kurrachee, May 11, wife of Mr. G. R. Baird, daughter.
BALDREY.—At Madras, May 12, wife of Mr. R. Baldrey, son.
CLARKE.—At Calcutta, May 14, wife of S. E. J. Clarke, son.
DAWSON.—At Ootacamund, wife of H. R. Dawson, jun., son.
FINCH.—At Shillong, May 18, wife of Col. H. Finch, son.
FOX.—At Madras, May 21, wife of Assist. Surg. W. S. Fox, 28th regt. M.N.I., daughter.
GIRAUD.—At the Sanitarium, Poorundhur, May 26, wife of Dr. B. T. Giraud, in med. charge, daughter. [regt., daughter.
GLOVER.—At Sealkote, May 19, wife of Colour Serg. A. D. Glover, 58th
GRAHAM.—At Mazagon, May 27, wife of H. W. Graham, son.
HAVELOCK.—At Madras, May 24, wife of C. Havelock, daughter.
LAWRIE.—At Allahabad, May 27, Mrs. A. Lawrie, son.
LEVIEU.—At Rungpore, May 24, wife of A. Levieu, son.
MALONEY.—At the Fort, May 28, wife of Assist. Apoth. J. B. Maloney, son.
MCDONALD.—At the Scottish School, Byculia, May 24, wife of J. McDonald, daughter.
NIGEL-JONES.—At Meerut, May 25, wife of W. C. Nigel-Jones, government telegraph dept., daughter.
RICHARDSON.—At Bankipore, May —, wife of R. J. Richardson, son, prematurely.
SMITH.—At Sealkote, May 19, wife of Sergeant G. Smith, 58th regt., daughter.
THESIGER.—At Simla, May 19, wife of Col. the Hon. Frederick Thesiger, c.B., son.
THOMPSON.—At Agra, May 23, wife of C. J. P. Thompson, Rajpootana State Railway, Delhi district, son.
TRONSON.—At St. Helen's, Murree, May 7, wife of Mr. Tronson, son.
WAKE.—At Lucknow, May 22, wife of Capt. Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, daughter.
WALKER.—At Ferozepore, May 25, wife of Lieut. col. E. W. E. Walker, R.A., son.
WEBB.—At Bandora, May 18, wife of A. Webb, asst. supt. of slaughter-houses, son.
WILSON.—At Kamgaum, May 12, wife of R. H. Wilson, Mofussil Company, [son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCK.—Le McMILLEN.—At the Mission Chapel, Moradabad, May 22, the Rev. P. M. Buck, of the American Methodist Mission at Shahjehanpore, to Carrie Le McMILLEN, of the same Mission at Moradabad.

BUTLER—FRANCIS.—At Mahableshwar, May 28, E. A. Butler, Captain in H.M.'s 83rd, County Dublin, regt., to Clara M., second daughter of Col. J. Francis, Bombay Staff Corps, and Comr. of Surveys, N.D.

CLARKE—MASSON.—At the Scotch Kirk, Allahabad, May 10, W. Clarke, of H.M.'s Inland Customs, to Harriet, widow of the late T. G. Masson.

COLEMAN—BOWEN.—At Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, May 13, G. Coleman, late Engineer, of H.M. Bombay Marine, to Maria A., second daughter of S. W. Bowen.

CUTCLIFFE—PRICE.—At Calcutta, May 16, Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa M., daughter of S. C. Price.

DE LACOMBE—MCGREGOR.—At Vizagapatam, May 13, A. de Lacombe, to Mary, daughter of James McGregor.

RAFFIN—D'SILVA.—At Cochin, May 28, Capt. F. J. Raffin, to Alexine A., daughter of J. D'Silva, Principal Sudder Ameen and joint magistrate of Cochin.

SEAWARD—PRIDHAM.—At Vepery, May 27, Henry Seaward, B.E. Telegraph Company, Madras, to Emma E., daughter of the late W. Pridham, of Exeter.

STOPFORD—CHESTER.—At St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, May 14, W. H. J. Stopford, Esq., captain Bombay cavalry, eldest son of the late Col. J. Stopford, C.B., 64th regt., to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Granado Chester.

YOUNG—MAXWORTH.—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, May 11, Mr. W. Young, superintendent Peryoor and Suroomullay coffee estates, Dindigul district, to Miss A. A. Maxworth.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Darjeeling, Lillian S., infant daughter of Lieut. col. Charles Armstrong, B.S.C.

BAYNE—May 16, Sybil M. T., daughter of R. R. Bayne, aged 5 months.

BOND—At Landour, May 9, Frederick, infant son of Capt. C. F. Bond, 105th Light Infantry.

BROTHERTON—At Tinnevely, May 15, Mary A., widow of the Rev. T. Brotherton, missionary S.P.G., aged 65.

BROWN—At Garden Reach, Calcutta, Eleanor M. M. B. M., infant daughter of F. Roome Brown, aged 18 months.

CAMPBELL—At Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, May 7, wife of J. Campbell.

COCKBURN—At Neilgherry Hills, May 22, Catherine J., daughter of F. Cockburn, aged 4.

COOKE—At Calcutta, May 15, wife of L. J. Englis Cooke, manager of Begoo Serai Indigo Factory, Maughry, aged 25.

DECRUZE—At Allahabad, May 22, of concussion of brain, caused by a fall from a chair, Mary Ann Cordelia, the beloved child of Mrs. and Mr. F. F. Decruze, aged 2 years.

EDWARDS—At Bishire, May 2, Mary, wife of J. C. Edwards, Assistant Resident, aged 40.

EFFORD—At Cawnpore, May 15, of cholera, Driver Alfred Efford, A baty. 19th brigade R.A., aged 32.

ELIOTT—At Shaljehanpore, N.W.P., Claud W., infant son of Capt. G. A. Elliott, paymaster, Royal Scots.

FERNANDEZ—At Madras, May 15, Thomas Lewis Fernandez, Apothecary, Bengal Sub Medical Department, aged 45. [Charles Gilder, S.P.G.]

GILDER—At Bombay, May 14, Lianette, infant daughter of the Rev. GREER—At Morar, Gwalior, May 10, Andrew Greer, sub-conductor, army commissariat dept., late 27th Inniskillings, aged 37.

HAYES—At Bangalore, May 23, J. P. Hayes, aged 73. [surg.]

KELLY—At Bustee, N.W.P., May 16, Alice M., daughter of J. Kelly, civil O'DONOGHUE—At Trimulgherry, Col. Charles O'Donoghue, H.M.'s 70th regt., aged 50.

RICHARDSON—At Mean Meer, May 22, Katherine J., infant daughter of R. Richardson.

SMITH—At Jacobabad, Upper Sind, May 19, Mabel E. B., daughter of O. S. Smith, aged 10 months.

SMITH—At Bangalore, May 23, Ellen E., daughter of J. Smith, driver, Madras Railway, aged 6.

VINAY—At Madras, May 25, Marie A., widow of the late W. Pridham, of Exeter.

WALKER—At Madras, May 11, Katie E., infant daughter of Arthur Walker.

WILKINSON—At Kamptie, May 8, Philippa, wife of Lieut. Wilkinson, H.M.'s 44th regt., aged 30.

WRIGHT—At Calcutta, May 14, John Wright, aged 44.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.
(Gazette of India, May 4.)

H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quartermaster general, dated the 26th ult., forwarding by direction of H.E. the C. in C. copies of despatches from Brigadier gens. G. Bouchier, C.B., and C. H. Brownlow, C.B., commanding respectively the Left (or Cachar) Column and the Right (or Chittagong) Column of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, detailing the operations carried out under their command, which have resulted in the successful accomplishment of the objects which led the Government of India to organise and despatch the force.

The Governor general in Council concurs with the C. in C. in highly appreciating the excellent services which have been performed, and desires cordially to congratulate H.E. on the satisfactory conclusion of an expedition which owes much to the thoughtful and unremitting interest his Lordship has throughout taken in the operations.

H.E. in Council wishes also to acknowledge the material assistance rendered by his Honour the Lieut. governor of Bengal and the officers employed under his Honour's orders, especially Mr. Hankey, commissioner

of Chittagong, in applying the resources of the province in aid of the military requirements.

To Brigadier generals Bouchier and Brownlow the Governor general in Council offers his sincere thanks for the great skill and energy they have displayed in the conduct of the troops under their command, in the face of great difficulties, and for which they have so justly received and merited the marked commendation of the C. in C.

To Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, v.c., and Capt. C. J. East, of the quartermaster general's department, the two senior army staff officers with each column, and who are both very specially mentioned, to that experienced officer, Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals H. B. Buckle, C.B., and Surgeon major F. F. Allen, the heads of the medical department, to Lieut. col. R. Davidson and Major A. Mackenzie, of the commissariat, to Capt. H. Thomson and C. E. Bates, brigade majors to the columns and to the officers of the staff and departments accompanying the force the Governor general in Council desires to convey an expression of his appreciation of their valuable services.

It further affords the Governor general in Council high gratification to express entire concurrence in the testimony borne by the C. in C. to the efficient and zealous support afforded to their generals by the officers commanding regiments and corps, as named below; and H.E. in Council cordially recognises the unflinching cheerfulness and good conduct of all ranks under circumstances of much fatigue and exertion. The Governor general in Council especially thanks all those who are named by their commanders:—

LEFT (OR CACHAR) COLUMN.

Capt. G. F. Blackwood, R.A., commanding half-battery of the Peshawar Mountain Train.

Capt. E. Harvey, R.E., commanding No. 1 company Sappers and Miners.

Col. W. F. Stafford, commandant 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Col. T. Rattray, C.S.I., commandant 42nd (Assam) N.L.I.

Lieut. col. J. M. Nuttall, commanding advance wing, 44th (Sylhet) N.L.I.

RIGHT (OR CHITTAGONG) COLUMN.

Lieut. col. J. Hills, v.c., R.A., commanding R.A.

Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, commandant No. 3 company Sappers and Miners.

Col. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., v.c., commandant 2nd Ghorkha regt.

Lieut. col. J. Doran, commandant 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. A. Tytler, v.c., commandant 4th Ghorkha regt.

H.E. in Council desires to convey to Mr. Edgar and Capt. Lewin, who accompanied the force in a civil capacity, a full expression of approbation for the valuable services rendered, and not less for their cordial co-operation with the military commanders.

The valuable results of the labours of the officers of the survey department, under Major Macdonald, are fully appreciated by the Governor general in Council.

The successful construction and maintenance by the telegraph department of its lines of communication demands full recognition.

The Governor general in Council has pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and ability of Major Moore, whose exertions were most successful, Major Brown and Capt. Hedayut Ali, who organised and superintended the Transport Coolie Corps, whose services were so valuable to the Expedition, and H.E. in Council fully recognises the good service of the police under Mr. Daly and Mr. Crouch.

The approbation of the Government of India will be communicated through the proper department to the Rajah of Munnipore for the ready assistance rendered by him to the British Government in furtherance of the object of the expedition.

The Governor general in Council will have much gratification in bringing the services of all concerned to the favourable notice of her Majesty's Government.

From Col. P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I., Quartermaster general, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 497, Loshai "Field Operations," Army Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1872.

I am directed by the Right Hon. the C. in C. to submit to Government the despatches from Brigadier general G. Bouchier, C.B., and Brigadier general C. H. Brownlow, C.B., commanding the columns of the Loshai Expedition, detailing the operations which led to the successful accomplishment of the objects of Government, as set forth in military department letter No. 294, of July 13 last.

2. These operations have been conducted with the view of preventing the recurrence of the raids and outrages which for many years have been committed by the Loshai tribe on the British frontier of Eastern Bengal, and for permanently establishing the security of the Cachar and Chittagong borders.

3. The officers commanding were especially instructed that the object of the expedition was not one of pure retaliation; that while punishment should follow the proof of guilt, the surrender of all British subjects held in captivity should be insisted on, and every effort made for their deliverance; the main end in view was to show these savages that they are completely in our power; to establish friendly relations of a permanent character with them; to make them promise to receive in their villages, from time to time, our native agents; to make travelling in their districts safe to all; to convince them of the advantages of trade and commerce; and to demonstrate to them effectually that they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by placing themselves in a hostile position towards the British Government.

4. The Government of India deprecated the employment of a large force. While it impressed economy upon all concerned, it at the same time required that "nothing should be omitted in the organisation of the force which the military authorities might consider necessary to make complete success a certainty.

5. Our knowledge of the country to be operated in, and of the character of the enemy to be opposed, was limited. Certain facts were known,

viz., that the climate in the lower lands was deadly; that dense tropical jungles covered the whole of the lower ridges; that some of the mountain ranges reached heights from five to six thousand feet; that water communication existed to the contemplated bases of operations; and that the physical difficulties to be overcome were of a nature which would test the utmost skill of our commanders and the endurance of the troops.

6. The Governor general in Council was pleased, on H.E.'s recommendation, to place the entire political and military conduct of the operations in the hands of the military commanders.

7. The C. in C., in the earliest consideration of the operation, felt that its success depended more upon the efficiency of carriage than on any other contingency. The sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which attacked the coolies proceeding to the bases of operations during the month of November threatened the success of the expedition, and its continuance from the commencement to the close of the operations has been the cause of much anxiety and delay.

8. Notwithstanding disease, the opposition of the enemy, and the physical difficulties which the formidable nature of the country presented, the operations entrusted to Brigadiers general G. Bouchier, C.B., and G. H. Brownlow, C.B., have, by the energy and discriminating judgment of these officers, been, in his Excellency's opinion, carried to what the C. in C. hopes the Government will consider a most successful issue.

9. The detailed reports of these officers, together with the despatches now submitted, have placed the Government of India in possession of their progress, terminating in the realisation of all the objects required by Government. These reports show that no smaller force could have accomplished the task of creating and maintaining such long lines of communications, and have supplied a body in advance sufficient to overcome all opposition, and ensure success.

10. Throughout the expedition, whenever opportunity offered, conciliatory measures superseded all recourse to force, but when those failed, and when from fear, or with ulterior objects, the Loshais disregarded the demand for release of captives, restitution of plunder, or compensation for past offences, the destruction of their stockades, villages, and jooms was imperatively necessary. It is only by making all the members of the tribes which are devoted to aggression feel the pains of war, that a strong public opinion in favour of peace can be created.

11. Payment of the fines and tribute demanded, together with the entire submission of the tribes of Vonolel, and those of the Howlong and Sylhoo factions of the Loshai race, the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the restoration to our ally, the Rajah of Munnipore, of more than two thousand of his vassals, with the rescue from slavery of several hundreds of our own subjects, has been the result of the operations.

12. The Right Hon. the C. in C. desires to commend to the notice of Government Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, C.B., and Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., commanding the respective columns, for the able manner in which they have exercised their commands, in which, in H.E.'s opinion, they have evinced high military qualities.

13. Brig. gen. Bouchier advanced 193 miles from Cachar, and 110 from his first base in the enemy's country at Tepai Mookh, until he reached the stronghold of Lalboorah, the most powerful of the Northern Loshai chiefs.

14. Brig. gen. Brownlow advanced 213 miles from Chittagong, and 83 miles from his first advanced base into the Howlong country, and his progress was only arrested by the complete submission of that powerful tribe.

15. For four months their lines of communication were maintained, and the columns left for the last and crowning operations were reduced to 400 and 300 infantry respectively. The C. in C. would more particularly invite notice to the spirited action of Jan. 25 of the Left Column on the Moorthlang range; the surprise of Lal Gnoora's stockade on Jan. 3 by the Right Column, with the subsequent dash of the latter into the South Howlong country.

16. H.E. would solicit especial notice of the very marked manner in which these general officers have described, in their despatches, the efficient and zealous support which they received from the regimental, departmental, staff, and medical staff officers attached to their respective columns.

17. The C. in C. entirely concurs with the general officers commanding the columns in the commendation of the troops of their respective commands; but H.E. will not enter into the details of the services of particular corps or individuals, which have been so fully reported. H.E., however, cannot refrain from one exception in the conduct of the two soldiers of the 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor rifle) regiment, Lulleetum Mull and Martbur Thappa, who defended their dying comrade against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and whose gallantry reflects so much honour on their regiment and the native army.

18. The valuable results of the labours of the officers of the survey are brought to the notice of Government; these officers have made a very important addition to the geography of India.

19. The telegraph department successfully constructed and maintained the lines of its communication.

20. H.E. entirely concurs in the terms in which the general officers have mentioned the civil officers attached to their columns.

21. The assistance afforded by the police has been most creditable to the officers and men of that service.

22. The Rajah of Munnipore appears to have taxed the resources of his country to the utmost in order to equip efficiently the column which co-operated on the left of Brigdr. gen. Bouchier's line of operations, and to have earned the approbation of Government.

23. The services of the transport coolies were invaluable, and the Government are much indebted to the meritorious officers by whom they were organised and superintended.

24. In conclusion, the C. in C. trusts that the Government will feel satisfied with the success that has attended the expedition.

Home.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on June 19 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. W. Dent, the chairman, presided.

Major-General C. C. Johnston, the managing director, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was held as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the progress made might be considered very satisfactory. They had already commenced the new line, and he congratulated them that the open line, which had so long remained at forty-two miles, had now expanded itself into 120 miles, with a prospect of a further considerable expansion to 289 miles before the expiration of the current year. The unprecedented floods of the last two years had prevented the completion of the larger bridges over the Ganges and other rivers, and it would probably be two years more before those bridges would be opened for traffic, but long before that time the whole system of lines would be working the traffic, having temporary bridges over the crossings at the rivers to convey it to its destination. The whole of the works had now so nearly approached their completion that it had become possible to estimate accurately what they would cost, and he thought they might congratulate themselves that, notwithstanding floods and delays, the very moderate expenditure of £10,000 per mile of railway would not be exceeded. Experience had shown that the natives of India would not pay for extra comfort, and would only travel at the lowest fare. The country through which their lines passed being almost entirely an agricultural one, it followed that their passengers would mainly consist of the lower class, and the object was that no carriage should form part of a train which did not pay for its haulage, the lower class portion of the vehicle, it was expected, would always do that, besides when full giving a profit, and the receipts from the upper class portion would of course be pure profit. The claims of the upper class passengers had not been overlooked, because, by paying extra for a certain number of places, whole compartments might be obtained. The locomotives sent out had given much satisfaction, and although weighing only forty tons in steam, including tender, they could easily draw 400 tons. Great credit was due to Mr. Cooke, their able superintendent, for the care which he had bestowed on their design. The carriages which had been made in Birmingham had also given great satisfaction. They had to deplore the death of their late consulting engineer, Mr. Heppel, who from the commencement had been associated with them, and they owed much to him for the care and forethought with which he had worked out their system of permanent way, and for the attention and ability he had at all times bestowed on all matters referred to him. They had appointed Mr. Leslie, C.E., to the post of consulting engineer.

Mr. J. Pender, M.P., a director, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, which, after some observations by Mr. Robinson and other shareholders, was agreed to unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. Dent and Mr. L. R. Reid, were re-elected; and also the retiring auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., and Mr. W. B. C. Maxwell. A gratuity of £500 was voted to the family of Mr. Heppel, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on June 14, at the London Tavern; Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. French, the chairman, presided.

Mr. J. A. Baynes, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was held as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had prepared the accounts in accordance with the requirements of Parliament, which he hoped would be considered satisfactory. The report informed the proprietors that £512,000 had been expended for stores, a great portion of which he trusted they would get back by the disposal of some of them to the Government of India for the State railways. They would see by the report of the engineer that a great deal of work had been done in respect of sidings, bridges, and other works. The gross receipts for the past half-year amounted to £197,918, as compared with £174,537 in 1870, showing an increase of £23,380 as compared with the corresponding half of 1870. They were told in the report that £15,431 had been expended for special works of repair, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been charged to capital account. They did not object to the Government putting the charge against revenue, as it did not affect their dividend. Were it not for that extra or special charge, the working expenses would have been 64.42 per cent. instead of 72.74 per cent., but if it were not for certain reserves the working expenses would not have exceeded 55 per cent. for the whole year. The Wud-

wan Extension had been opened a further distance of forty miles on the 25th of last month, nearly within the contract time. The extension line had been constructed for £6,000 per mile, and was one of the cheapest lines in India; it would become a first rate feeder to their main line at Ahmedabad. The salt field extended to Cutch, and they were making the Patree salt branch for the Government, and they would work it for the Government at cost price of salt per annum when the line was completed. There would be 80,000 tons to convey from that line, which would come on their line at Ahmedabad, where there would be salt stores, and also at Broach and other places on their line. The Guicowar's tramway would also be a feeder to their railway. The traffic receipts during the first quarter of the year 1872 showed a satisfactory increase of more than £44,000 over those for the corresponding period of 1871. The report referred to the extension of the main line northwards from Ahmedabad to Deesa, and on to Ajmere to join the State line there. Whenever that was done, and the State line completed to Delhi, there would be a large traffic over their railway. If they could raise the rates on the Baroda line to the same amount as those charged on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway they would have a much larger net profit on working, but they were restricted by the sea competition along the coast to Bombay. If they were allowed to extend their main line to Deesa and Ajmere, it was probable they would earn something more than the 5 per cent. guarantee.

Mr. Hartridge, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. Hartridge and Mr. J. S. Wilde, were unanimously re-elected; and also Mr. R. Fisher, the retiring auditor.

On the motion of Mr. Harris, it was unanimously agreed that a special grant of £21 be made to the auditors as an acknowledgment of their services in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Veerungaum-Wudwan Extension.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hartridge, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the establishment of the provident fund for the benefit of the company's officers and servants in India; of the contribution thereto of £1,200 from the Indian fines fund, and also of a further contribution out of the surplus profits above five per cent., agreeing that all the H shares fully paid up on the 30th inst. be converted into stock, and that all the extension shares fully paid up by the end of June be converted into extension stock.

The proceedings concluded with thanks to the chairman and directors for their attention to the interests of the company.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On June 18, after waiting for some time before a quorum could be formed, the committee sat (Mr. Ayrton in the chair, supported by Mr. Grant Duff), and Sir John W. Kaye, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Political and Secret Department at the India Office, was called as a witness. Sir John Kaye's examination commenced with inquiries into the subsidies and allowances to Indian princes. It appeared that Sir John had come prepared with the means of imparting information in detail upon this subject; but when the questions of the chairman (which are always the inaugural ones to a new witness) were put, Sir John found that he had not, practically, the means at hand of verifying his answers by reference to the proper accounts. Consequently it was agreed that he should have an opportunity of obtaining the requisite papers or documents from the India Office. Sir John W. Kaye, therefore, withdrew; after which a short adjournment took place, and after some delay, General Strachey's examination was renewed. The expenditure on military hospitals and barracks was taken up again. The old story of the building of tumble-down barracks through the supposed nefarious agency of dishonest contractors, and the collusion of dishonest officials was gone into; and Lord Mayo's famous "minute of censure" on the Public Works Department in reference to the useless barracks recalled. But the issue of the many questions put on this subject was that General Strachey, while allowing that mistakes and mismanagement had occurred with regard to military buildings, stated that barracks recently constructed and finished were now in occupation, and had been found perfectly tenable and eligible buildings by the soldiers and their families who occupied them; their health had been good in their new locations and homes, and the sanitary condition of the barracks had proved good.

Mr. Grant Duff next examined the witness, putting some questions regarding the value and importance of the railway system of India generally: its capacities for political, social, and commercial development in conjunction with irrigation works and canals. To these inquiries the witness gave answers to the effect that he believed in a successful future for the railways of India, although, of course, they had drawn heavily upon the Indian Exchequer for their construction, and certain mistakes and failures had occurred. He showed, by reading from a paper of calculations he had made, that the carrying power of the Trunk railways must ultimately prove more and more profitable, as the goods traffic increased. The increase of traffic would be met with reduction of expenses. It was anticipated that goods might be carried at less than the rate of one

penny halfpenny per ton per mile, which was the present cost. It was calculated that the cost might be reduced one-half, viz., to three-farthings per ton per mile. When the transport charges get to that moderate rate, considering the immense material resources of India, the railways must pay well. The witness expressed an opinion that, had Lord Mayo lived, some important reforms in the organisation and financial arrangements of public works would have been inaugurated. The witness next proceeded to refer to papers which showed that the land revenue had increased year after year with the growth of railways and canals; and that the latter had growingly developed every natural resource of India, while they had politically and socially done service, having ameliorated the terrible calamity of famine by carrying grain, &c., to the suffering districts. Thus, railways had been made a means of snatching myriads of lives from the maw of famine. In the midst of General Strachey's elaborate explanations—

Mr. Fawcett interposed to ask whether the witness was reading his evidence!—(cries of "order").

General Strachey: I am partly reading from notes; partly giving my evidence from memory.

The Chairman said no complaint could lie against the witness so simply refreshing his memory from notes.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Grant Duff, the witness said he must confess that he thought the Committee had taken too great an advantage already of his willingness to give evidence; and drawn from him the expression of views and opinions of his own he might not have voluntarily offered. Whenever anything, especially or even ordinarily defective in the financial or engineering systems of India cropped up, hon. members tried to induce him (witness) to cast reproaches on the Government for its failings and shortcomings. But he (witness) believed that the Governments of India had not been amenable to blame, but rather deserved praise for their general policy and action in regard to the railway system.

Mr. Fawcett here moved that strangers withdraw.

On returning to the room we found General Strachey again under examination. He entered into further speculations showing how rail and canal in India must ultimately work for the material, moral, and political benefit of the country, and its vast aggregate of populations.

The witness acknowledged that he was a supporter of Sir Bartle Frere's views as to the establishment of local native councils, and that he was opposed to the permanency of the income-tax.

Towards the conclusion of the evidence General Strachey went into calculations to show that about eighteen millions sterling of public money had been saved at least indirectly by recently improved modes of collecting the revenue, and the careful check kept over the outlay on public works. He also pointed out the amazing increase of imports as a proof of the material prosperity of India, which had been developed by railways, canals, and irrigation works, &c. All this proved that the administrative system of India had, with all its faults, its preponderating virtues. In answer to Mr. Fawcett, General Strachey said he would come prepared at any future day with papers explanatory of the actual imports and exports over a period of ten years. Adjourned.

On Friday General Strachey's examination was continued, and lasted the whole day. Mr. Fawcett instituted a long cross-examination, going seriatim into almost every previous statement made, or opinion expressed, by the witness on the financial arrangements of the Indian Government. We can only revert to leading subjects. Mr. Fawcett reiterated his complaint that immense sums of money (eleven millions for barracks alone) had been spent on public works latterly, and paid for out of revenue instead of by means of loans, which might have relieved the Exchequer from a heavy burthen. General Strachey replied generally that it was matter of opinion how public works should be paid for; but he could not blame the Government for going into the great undertakings of railways and canals for water and irrigation purposes, which must ultimately tend to the development of the immense material resources of India. In reply to questions as to who had originated the Godavery navigation works, the witness repeated his answer, that they were due to the initiation of the Madras Government.

The next topic taken up was the propriety of the repeal of certain Irrigation or Canal Acts for the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. It appeared that these clauses were exceedingly arbitrary, and enforced compulsory labour on the works, besides imposing taxation for them until they were self-supporting. The witness said that the repeal of the compulsory and rate clauses in regard to certain districts was under the consideration of the Government. Another leading subject of complaint was that important accounts should be so inefficiently kept in the Public Works Department as they had been proved to be. The witness admitted there was room for reform, and repeated that he had himself made an effort to correct the clerical defects and shortcomings of the Department, but without success, as he had found that he could not move the Executive to effect the necessary changes in their present imperfect system of accounts. General Strachey moreover reverted to his scheme for the entire reorganisation of the Department, financial, administrative, and executive, and which had met with the support of Lord Mayo.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levee was held on Saturday, June 22, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Suleiman Ali Bahadur also attended the Levee.

The Diplomatic Circle was attended by the Burmese Envoy, with his Attachés and Secretary, and with Major M'Mahon and Mr. Edmund Jones, being introduced by the Duke of Argyll, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

The following were among the presentations:—

Brevet Lieut. col. H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. col. E. Atlay, C.B., R.H.A., on being made a C.B., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. col. Anson, R.A., on return from administering the Government of the Straits Settlements, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. G. W. Allen, by the Duke of Argyll.

Capt. G. L. Austin, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Major W. B. B. Barwell, 52nd regt., by Major gen. G. Campbell, C.B.

Lieut. M. J. Barlow, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. F. A. Bowles, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. E. M. Buller, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Lieut. W. Broadfoot, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.E.

Lieut. E. M. Baker, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. A. Broadfoot, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. H. J. G. Bird, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. Broadbent, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Lieut. gen. H. Cooper, Colonel 79th Highlanders, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, B.A., LL.B., of Calcutta, Bengal, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.E.

Lieut. col. F. Close, R.A., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Brevet major S. H. E. Chamier, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. gen. the Hon. G. Cadogan, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 106th regt., on promotion to lieut. gen., by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Commander in Chief.

Capt. H. T. Christie, Bombay Army, by Lord Sandhurst.

Lieut. C. E. Coffey, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. H. A. Campbell, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Pothum Chetty Vencatachella Chetty, by the Sec. of State for India.

Lieut. G. R. Challener, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B., on appointment as Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by H.R.H. Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Capt. E. Chamberlain, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Mr. H. M. Durand, by the Secretary of State for India.

Hon. R. Drummond, Bengal Civil Service, by Viscount Strathallan.

Lieut. col. Dickson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, by Lord Sandhurst.

Lieut. J. F. Erskine, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. E. M. Flint, by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Surg. major Dr. J. Fyrrer, C.S.I., Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. H. S. Ferguson, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. N. E. de B. Fenwick, 60th Royal Rifles, by the Adj. gen.

Colonel J. A. Fuller, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, on promotion, by Sir F. F. Drake.

Lieut. gen. Fordyce, R.A., on promotion, by the Commander in Chief.

Capt. D. Fordyce, by the Adj. gen.

Col. Gardiner, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. W. F. Graham, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Mr. J. Graham, Advocate gen. in Bengal, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. gen. Galloway, on promotion and appointment to the Colonelcy of the 49th regt., by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Lieut. Gehle, R.A., by the Rev. Sir H. Gehle, D.D., K.N.L.

Lieut. col. W. Goodfellow, R.E., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. C. Hamilton, R.A., by Lieut. gen. F. W. Hamilton, C.B.

Lieut. A. Hopwood, Rifle Brigade, by Viscount Downe.

Col. F. C. Hassard, C.B., R.E., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.E.

Lieut. F. H. Hall, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. Henley, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Major G. S. Hawthorn, Bombay Staff Corps, by Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, K.C.B.

Lieut. and Adj. Hillyard, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Major C. Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. P. F. P. Hamilton, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Col. S. Henning, 38th regt., by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

H. Johnson, lieut. 46th regt., by the Adj. gen.

Sir C. Jackson, on appointment as Auditor of Indian Home Accounts, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. R. A. C. King, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Col. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Resident at Nepaul, by his brother, Lieut. gen. Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Capt. H. J. Lawrence, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, by his uncle, Lieut. gen. Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Gen. Sir G. Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

H'risi Case Mullick Zamindar, barrister-at-law, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Major gen. W. F. Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major Maclean, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Lieut. E. Maude, R.A., by his father, Col. G. A. Maude.

Lieut. col. H. A. Miller, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary for India.

Lieut. S. K. MacKenzie, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, 14th Bengal Lancers, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. R. Mittra, Barrister-at-law, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major W. Musgrave, 15th regt. Bengal Cavalry, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Mitchell, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Major A. W. Montague, Bengal staff corps, by his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

Col. H. B. Norman, C.B., 10th regt. of foot, by Lieut. gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B., col. of the 10th regt.

Pokala Vencata Kristnama Naidoo, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Madras, by the Duke of Argyll.

Capt. H. W. Pitcher, V.C., Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. C. Pigou, 104th Bengal fusiliers, by the Adjutant-General.

Lieut. col. Pigott, 19th regt., on prom., by the Adjutant-General.

Col. R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay staff corps, A.D.C. to H.M., by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Capt. F. D. Plowdon, Madras army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major J. Pedlar, Madras staff corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. W. G. Phillimore, R.A., by the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A.

The Right hon. Sir B. Peacock, by the Lord President.

Col. C. Rattray, on appt. as Commander of the Bath, by Lieut.-gen. R. Robertson, C.B.

Col. J. Ross, C.B., rifle brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Lieut. G. S. Rodon, the Royal Scots, by the Adjutant-General.

R. H. F. Rennick, R.A., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. C. Smith, 19th hussars, by Col. V. C. Jenkins, 19th hussars.

Capt. H. Smithett, R.H.A., by the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. W. H. Stuart, R.A., by the Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. H. J. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. K. Slaney, Rifle Brigade, by General Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Lieut. H. W. Stratford, Rifle Brigade, by Mr. W. Stratford.

Lieut. M. W. Saunders, R.A., by Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. A. H. H. Sharland, R.A., by the Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Major gen. S. Smith, on his return from commanding troops at Mauritius, by his Royal Highness Commanding in Chief.

Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. Soady, 66th regt., by the Adj. gen.

Lieut. Lord Torphichen, Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.

Capt. Thompson, the Royal Scots, by Lieut. gen. Sir G. Bell.

Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. W. S. Walford, R.A., by the Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Capt. R. Westmacott, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. E. C. Wace, R.A., by the Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Lieut. C. M. Western, R.A., by the Dep. Adj. gen., R.A.

Col. J. A. Wood, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major gen. Yorke, C.B., on appointment to the colonelcy of the 19th Hussars, by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Miscellaneous.

DARJEELING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Darjeeling Company a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., free of income-tax both in India and England, was declared.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £483,300; to Bombay, £90,000; and Madras, £26,700. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 6 per cent.; above in full. On Bombay, at 1s. 10½d. in full. The average rate on Calcutta is 1s. 10 7/16d.; on Bombay, 1s. 10 6/25d., and on Madras 1s. 10 7/16d.

GENERAL PENNEFATHER'S WILL.—The will of General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., colonel of the 22nd Foot, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, late Governor of Chelsea Hospital, where he died on the 9th ult., aged seventy-three, was proved in London on the 7th inst., under £9,000 personalty in England, by his relict, the sole executrix and the universal legatee of his effects. The gallant general executed his will at camp, near Koslica, August 23, 1854, written on a scrap of paper in his own hand; witnessed by F. P. Harding, C.B., then captain in the 22nd Regiment, and J. E. Thackwell, C.B., also captain in the 22nd Regiment.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The report of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, to be presented to the meeting on the 28th instant, states that the gross receipts of the line during the half-year ending December last amounted to £215,114, while the working expenses reached £194,180.

THE LATE DR. NORMAN M'LEOD.—The Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, of the Barony parish, Glasgow, died suddenly on June 16th. For some time past the doctor had been complaining, but his illness only assumed a more serious form within the last few days, when effusion of the pericardium occurred. Consequently his death, though sudden, was not unexpected by his relatives. Dr. M'Leod was born in 1812, and had just entered his sixtieth year. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Colleges, and also studied in Germany. His first charge was as minister of Loudon, Ayrshire, to which he was ordained in 1838, and which he left for Dalkeith in 1843. In 1851 he became minister of the Barony parish, in Glasgow, as successor to the late Dr. Black. Dr. M'Leod was well known all over the country. Since the establishment of *Good Words*, in 1860, he acted as editor. He recently proceeded to India, in the interests of the Scottish Mission, and to report on the progress of the mission in India. He has published a number of works which have been extensively read, especially in Scotland. He was one of her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND INDIA.—The Russian *Academy Gazette* discusses in a long article the various projects for establishing a railway communication with India. It says that the great fault of all the English projects of this kind is that they are too political, and do not sufficiently provide for commercial interests. The only plans worth mentioning are that from Scutari, by Erzeroum, Tauris, Teheran, Meshed, Kandahar, and Shikarpore, and that from Scutari by Angora, Diarbekir, Mossul, Teheran, Meshed, Kandahar, and Shikarpore. If a bridge were constructed on the Bosphorus, these two lines would establish uninterrupted communications between Europe and India; but the nature of the ground over which the railway would have to be built presents enormous difficulties. Of the Russian projects the writer thinks the best is that of M. Romanoff, who proposes to construct a line from Petrovsk, on the Caspian (which in two years is to be connected with the European railways by a line to Rostoff, on the Don, *via* Vladikarkay) by Bakou and Teheran to Shikarpore or Peshawur. The length of this line would be 3,480 versts (including 870 on Russian territory), or 1,200 less than the proposed Rawlinson line; it would not require a bridge over the Bosphorus, and the country through which it would pass is level, orderly, and relatively prosperous. The expense would, no doubt, be considerable, but it would not be greater than that of the Pacific Railway in the United States.

THE LATE COL. SYKES, M.P.—Death has just carried off a well-known member of the House of Commons in the person of Col. William Henry Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen. He was a man of high attainments in more than one branch of science, and his former connection with the Direction of the old East India Company, before the transfer of its powers to the Crown, will be fresh in the memories of all who have been brought into connection with our Eastern empire. The late Colonel Sykes was the son of Mr. Samuel Sykes, a representative of a branch of the Sykeses of Yorkshire, and was born in the year 1790. Having received his education privately, he joined the Bombay Army in 1804, and in the following year served under Lord Lake at Bhurtpore. At the battle of Kirkee, in 1817, he was in command of a regiment of native troops; and we find him again actively employed in the Deccan 1818. In 1824 he was engaged by the Government of Bombay as Statistical Reporter, a position which he held till he finally quitted India in 1831. Two years afterwards he attained the rank of colonel, and in 1840 he was elected to a seat at the Board of Directors of the East India Company. He had already given his services to the public gratuitously as a Royal Commissioner in Lunacy. In March, 1854, he was elected Lord Rector of Marischall College and Aberdeen University. He was subsequently chosen deputy chairman of the East India Company, and served as chairman in 1857-58. He had represented the City of Aberdeen in the advanced Liberal interest since 1857, having been rechosen at each general election since that date. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of many other learned societies at home and abroad, and he had held the presidential chairs of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the Statistical Society of London, and of the Society of Arts. In 1856 he received from the citizens of Bombay a medal in recognition of his strong advocacy of a system of education for the natives; and only a year or two since a handsome silver candelabrum was subscribed for and presented to him by the officers of the Indian Army, "in grateful appreciation of his persevering and disinterested advocacy in the House of Commons of the rights and privileges" of that body. Colonel Sykes was the author of numerous works on scientific and literary questions of the day, including "Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of Ancient India," "The Origin and Progress of the Taeping Rebellion in China," "The Organisation and Cost of the English and French Armies and Navies," and of upwards of sixty papers published in the transactions of various learned societies, mainly on the ancient history, antiquities, statistics, geology, natural history, and meteorology of India.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 17.—**THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—Mr. G. DUFF, in answer to Mr. CRAWFORD, said that, though no full and official account had been received, he was aware that certain purchases both of bills and Government securities had been made by the Bank of Bengal on behalf of the Government of India. For such purchases there had been no sufficient authority; but, under the circumstances, the Government of India had not thought in necessary to cancel the transaction. It had intimated, however, that in future no such transactions should occur without special sanction. What had happened would not interfere with the regular drawings of the Secretary of State for India.

MISSION FROM TALIFOO.—Mr. G. DUFF, replying to Sir S. NORTH-COTE, said a communication had been received from the Government of India with respect to a mission which had been sent from Talifoo, and the proper arrangements were being made.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, June 18.—**THE ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY.**—Lord ABINGER again complained of the injustice done to the captains of the late Purchase Corps by their proposed supersession by the first-captains of the Scientific Corps, and moved for a Royal Commission of Inquiry.—Lord LANDSOWNE replied to Lord ABINGER, and gave explanations on behalf of the War Office. The supersession involved in the promotion objected to was only of slight amount and temporary character, and was not to be compared with the wholesale supersession that had hitherto gone on under Purchase. The War Office was bound to offer some remedy for the stagnation and promotion in the Ordnance Corps.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that great difficulties had been admitted on all hands to exist, owing to the slowness of promotion in the Artillery and Engineers. It was the intention of the Secretary of State to bring up promotion in the Line to the level of that in the Scientific Corps.—Lord SANDHURST could not accept the statement that the supersession of officers of the Line was a slight one, and believed that a fair case for inquiry had been made out.—Lord RIFON replied to some points raised by Lord Sandhurst. The Government could not accede to Lord Abinger's motion, because the matter ought not to be taken out of the hands of the Executive, which was responsible to the Army and the country.—Lord DE LA WARRE opposed the motion for an inquiry.—The Duke of RICHMOND said that if the supersession were described as a system of retirement it was a sham, because it did not deal with the whole case. He should vote for an inquiry.—Lord LANDSOWNE disclaimed having drawn any invidious distinction between the officers of the Line and the Scientific Corps.—Their Lordships divided, when Lord Abinger's motion for a Royal Commission was carried by 42 Contents, against 39 Not-Contents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 18.—**THE SHAH OF PERSIA.**—Lord ENFIELD, in answer to Mr. EASTWICK, said no official information had been received of the reported intentions of the Shah of Persia to visit this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 20.—**ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY IN PERSIA.**—Lord ENFIELD, replying to Mr. EASTWICK, stated that Mr. Tylour Thompson had been offered the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia, in succession to Mr. Alison, but the Secretary of State had not yet heard whether he would accept it.

PROMOTION OF FIRST CAPTAINS.—Mr. CARDWELL, replying to Sir C. O'LOGHLEN, said the address to her Majesty—carried in the other House by a majority of three—having reference to the promised advancement of the first captains of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the rank of field officers, was directed against an arrangement for which provision had already been made by this House.—(Hear, hear.) He had not had an opportunity of considering with his colleagues what answer her Majesty ought to be advised to return to that address. Perhaps his right hon. friend would renew the question on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 21.—**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE gave notice that on the 24th of June he would ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the proposed increase of the dues levied by the Suez Canal Company, contrary to the spirit of the concession under which that company was established, and to the interest of the British shipowners; and whether he was aware that the French Government had claimed jurisdiction in all questions which may arise between those who use the Canal and the Suez Company, which claim is entirely opposed to the existing capitulations.

PETITIONS.—The following petitions from Indian officers have been presented during the past week:—By Mr. WETHERED, from the widow of Colonel F. Gottreux, C.B., late of the Madras Army, complaining of losses by the destruction of the bonus system in the Indian Army, and praying for redress; also from the widow of Major F. J. Paterson, with similar prayer. By Mr. M. SMITH, from Major C. Batchelor and Colonel Robert Richards, late East India Company officers, praying for redress of grievances.

India Office.

June 22, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. R. Blair, Inv. Estab.; Major H. L. C. Bernard, Staff Corps; Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, Inf.; Capt. H. F. Woodcock, Inf.; Surg. major A. J. Payne, Staff Corps; Ensign B. D. Hayes, Unatt.; Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, Engrs.; Capt. J. Lidderdale, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. A. Harrison, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. A. Porter.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. R. Wallace, Staff Corps; Surg. H. V. Carter; Lieut. col. J. Black, Staff Corps; Capt. W. E. Simpson, Inf.; Capt. F. S. Leacock, Inf.; Lieut. col. S. J. Whitehill, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Fairbrother, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Blowars, Staff Corps; Capt. W. F. Sandwith, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. F. Showers, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. B. Lockwood, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. Wheeler, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. Causton, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. C. Paul, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. W. Simpson.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Asst. comy. gen. J. Haddock.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BROWN—The wife of Col. Edward Brown, 101st Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, June 17.

HAMILTON—The wife of W. H. Hamilton, of Bombay, of a son, at Weston, near Bath, June 17.

STEWART—The wife of Lewes G. Stewart, Madras Engineers, of a daughter, at Clifton, June 20.

WALKER—The wife of Col. J. Walker, R.E., of a daughter, at Queensberry-place, South Kensington, June 14.

WARLOW—The wife of Capt. Pictou Warlow, Madras staff corps, of twin daughters, at Townhope, near Hereford, June 13.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIOTT—HARRIS.—Horace S. Marriott, of Hazlehurst, Sussex, to Edith G., fifth daughter of the late T. I. P. Harris, Madras Civil Service, at the Parish Church of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. F. Staunton, of Staunton Hall, June 13.

MAITLAND—HAWKEY.—Florence M. Maitland to Isabelle C. E., granddaughter of General Sir John Pater, of Madras, at South Kensington, May 7.

NOAD—DIXON.—Henry C. Noad, L.R.C.P., M.B.C.S.E., to Caroline W., daughter of Surg. major Dixon, H.M.'s Madras Army, at Kennington-park, June 20.

SAUSMAREZ—MALLOCK.—Thomas de Sausmarez to Mary A., daughter of Col. Z. M. Mallock, Bengal Royal Artillery, at Guernsey, June 18.

DEATHS.

EADE—Annette Eade, second daughter of the late William Eade, at 12, Dawson-place, June 13.

GRANVILLE—Frederick Granville, third officer on board the P. and O. S.S. *Mirzapore*, at Suez, June 9.

GRIFFITH—James C. Henry, son of J. D. B. Griffith, Madras Civil Service, at Chemintzer Strasse, June 13, aged 3 months.

OGILVIE—Adam Ogilvie, late E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, June 15.

PALMER—The announcement in the Home "Deaths" column of the *Mail* last week of the death of Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, at Bath, June 12, was incorrect; it should have been "Eliza Ann, wife of Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer."

SYKES—Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.C.S., E.I.C.S., at Albion-street, W., June 16, aged 83.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. *Annie Royden*, Calcutta.—13. *Warren Hastings*, Mauritius; *Queen of Devon*, Mauritius; *The Foundling*, Bombay; *Green Jacket*, Calcutta.—14. *Olive Branch*, Mauritius; *Scawhill*, Colombo; *Cathcart*, Calcutta; *Naval Brigade*, Ak-yab; *Undine*, Rangoon.—15. *Annie Marie*, Penang; *Melissa*, Rangoon; str. *Palermo*, Bombay; *Oleander*, Mauritius.—16. *Royal Sovereign*, Bombay.—17. *Alvington*, Colombo; str. *City of Oxford*, Calcutta; str. *Whitourn*, Bombay; str. *Elgin*, Bombay; str. *Bellona*, Bombay.—18. *Cleopatra*, Calcutta; str. *Petersburg*, Bombay.—19. *Str. Firenze*, Bombay; *Fluella*, Colombo.—20. *Electra*, Colombo; *Green Jacket*, Calcutta.—June 24. *Sam Mendel*, Bombay; *Sadawa*, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 11. *Devonshire*, Mauritius.—13. *Str. Tropic*, Calcutta; *Lady Ann*, Newport and Galle; str. *Wyberton*, Aden.—14. *Str. Strathclyde*, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; *Jamsetjee Cursetjee* and *Botzeldhoe*, Rangoon.—16. *Shannon*, Mauritius; *Syria*, Calcutta; *Caribbrook Castle*, Calcutta.—17. *Micmac*, Calcutta.—18. *Achilles*, Aden.—19. *City of Halifax*, Calcutta.—20. *British Sovereign*, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Gandia*, June 20.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *MALTA*.—Mrs. Sweetman and infant, Mrs. G. Borlase, Capt. Bayley, R.A., Mr. Young, Mr. Eddomes.

Per str. *Poonah*, July 1.—From *BRINDISI*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Major Clay, Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. J. Prinsep. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Lieut. C. Conden. For *YOKOHAMA*.—Mr. Abell. For *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. E. E. Wainwright. For *HONG KONG*.—Mr. A. Cheyne. For *RANGOON*.—Mr. J. Murray.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Queen of Devon, Mauritius to London, June 5, 46 N., 30 W.
Annie Royden, Calcutta to Dundee, May 19, 19 N., 39 W.
Peveril of the Peak, for Tellicherry, May 9, 5 N., 21 W.
Oleander, Mauritius to Falmouth, May 26, 33 N., 32 W.
Callixene, Shields to Bombay, May 5, 16 N., 26 W.
Vancouver, Colombo to London, June 1, 42 N., 34 W.
Cleopatra, Calcutta to Dundee, June 4, 45 N., 30 W.
Electric, Colombo to London, May 14, 21 N., 41 W.
Warren Hastings, Mauritius to London, June 4, 43 N., 34 W.
Beau Monde, Liverpool to Rangoon, May 3, 2 N., 24 W.
Assay, Calcutta to New York, March 23, 31 S., 41 E.
Rajah, for Calcutta, June 11, 45 N., 9 W.
Walter Baine, for Calcutta, April 22, on the line, 22 W.
Virginia, Hamburg to Rangoon, 28 days out, March 8, 16 S., 78 E.
Philosopher, for Rangoon, May 3, on the line, 23 W.
Wilhelmina and Clara, Calcutta to London, April 27, 3 S., 21 W.
Pleades, Ceylon to London, April 17, 27 S., 52 E.
Firenze, Akyab to Falmouth, April 22, 28 S., 44 E.
Santora, Rangoon to Dordt, May 17, 33 S., 16 E.
Suttara, Calcutta to Boston, March 24, 2 N., 92 E.
Ann M'Leister, Calcutta to London, May 9, 23 S., 3 E.
Ristoro, Coromandel to London, May 5, 31 S., 12 E.
Solid, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 7, 29 S., 3 E.
Dilawur, Kurrachee to London, May 19, off St. Helena.
Haddon Hall, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 5, 16 S., 28 W.
Electra, Colombo to London, May 15, 22 N., 43 W.
Stirling Castle, for Calcutta, May 1, 18 S., 29 W.
Ellen Stuart, for Calcutta, May 1, 3 S., 29 W.
Importer, Calcutta to Boston, 31 S., 13 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The *Clyde*, which put into Table Bay, May 4, on fire, was discharging cargo there May 19. The fire had been burning four days in the vessel's hold when she put in, and a quantity of cargo, principally coir, was damaged; the vessel had sustained but little injury.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 27.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Westlake, and Mr. A. McLeod.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. P. Montgomerie, and Dr. Roie.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Angear, and Asst. Com. Lilley.

JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bewlake.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and Mr. N. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Price.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. S. Jamieson.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Oakes.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE LATE COLONEL SYKES.

The *Daily News* remarks that a familiar and characteristic figure has quietly dropped out of Parliament and this world at once, after fifteen years of laborious public service, in debates and on committees, begun and continued at a time of life when most men, except Prime Ministers and the great dignitaries of the law, are glad to seek an interval of repose between the tumult and the glare that have been left behind, and the silence of the night that cannot be far off. Colonel Sykes had sat in the House of Commons as member for Aberdeen for the last fifteen years, and it was at the ripe age of sixty-seven that he was first returned by the electors of that intelligent city, who never afterwards changed their minds or repented of their choice. They found in their venerable member an apt representative of their own best qualities: energy, perseverance, tenacity, acuteness, ardour, and integrity. The gallant old soldier of John Company's army was not a dazzling intellectual luminary; he was not particularly vivacious or versatile; he was no brilliant speaker; he was not remarkable for rhetoric or repartee. But he was full of various knowledge and experience; eminently patient, painstaking, and enlightened; conscientious and trustworthy in all his words and ways. In his early youth, in the first year of the nineteenth century, he had served with a steady and sustained reputation under illustrious commanders in Indian wars, always respected by his superiors in rank, always regarded with kindness and esteem by his brother officers throughout his modest and meritorious career. Thirty-one years ago he left India for ever, and received the rank of colonel after he had settled down to the study of public affairs and to the pursuits of a civilian at home. The great Company, which seldom erred in the estimate of its servants, and seldom let exemplary character, conduct, and capacity be lost to its councils, twice elected him as a director; and when its rights and privileges of empire were about to be merged in the sovereignty of the Crown, it placed him in the chair, and confided its interests to his discerning judgment and

solicitude. The electors of Aberdeen ratified by their votes that signal testimony to the worth of their fellow-countryman, while the University conferred its honours upon the devoted friend to learning and science. To the House of Commons the colonel brought all his natural diligence, his native seriousness, and tenacity of purpose. It would doubtless be too much to say that when he rose to speak (and he rose pretty often, and sometimes at the hour of dinner) he was heard gladly, or listened to with eager attention. But he was heard at least with sufficient respect by all parties, by whatever Ministers might be sitting on the Treasury Bench, and, what is scarcely less important, by the gallery; and if he was not always fully reported, the sense of what he said (and what he said was always sensible) was fitly and intelligently recorded. His views on public questions were his own; he was a voice and not an echo, though latterly the voice was weak and the bodily presence ineffectual; and to the last his mental activity and alertness, and his keen sympathy with all the tendencies and objects of liberal legislation, shone out of the large and sunken eyes, and defied the approaches of infirmity and decay. Upon domestic questions he was a Reformer of the economic school, and was all the more a man of peace that he had seen much of war. In Indian politics, wherever the relations between the rulers and the subject populations were concerned, he was the constant advocate of justice, moderation, and humanity. Perhaps the dominant characteristics of his mind and his career were rigid moral honesty, singleness and simplicity of purpose, and a good-humoured fervour in expounding to a prejudiced or careless audience what he believed to be the inexorable logic of his own convictions. There may be some contemporary legislators more attractively endowed with the gifts and graces of persuasive eloquence, but probably few whose example of independence and fidelity to public duties and public interests will deserve to be more gratefully remembered.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—It has been decided by the Government of India that Indian allowances are in no case to be passed to an officer of a British regiment who may be detained in India to hand over an office with its records, &c., for a longer period than six weeks, unless the Governor general in Council shall have previously sanctioned an extension of the period, which will, however, not be allowed unless on the clearly exceptional ground of unavoidable necessity.

GYMNASTICS.—The C. in C. desires to call the attention of officers commanding British regiments to the orders of the Bombay army, G.G.O. No. 496 of 1866, and G.O.C. No. 74 of 1871, and to express a hope that they will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of maintaining the full complement of qualified instructors, so that the gymnastic instruction of the men may be carried on regularly and uninterruptedly. In view to the more efficiently carrying out gymnastic instruction, the C. in C. is pleased to authorise the appointment of an officer of British cavalry, artillery, or infantry, to superintend the gymnasium, whenever such is established and in working order. As the services thus rendered will be unremunerated, H.E. sanctions the officer so employed being exempted from the performance of garrison and regimental duties, whenever his services can be conveniently spared. The names of officers willing and qualified to hold the above appointments will be submitted through the director of gymnastics for the approval of the C. in C. Horse Guards' G.O. No. 26, gymnasia, dated March 1, is republished for general information and guidance:—I. Medical officers in charge of regiments that have been quartered long enough at any station possessing a gymnasium to enable the men to undergo a training will specially report on the effects, if noticeable, of such training on the muscular development and health of the men on their leaving the station, and as to the general influence of gymnastics in promoting a vigorous constitution. In furtherance of this duty they will frequently visit the gymnasium, and witness the measurements of the recruits on entering the course, and also the measurements on its termination. II. The principal medical officer will refer to the subject in his annual sanitary reports, giving the substance of the information furnished to him by regimental medical officers with any remarks thereon that he may deem necessary concerning the utility of gymnasia.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 4.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 28.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.	
Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 1/2 oz., 1s.	
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 9d.	
NEWSPAPERS.	
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.	
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.	
BOOKS AND PATTERNS.	
Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 3 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 3d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.	
Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 9d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.	

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101 1/2
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101 1/2	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101 1/2	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101 1/2	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	98 1/2	102
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	98 1/2	102
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102
8th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102
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98th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102
99th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102
100th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98 1/2	102

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Madras ...	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 1/2d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9/16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	Shut
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100½ to 110
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	105½
India Unfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	96½ to 96½
India 5 per cent. Unfaced Paper, 1872... ..	...	...	108
India Stock, Unfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	107 to 108
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	102½
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	102½ to 103
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100½ to 102½
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	103½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888	...	...	102½ to 103½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	100½ to 101
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	15s. to 25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5	...	100	107½ to 108
per cent.)	...	...	...
Stock Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	...	100	107 to 108
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	...	2.8.0	½ to 1 pm.
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	108½
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent....	...	100	109 to 110
Stock East Indian	...	100	111½ to 112½
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	109 to 110
Ditto (new)...	...	12	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto....	...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	...	all	91 to 93
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	...	100	107 to 108
Stock Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	96 to 98
Ditto 5 per cent.	...	100	107½ to 108½
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	101 to 103
Onda and Rohilound, gu. 5 per cent....	...	all	107 to 108
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	...	100	107 to 108
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	...	all	8 to 8½
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	16½ to 17½
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	26½ to 27½
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	87 to 90
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	44½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	...	100	177 to 180
10 British Australian	...	all	8½
10 Brit. Indian Extension (Lim.)	...	all	11
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	...	all	10½ to 11
10 China Submarine (Limited)	...	all	8½ to 9½
10 Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	...	all	10½ to 11
25 Indo-Northern, China and Japan Extension	...	all	11½ to 11½
10 Indo-European (Limited)...	...	all	18
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	...	all	6½
10 Ditto 3 per cent. preference	...	all	11½ to 12½
10 Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	...	all	8½ to 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Anglo-Indian Tea Company	...	...	...
50 Assam Tea Company	...	20	38 to 40
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	all	6 to 6½
5 Do. New	...	4	5½ to 5½
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	all	15 to 17
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	...	all	21 to 23
50 East India Land (Limited)	...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
20 Jorhaut Tea Company	...	20	35 to 40
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	104 to 106
Stock Nerbuda Coal and Iron (Limited)	...	7s.	½ dis. to par
50 F. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	56
Ditto New, 1867	...	10	1 dis. to 1 pm.

Advertisements.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, June 7; Agra and Madras, June 5; Calcutta, June 4.

THE leading topic of the week appears to be the tremendous heat, which at Allahabad reached 115 deg. in the shade. At Hyderabad in the Dakhan it was even hotter on a certain afternoon, when one officer, four men, and twelve children were struck down in the 16th Lancers alone. In Calcutta also the heat has tended to make business "dull." About Poonah the wells were dried up, cattle dying of thirst, and human beings glad to go several miles for a jar of water. In Bombay people were looking out anxiously for the monsoon, which was slowly creeping up the coast. Rain had already fallen at Vingorla and Cannanore, and was imminent at Cochín.

THE dengue fever was still the predominant nuisance throughout India. One person attacked with it found immense relief from the attendant pains by having his joints well rubbed with pure rum. Some fresh cases of cholera had occurred at Mhow among the women and children of the 49th Foot. The same disease had also made its appearance at Sealkote. Among the tea-gardens of the Darjeeling Terai on the other hand the cholera had nearly spent itself, and the coolies were going back to their work. Fever still raged in Bardwán.

IN Bengal the Indigo prospects are generally encouraging, except in some parts of Bhagalpore and Rajmahal. The Ganjam district of Madras was still suffering from famine as well as sickness, and many of the labouring classes were emigrating elsewhere in search of work.

EVERY one who could get away from the plains had started off for the various hill-stations where parboiled and baked up Britons lay in fresh stores of vital strength. Lord Northbrook and his Departments were all safe at Simla, where Mr. Hobhouse arrived and took the oaths as Law Member of Council on the 27th May. On the 29th the Viceroy held a levee at Peterhoff, which was well attended. Stories of his activity, mental and bodily, already begin to crop up. In the Treasury Account Department there is fear and quaking, because the Viceroy is

said to have fixed his eye, like Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, upon the drones. Another rumour credits him with a design to overhaul the finances and do Sir R. Temple's work himself. His bodily energy is said to have shown itself in the pace at which he rode down hill on his journey to Simla. His staff were not only astonished, but scattered, by such a specimen of furious horsemanship as would have satisfied Lord Mayo himself.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, the new Governor of Bombay, had at first resolved, it seems, to work on through the hot weather at Bombay, but the increasing heat cooled down his virtuous zeal, and he also was preparing to take himself off on the 8th June to the usual summer retreat at Ganesh Kind.

LORD HOBART was still at Madras, gaining his first experiences of life and work in India. His departure however for Ootacamund was fixed for the 15th June. His first public appearance was at a meeting of the Madrassa-i-Azam, the only school in the Presidency maintained by Government for the education of Mohammedans only. In speaking on this occasion, his Lordship told his hearers that he had lived long among Mussulmans and found cause to admire their character. He expressed his pleasure at finding the Mohammedans of Madras growing more alive to the need of education, and remarked that one of their number, a former pupil of the Madrassa, had at length taken the B.A. degree.

THE Court of Enquiry into the disasters caused by the late cyclone has held three sittings already. Among the witnesses hitherto examined is Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer, who, up to 10 P.M. on the night of the 30th April, had "observed nothing to indicate an approaching cyclone." Had he then been asked for his opinion, he could "have said that dangerous weather was probable," but not a cyclone. At noon on the 1st May he began to suspect the truth, and by midnight the cyclone was "fully developed," reaching its height at eight the next morning.

THE removal of nuisances seems to be more easily managed at Madras than among ourselves. One of the ships stranded in the late cyclone was full of rice, which fermented under the action of the seawater and gave out a fearful and even murderous stench. One of the coolies employed in clearing out the hold died from the noxious gases, others fainted, and the rest ran away. At last Mr. Clarke, the Police Magistrate, having duly warned the owner of his intention if the ship was not cleared out by a certain time, proceeded to fulfil his threat, and in spite of lawyers letters, and magisterial orders the ship was blown to pieces and the nuisance abolished. We hope that Mr. Clarke will not suffer for his boldness.

COLONEL F. GRAHAM and Mr. D. Macnabb have been appointed Commissioners in the Punjab. Mr. E. C. Bayley's promotion to the Supreme Council gives the post of Home Secretary, we are told, to Mr. Monteath, whom Mr. F. Hogg succeeds as Postmaster-General.

THE latest news from Persia, as received in Bombay, tells of falling prices and improved prospects for the next harvest along the shores of the Persian Gulf. From places further inland however the reports are still very saddening, especially from the neighbourhood of Teheran and Ispahan, where famine and sickness were raging almost as fiercely as ever.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* a camp of exercise will most likely be held at Campbellpore in the Punjab during the next cold season. The project has not yet been finally sanctioned, but as the estimated cost is said to be very small, it is hardly probable that the expected sanction will be withheld.

A CALCUTTA telegram of June 29 announces very stormy weather in that neighbourhood, especially off Saugor Island.

THE writer of a letter in the *Aligurh Institute Gazette* gives some interesting details concerning the Kuka sect. It appears that they are called *Kukas* on account of their shouting Koh, Koh! during their devotions. They are chiefly recruited from the working classes, such as carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and the like, and are popularly supposed to number two or three hundred thousand. They have no sympathy with other sects, not even with the Sikhs. Among themselves they are sociable, hospitable, and affectionate. Their rites and ceremonies are of the simplest kind. At childbirth, marriage, and death they dispense equally with the interference of the family priest. In the presence of a few brethren the hand of the bride is given into that of the bridegroom, and the ceremony is clinched with such presents of clothes and brazen pots as the bride's father may afford. The Kukas have no particular way of disposing of their dead, but everyone according to his fancy burns or buries the body, or, like the Parsees, exposes it in the open air. The recent outbreak is ascribed to a few ruffians among their number; the great bulk of them having never heard beforehand of the plot, nor since shown any feeling but one of hatred for its authors.

If railway carriages even in England are apt to get disagreeably heated in the course of a long summer day, we may imagine the scorching condition of such carriages in India after a few hours exposure to the sun and hot winds. It would appear from the Lucknow paper that the Oudh and Rohilkund Company dispense with carriage-sheds altogether, thus giving their passengers the full enjoyment of hot-weather travelling. "The carriages are during the hot season so impregnated with caloric, that not only are the inmates roasted, baked, and boiled, all three by turns, but it is only by a long spell of cold weather that they become tolerably endurable."

THE transfer of Mr. Gore Ouseley, Commissioner of Lucknow, to Umballa, in the room of Mr. Forsyth, seems to have awakened a wide feeling of regret among the natives of Oudh, who had learned to appreciate his services as an impartial and painstaking judge. At a meeting of the British Indian Association of Oudh, the Vice-President, Rajah Amir Hasan Khan, went so far in his praise as to declare that "suits always returned from his court happy and contented." The suits of Oudh must be more than mortal, if that is anything but Eastern hyperbole. We suppose he meant to say that one-half of them went home happy and contented, while the other half were more or less soothed with an instinctive sense of his desire to act justly. The same speaker, with more of literal truth, touched upon Mr. Ouseley's modesty, kindliness, and simple manners, declaring that "race prejudice or pride of office had no influence whatever over him in his dealings with the subject race."

We have received a short pamphlet from Madras touching the appointment of Mr. H. J. Tarrant to act as Clerk of the Crown in that city during the absence of Mr. Mayne. From the documents here offered us, without any editorial comment, we gather that something very like a job has been carried through by the Chief Justice of Madras at the expense and greatly to the amazement of the Madras Bar. Mr. H. J. Tarrant, who had for some time been practising at the Bar of the North-Western Provinces, and who still holds the post of Reporter to the High Court in those provinces, was admitted as a barrister into the High Court of Madras on the 3rd April last, and three weeks afterwards hoisted over the heads of all his brethren into the place above-named. He appears to have been utterly unknown to the public of Madras, whither he had come on leave to stay with his friend the Chief Justice. As early as the 11th April the Madras barristers held a meeting to protest against the slur which Sir Walter Morgan was already about to cast on their body by his preference of a mere outsider, whom he knew, to a number of gentlemen in his own Court who must have been at least as competent for the post in question. In

the memorial they forwarded to Mr. Arbuthnot, they remind him that two members of their Bar have already discharged with credit the duties of Clerk and Prosecutor to the Crown, while others have held offices of equal importance and responsibility. Either therefore, as they point out, an unmerited slur has been cast upon their body, or else Sir W. Morgan is guilty of a gross job. For our part we should say that both consequences are involved in the same act. The memorial was signed by every practising member of the Bar except one, who was then away at Raichor. In spite of this plain protest, the appointment was made by the Chief Justice and confirmed by Mr. Arbuthnot, then Acting Governor of Madras. We may add that on this question the whole of the English press in Madras agrees in condemning the conduct of Sir W. Morgan, whose friend from the North-West has not even the advantage of special experience in the duties of his new post.

ACCORDING to the Report of Mr. Parkes, Consulting Engineer to the India Office, on the Harbour Works of Kurrachee, the natural scour at the harbour mouth is working favourably though slowly, each year since 1866 showing an increase in the water space, and a gain of a foot in the general depth. The process of dredging has led the tidal currents in the right direction, and so paved the way for further improvements. The new channel is now available for ships of one or two feet greater draught than the old one could show at the best of times. The line of deepest water is becoming more defined. The scour tends more and more to concentrate itself on the line of the future channel which, with the help of dredging, it may in due time be trusted to keep clear. Mr. Parkes however would forestall this slower process by employing "the whole dredging power available to excavate such a channel in the shortest possible time." For that end an outlay of £14,000 spread over eleven months or two fair seasons would, he thinks, suffice. That experiments on a smaller scale have hitherto been partial failures seems to him no good reason for not trying the experiment on a larger scale. Its prompt execution would moreover settle the question involved in the progress of the works at the East Pier and the removal of Deep Water Point. As for the rocks and boulders in the dredged channel, Mr. Parkes regards the cost of their removal as a comparative trifle. With regard to Deep Water Point the steam dredger first employed last year has already with the help of the natural scour removed a great deal of the abrupt projection at that point; but the ledge of rock thus laid bare in one place will need removing, if that can be done at no great cost. For the present however Mr. Parkes would leave this question on one side pending the acquisition of sounder data than he now possesses.

THE diversion of the Chinna Creek waters makes good progress. Lighters now ply at almost any time of the tide between the ships and the landing and shipping place at the native jetty. Although some of the sand washed out from this channel has accumulated in the upper part of the Keamaree anchorage, any loss on that side will be more than compensated by gain elsewhere, if care be taken to prevent the scour from wasting itself over the mud flats that lie uncovered at low water. With regard to the Manora breakwater Mr. Parkes is thoroughly satisfied with the way it has stood the force of a very heavy and continuous sea for three or four months of the last monsoon. Some of the blocks displaced by the action of the sea on the sandy bottom have been reset, but beyond a slight subsidence of the whole structure little damage has been done. In short the breakwater "is likely to prove a success as a mere work of construction," and if a sufficient number of hands are kept at work in the manner suggested by Mr. Parkes, "there is no reason why 300 feet of breakwater should not be built in each month of the working season." According to his latest calculations the breakwater will not cost more than £93,442, or about £25,000 below the estimates accepted by the Bombay Government in 1864; and the work might be doubled in length for a further outlay of not more than £60,000.

THE question put by Sir C. Wingfield on Monday last touching the claims of Indian Engineer and Artillery Officers to bonus compensation, was answered by Mr. Cardwell in a way which virtually acknowledged while it seemed to deny the justice of these claims. Of course he tried to show that purchase in the scientific corps was something quite different from the system which lately prevailed in the new Line Regiments, and

that no provision was made for the former in last year's Army Act, because they were free to avail themselves of the benefit held out by Lord Cranborne's Despatch—the very limbo from which Sir C. Wingfield has rescued the officers of the new Line Regiments. But he could not help admitting that "a question of some difficulty," about which his own department was still corresponding with the India Office, had been raised by the opinion of the Crown lawyers touching the illegality of the purchase system in any part of the Army under the new Act. What are the particular points now under discussion, we are not in a position to say; but remembering how Clause IV. of Mr. Cardwell's Act was altered last year for the special behoof of the new Line Regiments, who were thus placed on an equal footing with the purchase regiments in the matter of compensation, we venture to foresee a like concession ere long to the demands of the Indian Artillery and Engineers. In that case a new weapon of attack will have been forged for their old brother officers in the Company's service, who have so long been asking compensation for the bonuses lost to them by the compulsory transfer of their services to the Crown. If another set of Indian Officers is brought under the working of Clause IV., how much longer will the remainder be put off with the cold comforts of Lord Cranborne's Despatch, which two of the Indian Governments have absolutely condemned as unfair and illusory?

WE understand that the Army Furlough Rules of 1868 are once more undergoing revision, after all the care bestowed on the framing of them. None of the proposed amendments has yet, we believe, been finally accepted, unless it be true that the future retention of staff appointments after more than two years' absence has already found its place in the new rules.

THE noble and military persons who begrudge the officers of Engineers and Artillery their share of the promotion hitherto reserved for officers of the purchase army have had their answer from the Government. Her Majesty declines to interfere, and Mr. Cardwell means to carry out his scheme for placing the Scientific Corps on an equal footing in respect of promotion with the Regiments of the Line. Sir Percy Herbert fought hard for a committee of enquiry into a subject which has been thoroughly sat upon time after time; but his arguments were easily demolished by Mr. Osborne, who laughed at the notion of Second-Captains aged forty being accused of supersession, and could not understand how any officer of the Line could be jealous of brother-officers who were only regaining some of the ground they had lost forty years ago. As for Lord Sandhurst's absurd disparagement of the Captain of a field-battery because he did not select the position for his guns, Mr. Osborne asked whether a colonel of infantry selected the position for his regiment. On this point the writer of a letter in the *Broad Arrow* tells a good story of a general officer bidding the commander of a battery during the Mutiny to fire case shot at eight hundred yards!

WE observe that a ballot of shareholders in the East India Company is to take place on the 24th July, at 11, Pancras-lane, for the purpose of choosing a new director in the room of the late Colonel Sykes. Among the candidates for that office we are glad to notice the name of Sir George Pollock, who has evidently no idea of striking work in the evening of his life so long as health and strength remain to him.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—It is notified that those officers who, after passing the preliminary examinations for admission into the subordinate executive service held in February, 1872, have received appointments in that service, are exempted from the departmental examination in the vernacular by the lower standard. They will, however, be required to pass in law by that standard. Such officers need not present themselves for examination at the next half-yearly examination (to be held in June); but it will be obligatory upon them to attend the subsequent examinations.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES.—Major R. J. Castell, 4th Rifles, at Baroda, May 30. Lieut. Col. T. George, late 14th Hussars, at Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, aged 59, June 18.
BENGAL.—Lieut. Chambers, R.E., at Mussorie, May 30. Col. G. Griffiths, Bengal Army, retired, at Southampton, aged 79, June 1.
MADRAS.—Lieut. Marrett, of the Hyderabad Lancers, from sunstroke, at Secundrabad, May —.
BOMBAY.—Surg. major J. S. Rimington, Presidency Surgeon, Baroda, at Baroda, May 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Proناه*, June 29.—From *BRINDISI*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Pelly, Mr. Colclough, Mr. Blay, Mr. Bull, Mr. Fortey, Mr. Pollen, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Midwinter. From *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. A. Foster, Mr. A. Sinadius, Messrs. M. and N. Sinadius, and two Mdles. Sinadius, Mdle. Archer, Mr. Costo, M. and Madame Pessin, Mr. de St. Maurice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 1, 1872.

SHOULD INDIA SEND MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS?

THE last number of the East India Association's "Journal" contains the two suggestive papers lately read before the society by Mr. Prichard and Dr. Hyde Clarke. The former, to which alone we will now refer, embodies some able arguments in favour of admitting a certain number of Members for India to seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Prichard claims for India the right of being represented in the English Parliament, because the Commons already in fact grant supplies for the government of that dependency, because Indian legislation is controlled by a minister responsible to Parliament, and because every part of the Empire whose government is administered by Parliament has a right to be represented therein. Another argument put forward by a subsequent speaker turned upon the fact that French India is actually represented at this moment in the Parliament of Versailles, and that Goa sends representatives to the Portuguese Assembly. To our minds the only one of these arguments that has any practical bearing on Mr. Prichard's thesis is the last, and that is put out of court by the vast difference in size between Goa or Pondicherry and British India. A sufficient number of members to represent two hundred millions of people would altogether swamp the House of Commons, while the presence of only half-a-dozen or a dozen representatives of India would be an utter sham. How could six or twelve such members affect the policy of a House composed of six hundred and sixty? That India is not fairly represented in the British Parliament, we readily allow, but Mr. Prichard's plan seems to us ill adapted to mend the present state of things. Our House of Commons practically deals with the affairs of the Three Kingdoms, which are close to each other, are peopled by the same or kindred races, and contribute in pretty equal proportions to the common revenues. It has plenty of home business moreover on its hands, and small time or interest to spare for the discussion even of the few Indian questions that come before it. In such an assembly a few members for India would be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and many members the people of England would never tolerate in a House composed as theirs now is. There is no sort of analogy that we can see between India and the British Islands in respect of their relations to the Home Parliament, and any attempt to prove such analogy is only to our thinking waste of time. Whatever India may pay directly or indirectly for England's benefit, she certainly

pays under very different conditions from those of Ireland or Scotland. Even as it is, there are a certain number of old Indians and mouthpieces of Indian interests, who do indirectly represent India in the House of Commons, and we should be glad to see there more men of the stamp of Mr. Eastwick, Sir C. Wingfield, and the late Colonel Sykes, and more too of the "interloping" element in Anglo-Indian life. It may also be worth considering whether a proportion of the Indian Council might not be allowed to sit in the Commons, and there serve along with a few independent members as a standing-committee on Indian affairs. Meanwhile however the friends of India would be doing better service by fixing their attention to the work of Indian representation in India, by some such methods as the local and provincial councils of which we have lately heard so much. If our House of Lords could suddenly be transformed into a kind of American Senate, a great Federal Council for the whole British Empire, a certain number of representatives for India would at once take their places of right in such a body, on something like equal terms with the other components of the Empire. But that, we fear, must still be the dream of a rather distant future.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE financial statement made by Sir Richard Temple in the Council at Calcutta on the 11th April demands more than passing notice, and must have been—as, probably, Sir Richard intended it to be—incomprehensible to those who listened to it. It is only by careful examination of it, in the quiet of one's study, that one can extract, a little by little, the actual state of the Indian finances; and we are not surprised that Mr. Grant Duff declines to commit himself as to the time when he will reproduce it in the House of Commons. It will require all his ingenuity to make it intelligible to the few who, fortunately for India, consider that she has more than ordinary claim to watchful care of her interests.

But where shall we begin? There is not a subject of which it treats, scarcely a figure it contains, that does not invite comment, and our space, alas! will not permit us to deal with more than one or two points of pressing importance. The extraordinary cash balances; the continued huge military expenditure; the lavish waste of money on education—lavish because the results are unsatisfactory—the augmentation of the municipal and other local taxes; the continuance of the income-tax; the heavy Home charges; the uncontrolled power of the Secretary of State to borrow money, all these and more may well occupy our attention, and the attention of all those who, regardless of the future, would protect India from the fate that the reckless policy of her present guardians is preparing for her.

If we look to the expenditure, we are amazed at its magnitude and rapid increase. Since 1857 the income has increased by sixteen millions sterling, but has been insufficient to meet the expenditure. Trade may prosper, old taxes may be raised and new ones imposed, rich harvests may pour rents into the Treasury; what matter, if expenditure follows and outstrips the income in a manner no one outside the financial office can understand? Estimates for work are always exceeded by the actual outlay, stores always cost more than they should, recruiting charges increase with every year, and the only thing that can be depended upon is that the expenditure will always exceed the income.

It is time that serious attention be given to the country that is forcing itself into notice. The India of to-day is not the India of a past generation, and the events of to-day are the seed which will yield fruit in the future for good or evil.

The friends of India will do well to watch somewhat more closely than they have done the phases through which she is passing. And, first, let them pause a moment to examine the taxation imposed upon her, which is increasing year after year at a rate that might stagger the most indifferent. How do they like the following figures? Between 1856 and 1868

the income increased by fifteen millions, and of this sum £7,301,620 were "*due to sources on which there had been increased or new taxation.*" We state this on the authority of the present Secretary of State for India. This sum of seven millions odd comes under the heading of Imperial taxes, and is quite exclusive of the local taxes, which have reached a figure so high that we almost wonder at the facility with which it is collected.

It will become evident, from the figures given, that the imperial taxes have increased at the rate of *seven hundred thousand pounds sterling* per annum; and we add that the local taxes have increased with even more speed. In 1862-63 the municipal funds could only contribute towards the maintenance of the police in towns, £48,664; but in 1868-69 those funds were so raised from increased local taxation that they were enabled to contribute £241,252, or more than 400 per cent. within the short period of six years. At the present moment they contribute a little over £300,000. As there seems to be no limit to the Imperial demand, there can, of course, be no limit to the taxation. Sir Richard Temple, when making his last financial statement, informed us that "*in addition to the previously existing local funds, fresh provincial taxation had been imposed in the various provinces of India* probably amounting in the aggregate to £750,000. Don't forget the sum, and don't forget that it is exclusive of the Income and other Imperial taxes. If Imperial taxes are augmented by £700,000, and local taxes by £750,000 per annum, what will be the total in ten years? This is a very plain question, and may be easily answered. When it has been, we ask our readers to pause and mark the total, then add it to the present annual income of fifty-four or fifty-five millions Imperial and local, and see what is in store for the Indian tax-payer, if the most systematic and determined opposition be not commenced upon now, to the dangerous policy that is being pursued. But it is our duty to do more than oppose further taxation, we must oppose the extravagance that makes it a necessity. The Duke of Argyll once told the House of Lords that he confessed his inability to account for a million sterling charged to the military expenditure. When such things occur, can any one be surprised at the unsatisfactory state of the Indian finances?

On one occasion Lord Halifax told the House of Lords that Lord Dalhousie once raised a loan of two millions, professedly for public works, but, somehow or other, the money was entirely spent in the ordinary expenditure of India—

And that's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the Weasel.

What is to be expected from such a state of things? If a million every now and again disappears, nobody knows how; if moneys borrowed for one purpose may be squandered on another; if expenditure is always permitted to exceed income; if without loans expenditure cannot be met; if taxation be increased year after year; and if no limit be put to the power of those who may involve the country beyond redemption, it needs no prophetic vision to foretell the result; and it is with the view to avoid that result that we point to the dangers that threaten India and her people.

If we turn to the Home Government, we see nothing there to excite our admiration. Mr. E. Denison not very long ago, while commenting on the Indian financial statement by the Under-Secretary of State, told the members present that "*the expenditure through the Home Government had increased from three millions to sixteen millions, or including the railway contributions to twenty millions.*" The Office also insisted on keeping at the end of each year a balance of three millions in hand. At the very time Sir Richard Temple was making his financial statement in Calcutta, and was urging special reasons for the imposition of the income-tax, there was this balance here to the credit of the Indian Government." Not one of these statements was contradicted then or subsequently. Mr. Denison said more. He declared that "*the India Office systematically refused to give reasons*" for the expenditure of the immense sum which it annually dealt with.

India is in no better condition now. None of the evils complained of two years back has been removed. The same reckless expenditure is pursued. During the past year the Secretary of State borrowed more than three millions for public works, of which the people of India knew nothing until long after the liability had been contracted. Can we be sure that the money will be used for the purpose stated, after what Lord Halifax has told us of how a similar loan was appropriated?

We quote from an authentic source the following facts, which may be used with effect when the Indian Financial statement shall be made in Parliament:—

During the past twelve years the salt tax has been raised 100 per cent. in Madras, 81 per cent. in Bombay, and 50 per cent. in other parts of India; the duty on sugar has been enhanced 100 per cent., the excise on spirits 100 per cent., the stamp tax 400 per cent.; Customs' duties have been increased several times, heavy Court fees and a succession tax of 2 per cent. have been recently imposed; a local land cess of 6½ per cent., village service cess at the same high rate, rural towns cess, taxes on trades and callings, house tax, tolls, and a considerable variety of municipal and local rates and taxes, amounting in the aggregate to an extremely large and oppressive sum, have been levied in different parts of the country.

Of the stamp-tax it may not be amiss to note that, in 1859, it realised £622,165, and in 1870 £2,441,508; and of the salt-tax, that it amounts on an average to *one thousand per cent. on the cost of production*. Facts are stubborn things, and it is on facts such as we have recorded, and which glare in their enormity, that we rely to bring about a thorough change in the administration of India. The change cannot come too soon. The British Parliament would do well to bear in mind that of the funded debt of India all but about 9 per cent. is due to Englishmen, and that the native stake in the Guaranteed Railway Stock, amounting to about ninety millions, does not exceed a million. Even Manchester might learn something from these facts.

Correspondence.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In consequence of the lamented death of Col. Sykes, M.P., who has so long and ably upheld our Bonus claims, and on the recommendation of our kind supporters in the House of Commons, the introduction of our case has necessarily been postponed till the commencement of next session. I am in a position to state that our cause is steadily gaining ground in the House, but the hands of M.P.s must be strengthened by the hearty co-operation of the officers whose interests they have undertaken, and I would therefore impress upon all sufferers who have not already petitioned the necessity of doing so without delay. Forms of the petition issued by the Bonus Committee may be obtained on application from Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, or from their respective agencies in the three Indian Presidencies, on the payment of a small subscription.

Allow me to take this opportunity of informing all the officers, both in India and England, who have intrusted petitions to the care of the Bonus Committee (made out agreeably to the form supplied by them) that they have been duly presented. The Bonus Committee will continue to meet as usual at 1 P.M. on Tuesdays, at 55, Parliament-street, where any further information may be obtained.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. G. PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Colonel, President

55, Parliament-street.

Bonus Committee.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In my last I sought to impress upon your readers the inestimable value of railways in India. Not only do they prevent famines; not only do they facilitate emigration from overpopulated districts, and immigration into underpopulated districts; not only have they effectually checked the commission of the crime of seizing the carriage of the country at the time when it is most wanted for commercial and agricultural purposes; but they enable England, in spite of all her shortcomings, to protect 200 millions of souls consigned to her charge by the Almighty.

In arguing on the duty of the English Government to construct a railway from Mooltan to Attock, it is necessary to calculate what is likely to be the power of Russia in Asia, as soon as she has succeeded in leading back into its old channel the fertilising waters of the Oxus.

It would be an interesting subject of discussion to examine how the course of the Oxus has in past ages influenced the fate of the world; how, as long as its waters have flowed into the Caspian, the irruption of northern hordes into South-Western Asia has been facilitated; the study of this is equally interesting to the student of history, and to the philosopher who investigates the wonders of physical geography.

What Russia is seeking is water-communication from the heart of European Russia to Afghanistan. The Oxus will become a Russian river as soon as it shall have received on its waters a fleet from Nijni Novgorod. Khiva, Bokhara and Balkh must then become dependent on the Czar, and the Chiefs of Afghanistan will not dare to dispute his mandates; he will be able to choose his own route to the Indus.

Ought not every Englishman to feel interested in hurrying forward the construction of a railroad from Kurrachee to Attock? When opened we shall be able to concentrate all our strength for the battle which may decide whether the Slavonic and Mongol races under a Suwarow or a Tamerlane are to overrun the civilised world.

Possessed of India the conquest of China would soon follow; and with the treasures drawn from these two rich countries, and with millions of recruits from Turkistan and Mongolia, Persia would be speedily annexed, and the Turkish Empire crushed more easily than it formerly was by Tamerlane. From his new capital near Balkh the conquering Emperor could, after cajoling the Magyars and Croats, and rewarding the Greeks, offer protection to the Carbonari of Italy, the Radicals of Spain, the Communists of France, and the infidels of the Low Countries; and on the banks of the Danube might dictate to a disunited Germany the terms of peace. The United States of America might be tempted to make a treaty with the conqueror, by which the recognition of the Monroe doctrine could be secured.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE ARMY FURLOUGH RULES.

The *Englishman* comments on a serious injustice in connection with the Indian army furlough rules, which contrasts strangely with the growing liberality evinced in the late changes in the system. Under the rules of 1796, officers were entitled to three years' furlough on private affairs after ten years' service. This period was not allowed to count as service for pension; but an officer might from time to time take sick leave in India, Australia, or Cape Colony, on Indian pay and allowances, which should count as service. In 1854 the Staff Corps rules were issued, under which officers could take two years' furlough on private affairs after ten years' service, and a further period of two years after other ten years' service, both periods counting as pension. Under these rules, which were compulsory for officers entering the Staff Corps, sick leave was no longer to count as service. In 1868 an entirely new set of rules were issued under which officers might take two years' furlough after their first eight years' service, on 50 per cent. of Indian pay and allowances, or, if without appointment, on a minimum allowance of £250, and a year's furlough after every succeeding six years of service, to count as service in the same proportion as under the Staff Corps rules, with the limitation that only eight years' furlough should be taken during the entire period of service. There are officers in India who, after taking furlough under the old rules of 1796, were brought compulsorily under the Staff Corps rules, and who are now debarred, on the one hand, from counting their furlough as pension, and, on the other, from the six years' privilege. We could imagine nothing more opposed to the spirit of the late changes than these disabilities. When the authorities determined to allow furlough to count as service for pension, it is scarcely conceivable that the grounds on which they acted were applicable only to men taking furlough after the promulgation of the rules of 1868. If it is a just and proper thing that furlough should count as service, it is surely as just and proper for officers who happened to have taken their furlough under the old rules as to any others, and they should have the benefit of the discovery. So we think the object of allowing more frequently recurring periods of furlough, viz., that of enabling officers to take advantage of our improved communications, and, by visiting Europe at shorter intervals, keep themselves *au courant* with the knowledge of the day, is one that is ap-

licable to all officers alike. It is true that under the new rules an officer cannot take his fourth year of furlough till after twenty years of service, and that consequently, if he has taken three years' furlough at the end of ten of service under the old rules, he suffers nothing as regards the maturation of his claim to a fourth year's furlough by having to wait ten years before he takes it. But, on the other hand, there is a hardship in having to wait ten years at all, while others can get leave at intervals of six, and as the total amount of furlough allowed is limited, it is evident that no disadvantage could arise to the State from allowing another year of the amount in such a case to be taken after the expiration of six years from the last furlough. At all events, the privilege would be an insignificant one compared with the disadvantage under which an officer, situated as we have described, lies in being unable to count his former furlough as service.

MR. CAMPBELL AND HIS NATIVE SUBORDINATES.

The *Englishman* holds that the low physical type of the Bengali is in part the result of the unfavourable conditions under which he lives. So long as the vital energies of a people are kept at the lowest ebb by chronic epidemics, and so long as the entire population is subject at recurring intervals to the exhausting drain of famine, it is a hopeless task to attempt to rear a healthy generation of men. But of late years much has been done to remove these ancient scourges of Bengal. We have not yet learned how to stamp out fever in Bardhaman, but this can at least be said, that the moment the epidemic makes its appearance in any district, every engine that science can command is set at work to mitigate it. The twisting about of the rivers, with the alterations in the lines of drainage that such fluvial changes involve, from time to time subject the people to the most disastrous epidemics; but anything like the desolation of Gour, which proceeded from the same cause, is unknown. The districts around Calcutta suffer severely, but they no longer relapse into jungle as Malda and the region round about the Hindu capital have done. In the same way with famines. The calamity of 1866 has taught us that Bengal is still subject to the risk of depopulation. But it has also taught us that famine, however severe in individual localities, bears less cruelly on the people of large than of old; and vast irrigation works are now in progress to do for the individual localities, what our railways, roads, and other improved means of transit have done for the province in general. We may reasonably hope, therefore, that the public health and the physical tone of the people will improve. But this improvement will concern rather the middle and lower orders than the upper classes. For unhappily the latter have long been accustomed to dissociate robustness of body from high rank and intellectual vigour. The Bengali Babu is essentially a sedentary man. He regards active exercise as unsuited alike to his social dignity and to his mental attainments. Strength of arm and powers of locomotion are all very well in a coolie, but would be degrading to him. Now this is precisely the idea which Mr. Campbell seems resolved to eradicate. In throwing open a new field of honourable employment to the educated natives, he plainly tells them that they must get rid of their old prejudice against physical activity, and of their old habits of ease. He says in the most practical possible manner, that they must make up their minds that bodily strength is not inconsistent with the characteristics of a gentleman; and that without a good physical tone their mental attainments will go for nothing. To parse Milton or recite the "Deserted Village" is very well, but to be able to ride or walk rapidly twelve miles, is the *sine qua non*. It is a curious and most suggestive experiment, and may be destined to prove one of the greatest boons which English statesmanship has conferred on Bengal.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. H. S. Thomas, Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, is making himself famous in the town of Mangalore by following a course of conduct not at all becoming his position as the highest official in the district. We learn from Mangalore that Mr. Thomas, on Saturday before last, in open cutchery, struck a poor Nair, named Fakere Bari, with a cane, the ferrule of which hurt the man, who bled profusely. The Nair had a petition to present to the Collector, and while he attempted to present it to Mr. Thomas he was assaulted. The subordinates about the cutchery took the man away, and having attended to him, promised to speak to Mr. Thomas. The result of the promise was that the Nair received as compensation the sum of one rupee—but whether this amount was paid down by Mr. Thomas, or by any of the cutchery servants, our correspondent has failed to say. Native feeling in the town now seems opposed to the Collector, who, since his return from Europe, is found to be a man of quite a different stamp to what he was three years ago. Mr. Thomas's administration is not favourably looked upon, and Mr. Webster's return is anxiously expected, in case the former is posted to another district. Before the Collector of South Canara left Mangalore for Europe, about two years ago, the native community, in token of their appreciation of Mr. Thomas's rule, founded a scholarship in the Provincial school, and invested the amount of their subscriptions in Government paper. The interest he evinced in the establishment of a literary society and reading room gained for the Collector much popularity; but just now that popularity appears to be on the decline, and Mr. Thomas has to thank himself for it.—*Madras Standard*.

Bengal.

GENERAL SAUNDERS ABBOTT.

General Abbott has taken such a prominent position in Punjab society, that on the occasion of his leaving it, and in fact closing his career in India, a short notice of his whole career may not be unacceptable to the many interested in him.

General Abbott just saw service with his regiment, the late 51st Native Infantry, with the army of Shekkawuttee in 1835. At the time of the first Sikh war, he was made a political officer, and aide-de-camp to Lord Harding, and distinguished himself specially by his activity in supplying the troops and reserves with supplies when the Commissariat had signally failed. The Deputy Commissary General on being required to inform the Governor-General in how short a time he could arrange the supplies, replied it would require six weeks. The work was done by Captain Abbott by the fourth day, during which time, besides the arranging of the supplies, he had ridden a hundred miles. Nor was his activity less in actual battle. When despatched for reinforcements to Subathoo, he marched two regiments and a heavy battery of artillery by forced marches of twenty-five and thirty miles a day down the Sutlej to the main army, which they reached in time to take part in the desperate battles that followed, Moodkee and Ferozeshah, at the latter of which Captain Abbott was dangerously wounded.

During the second war he served as political officer of Amballa, and continued in this service till 1856. At the time of the mutiny he was Deputy Commissioner of Hooshiarpore. His activity in raising levies and supplies for the army at Delhi obtained for him in 1858 the thanks of Government, and he was in that year appointed to the Commissionership of Lucknow. In this service he continued till 1863, and he is in the administration reports repeatedly mentioned in terms of marked praise for his "ability and hearty energy." In 1863 General Abbott took furlough to Europe, and afterwards retired as Major-General. In 1868, at a time of much trouble and perplexity to the Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, he was offered the Agency of the line. He declined it, but on the offer being repeated he accepted, and came out again to India in 1868. He has served the Company faithfully till compelled from sheer self-respect to resign a position which had become anomalous.

It is from no desire to intrude upon the life or leisure of the General that we have ventured to offer to his friends a *resume* of his career. But we know they would not willingly let him slip away from them unnoticed. His whole Indian life has been, with the exception of a few years, closely connected with the Punjab, whether as the dashing aide-de-camp, hurrying sorely-needed troops to battle, the much-harassed interpreter, the plodding surveyor, the popular district magistrate, making roads and building Christian churches in quiet out-stations, or the typical half military civilian entrenching his kutcherry and mounting guns to menace the approaching mutineers. It was to be expected that his appointment and work as agent to the railway would be much criticised; nor have we given him credit for being such an agent as an engineer trained to this as his life's work would have been. But when we consider the terrible Augean stable he came to clean it is surprising that often and often he did not break down or throw it up in disgust. He served his company with a degree of integrity and upright perseverance that will render it difficult for them to supply his place.

In Lahore, where he was always a leader in every public or benevolent work, he leaves a circle of friends which is almost identical with the community, and their best wishes go with him and his in his retirement.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S HORSEMANSHIP.—In one of the respects in which the late Lord Mayo was personally most conspicuous, says the *Pioneer*, Lord Northbrook is not one whit his inferior. The pace at which the Viceroy lately rattled down the Kussowlee hill, which, we need hardly tell our readers, is a bugbear to timid horsemen, rather astonished, as it certainly scattered, his staff—hardish riders though they all are.

NEW INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For the manufacture of wines, spirits, brandies, and liqueurs from the fruit of the bel-tree (*ægle cralaya marne los*) and from the roselle or red sorrel (*hibiscus sabdariffa*);" by Michel John Joseph Varnier Miritello, of Bankipore, Patna, Clerk in holy Orders. "For an improved method of manufacturing harmoniums, organs, &c., without the use of bellows, and for a new method of working the stops;" by William Fraser Smith, of 6, Government-place, Calcutta. "Improvements in furnaces and apparatus used in heating airs or gases for the supply of blast-furnaces, and for other purposes;" by Thomas Whitwell, of the Thornaby Iron-works, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, England.

THE HEAT AT ALLAHABAD.—Salamanders would find Allahabad a suitable place of residence. On Saturday the thermometer in the shade registered 110·5 deg., and at sunrise yesterday morning 91·5 deg.—*Pioneer*, June 3.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL.—Before leaving India, says the *Pioneer*, the Envoy, who brought a complimentary letter from the Ameer of Bokhara to Lord Mayo, requested his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to be allowed to offer a contribution of Rs. 300 to the Mayo Memorial, in token of his gratitude for the kindly attention which he had received at the hands of the late Viceroy. His Honour accepted the offer with thanks for the kindly sentiment by which it was dictated.

HERR MACK, JUNIOR.—I have to record the sudden demise of the younger brother of Herr Mack, who has for several months been a resident of Simla. It appears he went to bed in robust health on Sunday. He had in the early part of the day been to the doctor for some liniment in order to apply it to some part of his body which had been subject to pains. The bottle of liniment (aconite with opium) had been put on the mantle-piece with another bottle of medicine to be taken inwardly. It is supposed that the young man must have got up to take the draught, and the wrong bottle was emptied and the contents swallowed in ignorance. The next morning he was found a corpse.—Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*.

PRATT MEMORIAL FUND.—The Working Committee of the Pratt Memorial Fund held a meeting on Wednesday, 22nd May, at the Bishop's Palace. It appeared from the Treasurer's Report that the money paid up amounted to upwards of Rs. 24,000, and that there was a prospect of realising within a few weeks sufficient to raise the receipts to upwards of Rs. 30,000. This result was considered sufficiently encouraging to justify the Committee in hoping that in the course of next year the school might be set on foot; and in the meantime it was resolved that the appeal for subscriptions be continued in all available quarters. The Working Committee consists of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Chairman; the Honourable Mr. Bullen Smith, J. Cowie, Esq., and J. F. Ogilvy, Esq.; Colonel B. E. Bacon and Rev. B. T. Atley, Joint Secretaries; Rev. W. C. Bronehead, Secretary and Treasurer.—*Englishman*, May 27.

MR. COWAN.—The *Punjab Times* is informed that Mr. Cowan is preparing for publication a complete account of the late Kooka outbreaks at Unritsur, Raikote, Maloudh and Malair Kotla. This book will contain the official reports submitted to the Punjab Government by its Chief Civil and Police-officers, for many years previous to the disturbances. The correspondence with the native chieftains and others on the causes of the risings and aims of the Kooka sect, and precautions taken by Government for many months after the outbreak, all of which matters have been excluded from the "Kooka despatch." The evidence adduced will clearly show the necessity for the severest measures of repression. On completion Mr. Cowan, we hear, will proceed to England, and lay his case before Parliament. Several members of the Lower House have already offered him assistance.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S VALET.—An amusing incident is told of Lord Northbrook's arrival at Umballa. It happened that when the train stopped there for him to come out, he was asleep, and those who waited drawn up on the platform to receive him thought it etiquette to wait till he was roused. Accordingly a circle of considerate Britishers was formed at a little distance from the carriage, waiting till the great man should make his appearance like a giant refreshed. After a short time, the door opened and the expectants beheld a neatly-dressed affable gentleman step on to the platform. The multitude drew itself up and looked pleasant, the general put on his most winning smile of welcome, and advanced to give him the right hand of fellowship. The affable gentleman, with a shade of distance in his manner, politely informed him that my Lord would be ready presently. It was the valet! The general winced.—*Punjab Times*, May 28.

MR. SAUNDERS'S PATENT FOR COOLING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—On Tuesday morning we had an opportunity of inspecting the two first-class carriages which have been sent across from Bombay for the purpose of conveying his Excellency the Viceroy and Staff from Calcutta to Umballa. These carriages are cooled by Mr. Saunders's patent method of applying khushkus tatties, which is, as far as we are able to judge, the most successful that has as yet been tried. Under the floor of the carriage there is an air chamber, with ventilators at each end for collecting the air in the direction in which the train proceeds. Above these air chambers are four layers of khushkus mats, with spaces for air left between them, through which a current passes into the interior of the carriage. The tatties are watered by means of a peculiarly constructed bucket, which is replenished by a small pipe from a tank which, whence once filled, will not be exhausted before six hours. The bucket is so adjusted as to tilt over at intervals of a quarter of an hour, and to discharge its contents into two pipes that run through the centre of the carriage floor. These pipes have long slits cut in them, through which the water is dispersed over shallow perforated tin trays placed over the khushkus mats, upon which the water falls in the form of rain. Perfect ventilation, which has hitherto always been the stumbling block in similar enterprises, is effected in this case by the windows, which open outward and are secured at a lateral angle of about 30.

The outer heated air coming in contact with the window, strikes off from it, and, without raising an actual draft, creates a current which draws out the cool air inside the carriage by the windows. These windows, we may explain, are so constructed that every alternate window opens in one direction, so that, while one set of windows is opened when a train proceeds in one direction, the other set may be used when the train proceeds the other way. In addition to the above arrangements, there is a self-acting ventilator in the roof, which is nothing more than a shutter working on a central pivot, which is kept open in the direction in which the train moves. These windows and ventilators entirely exclude the external air, and no air is admitted into the interior of the carriage which does not first pass through the cool-air spaces in the flooring, which being necessarily entirely free from dust, ensures comfort and cleanliness in the interior of the carriage. Altogether, we consider the apparatus which we have endeavoured to describe such an important contribution to the health and comfort of travellers that we have thought it quite worthy of a long and full notice. And we are glad to learn that it can be applied to all first-class carriages employed in long journeys at a positively insignificant charge.—*Indian Daily News*, May 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 29. Str. *Sattara*, Ballantine, Bombay; *Ivanhoe*, Put, London; City of Benares, Shand, Glasgow; *Chalmette*, Talbot, Buenos Ayres.—29. Str. *Busheer*, James, Singapore; *Meinam*, Gauvain, Galle; *Jadha*, Findall, Madras.—30. Str. *Madras*, Ewert, Sandaway; *Margarita*, Chester, Cardiff.—31. *Bayard*, Jackson, London.—June 1. Str. *Delhi*, Wilkinson, Suez.—2. *Orchis*, Lucas, London; *Yorkshire*, Kennedy, London; *Star of Denmark*, Macque, London.—3. Str. *China*, Gardner, Hong Kong; *Champion*, Jandrow, Musulipatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sattara*.—Mr. G. J. Taylor, Lieut. Fisho, Mr. and Mrs. Pettitt, Mrs. Ho-may, Dr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and two children, Mr. Irvine, and Lieut. Cotton, R.E.

Per str. *Madras*.—Mrs. Fairlan and child, Mr. D. Reiney, Mr. P. Arden, Mr. B. Day, and Mr. Coulds.

Per str. *China*.—Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Apcar, Messrs. M. and O. Owen, Mr. Lissant, Mr. Levy, Mr. A. Seigor.

DEPARTURES.

May 28. Strs. *Punjab* and *Asia*.—29. Str. *Queen Victoria*, str. Poonah; *Mah-nada*, City of Bombay.—30. *Lady Melville*.—31. *Pulawan*, Codabux, Staffordshire.—June 1. Str. *Arcot*.—2. Str. *Mahratta*, str. Madras, str. Penang, and str. Oxfordshire.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Penang*.—From Calcutta.—For Port Blair.—Mrs. Wimberley, and child, Mr. G. D. Groves.

Per str. *Mahratta*.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mr. A. Hood, and Mr. E. Anson.

Per str. *Madras*.—From Calcutta.—For Chittagong.—Mrs. Madden.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 3, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 6 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 114	112 4 to 112 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 104	104 6 to 104 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16 ½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16 ½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
<i>Agra Bank (Limited)</i>	100	90 to —
<i>Assam Tea Company</i>	200	400 to 405
<i>Bank of Bengal</i>	1000	1550 to 1555
<i>Bank of Upper India (Limited)</i>	50	128 to 130
<i>Bonded Warehouse Association</i>	445	555 to —
<i>Cachar Tea Company</i>	200	83 to —
<i>Ditto (Contributory)</i>	500	— to —
<i>Calcutta Docking Company</i>	700	200 to 250
<i>Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway</i>	100	Nominal.
<i>Calcutta Central Press Company</i>	200	Nominal.
<i>Central Cachar Tea Company</i>	—	120 to 122½
<i>Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris</i>	250	Fr. 725 to 730
<i>Delhi and London Bank Shares div.</i>	100	105 to —
<i>E. B. Indigo Company</i>	100	25 to 30
<i>East Indian Railway Company</i>	£20 or 218	253 to 255
<i>East India Tea Company</i>	100	73 to 75
<i>Eastern Bengal Railway Company</i>	£20 or 218	242 to 248
<i>Equitable Coal Company</i>	250	75 to 76
<i>Great Eastern Hotel Company</i>	250	165 to —
<i>Howrah Docking Company</i>	500	160 to 165
<i>India General Steam Navigation Company</i>	1000	320 to 330
<i>Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company</i>	500	600 to 610
<i>National Bank of India (Limited)</i>	£12½	107 to 108
<i>Oriental Gas Company</i>	10	78 to 78
<i>Port Canaling Land Company</i>	1500	400 to —
<i>Punjab Bank</i>	100	90 to 91
<i>Simla Bank</i>	500	570 to 575
<i>Tripoot Indigo</i>	200	108 to 108*
<i>Union Steam Tug Company</i>	250	— to —
<i>Upper Assam Tea Company</i>	£10	— to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
<i>Salt-petre, per ton</i>	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
<i>Sugar</i>	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
<i>Rice</i>	2 16 0 to 0 0 0	3 15 0 to 0 0 0
<i>Seeds</i>	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
<i>Jute</i>	3 6 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
<i>Cotton</i>	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 4.—**Jute:** A good business has been done, and prices have risen, especially for the finer sorts. Saltpetre has fallen generally throughout the week, owing to bad advices from London. Rice has been in better demand, and prices have risen about an anna all round. Linseed: Prices have been fully maintained, whilst a rise has taken place in what is known as Liverpool seed. Raw Silk: The sales during the week have been—J. W. Cossimbazar, at Rs. 20; G. M. J., at Rs. 19; and native Jungypur, at from 15-8 to 18-4. Corahs: About 5,000 pieces have changed hands at from 175 to 177-8 for the best qualities.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, June 4.—**Exchange:** The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rates for Loans and Discounts 1 per cent. all round, and at the same time increased the margins on loans on Government paper 1 per cent. Government paper has been very dull, and the transactions on a very limited scale.

Madras.

NARAKEL.—During the coming S. W. monsoon, Narakel will be busier than ever. One vessel has already arrived at the port, and it is expected that a great number of vessels will load there for London in the ensuing wet season.—*Bangalore Spectator*, May 27.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A correspondent informs us that a Mr. Burcher, one of the railway inspectors on the North-West line, whilst returning from Madras to his post, was found dead in the train on the morning of the 28th. He must have been dead many hours.—*Bangalore Herald*, June 1.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Captain W. F. Wright, on retiring from the Adjutancy of the Madras Volunteer Guards, has been presented by the members of the corps with a valuable gold watch, on the reverse inner side of which was inscribed "Presented to Captain W. F. Wright, by the Madras Volunteer Guards, in appreciation of his services as their adjutant from 1865 to 1872." Captain Wright is succeeded by Captain Allardice.

HYDERABAD RAILWAY.—Every exertion is being made to complete the foundations for the piers of the bridges on the Hyderabad State Railway before the commencement of the rains. Fears are, however, entertained that they will not be finished in time, in which case most of the work will probably have to be done over again. Work was commenced on this line two years ago, but we cannot expect to see it finished before the end of 1876.—*Pioneer*, May 27.

CIVIL.—We learn that Mr. Robert Edward Master, of the Civil Service, is likely to retire from the service early next year. Mr. Master was appointed Director of Revenue Settlement in March 1868, and is now in Europe on furlough. He has been about twenty-five years in the service, and will probably be succeeded in his post by Mr. Banbury, whose appointment appears in the last *Gazette*. Mr. Master stands twenty-ninth on the Civil Service list, immediately above Mr. Huddleston.—*Madras Standard*.

TRUE RELIGION.—The *Delhi Gazette* the other day made the mistake of calling the Madras Presidency "outwardly religious," because all its public offices were closed on Ascension Day. "Outwardly!" replies the *Madras Times* indignantly; "why, everybody knows that this place has long been the religious capital of India. If we do not excel in anything else, we excel in religion." Then the religion of Madras must be Christianity with the modesty and humility left out.—*Indian Daily News*, May 28.

THE LATE CYCLONE.—The committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the wrecks during the cyclone held their first meeting on Saturday in a room at the Sea Customs Office, when, we understand, the evidence of Mr. Pogson and Mr. Dalrymple was taken. Why should the committee sit with closed doors? The public will be certain to doubt whether the inquiry has been half as searching as it ought to be, if the proceedings are not published in full, without official censorship.—*Madras Mail*, May 28.

THE DENGUE FEVER.—It has been hitherto believed that dengue fever is not fatal in its results, but in the neighbourhood of Cochin many who had been attacked have succumbed to it. The mortality is confined to the children, whose system is perhaps too weak to sustain the attack. Those who have died had only been suffering from the fever for two or three days. At Ernacollum, or on the other side of the backwater, the fever is raging to a great extent; at Ernacollum, we say, as in Calcutta, there is not a house in which the dengue fever has not appeared. From Quilon we hear that about two hundred sepoys of the regiment stationed there have been attacked with the fever and are now in hospital.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HOBSON.—It was stated at the meeting of the Shipwrecked Sailors Relief Fund, yesterday evening, that the life of the late Captain Hobson, of the *Ardbeg*, had been insured for some twenty years, and that three days before the cyclone which resulted in his death he received tidings of the failure of the office whose policy he held. He has left a widow and twelve children, of whom only two are provided for. The committee have voted £100 to Mrs. Hobson, and will apparently make a further grant as soon as they are in a position to calculate the probable amount of other claims on the Fund. With such a peculiarly distressing case to deal with, there seems to be no probability of a surplus remaining for eventual appropriation to some other purpose than that intended by subscribers.—*Madras Mail*, May 24.

COCHIN RAILWAY.—The Cochin correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* states that it is definitely decided that the railway should be

extended to Cochin, and that the work of extension will commence soon. That the Dewan of Cochin has been earnest about the extension, and the favourable terms which the Cochin Sircar have proposed have tended to bring about an early and desirable settlement of the questions. Cochin is the natural and suitable terminus of the south-west railway, considering its commercial importance, its situation, and the fine harbour, the finest in India, which it possesses. As Mr. Robertson says, Cochin backwater is practically a wet dock of greater area than all the docks in Great Britain put together, and it can be converted into the largest close harbour in the world, by dredging the shallow places.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 31. Helen Wallace, —, Mauritius; Mars, —, Bombay; Brisbane, —, London.—June 1. Countess Russell, —, Rangoon; str. Good Hope, —, London.—2. Str. Burmah, —, Bombay; India, —, Mauritius; Victoria Bridge, —, Covelong.—3. Str. Agra, —, London; Sunbeam, —, Simon's Bay.

DEPARTURES.

June 1. Spirit of the North, —, London; Kingdom of Fife, —, London; str. Scindia, —, Calcutta.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

MHOW, May 24.—I am able to report regarding the progress of Holkar's State Railway. From the first of next month, 20,000 Norway pine creosoted sleepers will be delivered every month in Bombay by the contractors in England, Messrs. Budd, upwards of twenty vessels being due in your port shortly with material. In the railway workshops at Byculla, engines are nearly ready to forward on to Khundwah. The wire fencing for the whole line has been purchased from the G.I.P. Railway Company, and will soon be set up; and the delivery of permanent way materials to the contractors is being pushed on with vigour at Khundwah. Besides the sleepers mentioned above, the Forest Department in the Central Provinces have to supply a large quantity; but I may here remark that sleepers of a similar character have not been found to answer on the Nagpore line of the Great Indian Peninsula nor on the East Indian Railway. I have mentioned in former letters the doubtful policy of denuding the forests on the Saulpooras and in Chutteesghur and Nundla for the sake of making sleepers for the railways, where already the dearth of timber is beginning to be felt. The work on the bridge over the Nerbudda will soon be commenced. Mr. Ramsay and some of his assistants were deputed the other day to Bhosawul to witness the completion of the viaduct over the Taptee on the G.I.P. line, and gain some wrinkles from Mr. Clarke, the agent for the contractors of the work. Within the past week the 49th Regiment has been threatened by an outbreak of cholera. Its appearance in the quarters of the married people has been and is the cause of considerable anxiety; the married people have moved into camp, some ten cases having occurred in the *patcheries*, most of these ending fatally. It is to be hoped that the necessity for moving the gallant regiment from barracks into camp at this most trying season will be avoided. The station in other parts continues healthy.

KOLAPOOR, May 25.—By rather a strange coincidence the head master of the Dhoolia High School is now here, while our head master has gone to Dhoolia to spend the summer vacation. The former gentleman, Mr. Vittal Narayan Palhak, M.A., delivered an interesting lecture in Marathi the other day, in the quadrangle of the Rajaram High School building, to a large audience. The subject of the lecture was:—"The comparison between the manners and customs of the Hindoos and those of other nations, and the effect of the difference on the social and mental progress of the Hindoos." The lecturer commenced by giving a brief account of Hindoostan and its geographical position, as compared with other countries. He next dwelt upon the disadvantages under which India has laboured, and must be expected to struggle, unless a radical change is effected in both the manners and customs of its people. The existence of caste, aversion to foreign travel, infant marriage, want of inclination to follow other than hereditary professions and occupations, apathy and indifference to the advantages of education, and above all, the utter neglect of physical training were, the lecturer said, the bane of native society. He compared the manners and customs obtaining amongst European nations with those of the people of this country (India), and demonstrated the great advantages and lasting benefits which the differences pointed out by him have secured to the Western nations. Mr. Vittalrao is, I hear, a native of Kolapoor, and, while according him the need of praise due to his exertions for the enlightenment and reformation of his countrymen, I would suggest to him the necessity for limiting his future addresses to an hour or an hour-and-a-half at the outside. A lecture occupying nearly four hours in delivery, as his did, and that in the month of May, is enough to try the patience of the most forbearing audience. I doubt whether any ordinary person could keep his mind concentrated under such circumstances, even on the astonishing eloquence of Sheridan or Burke himself, where he here.

CARWAR, May 23.—The steamer *Surrey*, 1,070 tons, Captain Reed, arrived here this morning; she will, I believe, take about 7,000 pressed bales of cotton via Suez Canal to Liverpool. Our exports of cotton are increasing fast. We have now exported from this port during the last five years nearly 100,000 pressed bales direct to Europe; and about 50,000 to Bombay. Pattimars are leaving daily with docras of cotton. Carwar will be a large and important port yet. The prospect of the early construction of the railway to Hoobli has already done much good. Sites are being sought after, and buildings are rapidly springing up, and the land about Carwar is increasing in value. We expect to have a large number of ships here next year with railway iron, and stores of all kinds required for the construction of the railway. Our sanitarium on Goodnully Hill is keeping up its good name; the climate has been delightful, and those who have been residing there during the hot weather say it is quite equal to Matheran; the thermometer is never higher than 80 deg., but at Carwar we have it 87 and 88 degs.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SHOLAPORE.—A friend writes from Sholapore that there is great scarcity of water there, and that dengue fever, small-pox, and cholera are prevailing to a great extent. The heat is terrific, almost unbearable, with all the alleviations they try to keep constantly in operation. From other parts of the surrounding country like complaints have reached us. Scarcity of food and water prevail everywhere throughout the Poona zillah.—*Deccan Herald*, June 5.

SIND FRONTIER.—Syad Thoweyni, the Wazeer of H.H. Syad Turki, Sultan of Muscat, took possession of Gwadar without opposition. The Wazeer was accompanied by three hundred Arab soldiers, and the change of rule was favourably received by the inhabitants. The Wazeer proposes remaining at Gwadar until the next Gulf steamer passes, about the 29th inst. Fever and small-pox have disappeared from the town. On the Shahgassi Wali Muhammad reaching Kozdar, Narudin Mingal endeavoured to open negotiation. The Shahgassi caused him to be informed that if he surrendered, giving up all the property plundered from Kafilas, guns, &c., obtained by him, at Beyla, his life should be guaranteed, but not the chieftainship of the tribe. These terms were offered by the Shahgassi to save the necessity of marching a force into Wad against Narudin, which would injure and distress the poorer classes, who had been compelled by circumstances, more than inclination, to share in late disturbances. Narudin has accepted the terms, and surrendered to the Shahgassi on the 10th inst. at Kozlar, stating he was prepared to undergo any punishment H.H. the Khan chose to inflict upon him. The Sarawan Sirdars are with the Shahgassi on their way to pay their respects to H.H. the Khan at Khelat.—W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel, Commissioner in Sind. *Kurrachee*, May 22.

SURGEON MAJOR RIMINGTON.—In our obituary this week will be observed the announcement of the death on the 30th ultimo, from fever, of Surgeon Major J. S. Rimington, Presidency Surgeon at Baroda. Dr. Rimington, whose health had undoubtedly become impaired by a constant residence at the station for upwards of twelve years, regardless of self, heeded not the urgent warnings which climate and friends had given him, and thus has fallen another victim to the necessities of the service and an unrelenting sense of duty. Kind in disposition, gentle in word and deed, and genial as a companion, the memory of Dr. Rimington will long be cherished by many to whom the unexpected announcement of his demise was indeed a stroke of bitter sorrow. In his professional capacity the services of Dr. Rimington were as readily rendered to the humble and lowly of Baroda as to the favoured few to whom he was supposed to be especially attached by official duty. Dr. Rimington came to India in 1848. He served with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab in 1848-49. He was also present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Guzerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army. His services were marked by a medal and two clasps. Dr. Rimington was a brother of Mr. G. F. Rimington, solicitor, whose state of health necessitated his return to England for a time by last mail.—*Times of India*, June 7.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY, C.S.I.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Ready money, C.S.I., may be congratulated on having at last attained what is believed to have been the wish of his heart—the honour of knighthood. A telegram received in Bombay yesterday announces that her Majesty has been pleased to confer a knighthood upon Mr. Cowasjee. His claims to such an honour scarcely needed to be commended specially to her Majesty's Government, and might have been recognised long ere this. His princely donations given for works of public utility and his contributions for the relief of the suffering and the distressed in all parts of India and Europe had established his claim to the character of a philanthropist, and it was perhaps no very violent straining of a metaphor to call him the "Peabody of the East." His charity has been almost always discriminating, and, if it had occasionally a tendency to arrest attention, yet it was always dispensed without a distinction of colour or creed. His donations to various charities and public institutions in England and on the Continent have made his name familiar to many in

the West; while in India his benefactions have long entitled him to the respect and gratitude of all classes of people. For nearly a quarter of a century his charity has continued to flow in all directions; and he is said to have given in this way nearly fifteen lacs of rupees. It had long been felt in Bombay that a public recognition of such benefactions was due to Mr. Cowasjee; and it was believed to be the opinion of many influential citizens, European and native, that it would be most appropriately effected by placing a statue of Mr. Cowasjee in some public institution founded or endowed by him in this city. Accordingly in October last year a meeting was held at Mazagon Castle for the purpose of marking the sense of the people of Bombay of the character of this public-spirited gentleman, by placing a statue of him in the Elphinstone College Buildings (now known as Cowasjee Jehangir's Buildings) or in some other public institution in the city. An influential committee was formed for raising subscriptions, which now make a handsome sum.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 31. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf; str. Behar, Lee, Hong Kong.—June 1. Challenge, McBride, Liverpool.—3. Str. Koina, Profumo, Jeddah; Sir John Mandeville, Mathias, Liverpool; Queen of the Lakes, Grossart, Greenock; Morning Light, Cheston, Liverpool.—4. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong.—6. Str. Peshawur, White, Suez; str. Oriental, Dickinson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Dr. Dundas, Capt. Prichard, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Miss Rogers, Asst. surg. Stouart, Asst. Apothecary Rodrigues, and Mrs. Watkins. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. Campbell, Col. Randall, Miss Marten, and Mr. Westfield. From Suez.—Mr. Moss, and Mrs. White.

DEPARTURES.

May 31. Str. Albatross, Webster, Liverpool; str. Bangalore, Burne, Australia; str. Simla, Hector, Aden and Suez; Duxford, Robertson, Liverpool.—June 1. Str. Ionis, Firth, Akyab; str. India, Doder, Genoa, &c.; Royal Saxon, Anderson, Calcutta.—3. Str. St. George, Harwood, Liverpool; str. China, Perrins, China, &c.—4. Str. Oscar, Higgins, Bremerhaven; City of Nankin, Muir, Basscin, near Akyab; City of Tanjore, Leslie, Rangoon; Cromwell, Rolinson, Boston; Quorn, Murphy, Rangoon.—5. Str. Maharajah, Hodgson, Akyab; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Sphinx, Cottier, Trieste, &c.; Timour Shaw, Winter, Calcutta.—6. Str. Krishna, Douglas, Rangoon; Courier de Bombay, Nand, Calcutta; Savernake, Pritchard, Basscin, near Akyab.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Crichton, Mr. G. G. Charles, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. C. Scott, Mr. A. K. Ruby, Capt. A. P. Stannels, Capt. R. P. Rogers, Capt. James, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Brady, Mr. M. Downie, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Alexander MacArthur, and Dr. A. Hyndman Neill. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Pelly, Mr. Ettinger, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Colclough, Mr. Thomas Blay, Mr. Proctor, Mr. P. Bruff, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. H. Sortey, Mr. J. H. Moore, Capt. Gabler, Mr. T. Hoyer, and Col. Leckie. For Suez.—Capt. G. R. Hennessy.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 7, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 5400 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1350
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

FREIGHTS.

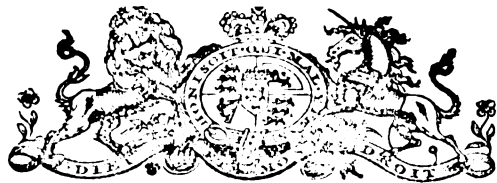
To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.

To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, June 7.—The tone of the market has been firm, and an advance of 1 to 1 anna per piece is noticeable in Grey Shirtings and Maddapollams. Grey Yarns have been very steady at previous rates. Metals continue firm, and Copper has again advanced 8 annas per cwt. Coal shows a slight improvement.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, June 7.—Cotton: A moderate business has been done, but prices of all kinds have been firm, except that of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, which must be quoted fully Rs. 5 per catty lower.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, June 7.—Exchange: Rates have kept firm, at an advance of one-sixteenth upon last week's quotations, in consequence of the firmness of sterling exchange in China. On Calcutta sight Bank Bills close at 100½, and 60 days' sight at 99½. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 229 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ABBOTT, L. C., asst. mag. of Kooشتها, is vested with the powers of a mag. May 24.

BEDFORD, C. A. S., extra asst. comr., recently transfd. to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Deoghur.

BICKNELL, E., probaty. sub engr., 2nd grade, to the Arrah div., which he joined on May 20.

BULMAN, A. B., asst. comr., Gujrat, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Montgomery, v. Mr. T. W. Smyth. May 30.

CHARLES, T. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sarun. May 27.

CROUCH, C. P., is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police. May 29.

GORDON, Major W., to offic. in 2nd grade of dist. supts. of police. May 28.

GORDON, L., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Jalandhar to the Kangra district. May 30.

GLASFORD, Major C. L. R., dep. comr., Betul, is transf. to Chanda. June 1.

HALL, Lieut. col. C. H., dep. comr., Amritsar, is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Mooltan div., during the abs. on leave of Col. S. F. Graham. May 20.

HAMILTON, R. C., late an offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Rajmehal. May 29.

HARRISON, H. L., B.A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore, in the 1st grade, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, or until further orders.

HENNESSY, S. H., asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. temp. to offic. as dep. comr. of Chanda. June 1.

HOBHOUSE.—H.M. having app. A. Hobhouse, Esq., barrister at law, and one of H.M.'s counsel, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, the said A. Hobhouse, Esq., has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India under the usual salute.

HOMAN.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. T. Homan, extra asst. comr., Bannu, is cane, at his own request. May 30.

JAMES, Lieut. col. C., add. dep. comr., Saga, is transf. to Mandla. June 1.

LAMBERT, J., to offic. as dep. comr. of police, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Giles; Mr. Lambert is vested with the powers of a magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and with the powers of a magistrate of police in Calcutta. Mr. Lambert is also appointed to be a visitor of the presidency jail and of the lunatic asylums at the presidency. Mr. Lambert is further appointed to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Governor's control, and to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

LEONARD, H., C.E., to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1870. May 28.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. F. M., is app. acting civil surg. of Amritsar, v. Surg. A. Taylor, acting as civil surg. of Delhi. May 30.

MARTIN, C. A., B.A., L.D., to offic. as insp. of schools, north-east division, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Bellett. Mr. Martin will offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service.

MERINGTON, C. E. C., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the sub div. of Chooalangah.

NICHOLLS, G. J., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Damoh. June 1.

OLDHAM, W. B., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Nuddea, 2nd grade, during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. C. C. Stevens. May 29.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., asst. comr., Seoni, is app. to offic. as cantonment mag. at Kamthi, during the abs. on leave of Capt. Thomas.

SCOTT, Capt. T. A., asst. comr., Nimar, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Upper Godavery dist., during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr.

SMYTH, T. W., offic. dep. comr., Montgomery, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Amritsar, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Hall. May 30.

TAWNEY, J. W., offic. dep. comr., Chindwara, under orders for Damoh, is transfd. as offic. dep. comr. to Betul. June 1. [May 21.]

TYTHER, F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the 24-Pergunnahs division on WALLACE, E. A. J., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, and to be posted to Agra. June 1.

WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from the date of his being relieved of his present duties by Mr. H. L. Harrison.

THE INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. P. P. Dease, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from the office of superint. engr., Mooltan district, to the Sutlej Bridge div., Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from April 1.

Mr. J. C. Poirel, tempy. overseer, 1st grade, posted to the Ghotkee div., is transf. to the Reheto div., with effect from April 15.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac is admitted to Class VI. of the officers of the financial dept., and is app. to act in Class V. as asst. to the acctnt. gen., N.W. Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie is admitted to Class VI. of the officers of the financial dept., and is app. to act in Class V. as asst. to the acctnt. gen., British Burmah.

Mr. H. Hudson made over charge of the office of deputy acctnt. gen., Mysore, to Mr. T. B. Clarke on May 2.

Mr. W. H. MacGowan made over charge of the Calcutta post-office to Mr. E. R. Douglas on April 10.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of orders published in Notification dated April 12, the following postings are made to military works division:—

Mr. J. W. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to charge of Jullundur div.

Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to charge of the Chukrat Road div.

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to same div.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, asst. engr., 1st grade, to Upper Sirhind div.

Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, exec. engr., 4th grade, to Ferozepore div.

Mr. W. H. Davis, asst. engr., 1st grade, will remain at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from the Punjab estab. to the charge of the Ranekhet Road div.

Mr. R. D. Falkiner, exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div., will hold charge of the Dugshai div. (ordinary), in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. arrangement.

Lieut. F. J. Day, R.E., is app. to P.W.D. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to 2nd circle of military works.

Mr. C. Von Ahn, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from March 7.

The following appointments are made:—

May 29.—Mr. H. Joll, exec. engr., 4th grade, 1st presy. div., to be exec. engr., 1st Calcutta div.

Mr. L. R. Roberts, exec. engr., 2nd grade, 2nd presy. div., to be exec. engr., 2nd Calcutta div.

Mr. S. A. Stewart, exec. engr., 2nd grade, 3rd presy. div., to be exec. engr., 3rd Calcutta div.

Mr. J. A. Windle, exec. engr., 2nd grade, circular and Eastern Canals div., to be exec. engr., 24-Pergunnahs dist.

Mr. H. T. Forbes, S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Nuddea div., to be exec. engr., Nuddea div.

Mr. J. Paterson, asst. engr., 1st grade, Bhaugulpore div., to offic. as exec. engr., Jessore dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W.P.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 1.)

The following officers of the P.W.D., N.W.P., joined their respective appointments on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. W. D. Brown, engr. apprentice, Boolundshuhur sub div., on the 1st inst.

Lieut. T. Martin, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Moozaffernuggur sub div., on the 2nd inst.

Mr. J. Strachan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Meerut sub div., on the 3rd inst.

Mr. F. S. Orchard, asst. engr., 1st grade, Saharanpore sub. div., on the 5th inst.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary, May 25.)

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from April 30, v. Mr. P. H. Egerton, resigned the service:—

Col. S. F. Graham, deputy comr., 1st class, to be comr. and superint.

Major E. H. Paske, deputy comr., 2nd class, to be deputy comr., 1st class.

Lieut. col. C. H. Hall, deputy comr., 3rd class, to be deputy comr., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., 1st class, to be deputy comr., 3rd class.

Capt. F. D. Harington, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Mr. T. Roberts, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, v. Mr. J. Nasmyth, who has vacated his appointment as comr. and superintendent in the Punjab:—

Mr. D. C. Macnabb, deputy comr., 2nd class, to be comr. and superint.

Major C. A. McMahon, deputy comr., 3rd class, to be deputy comr., 2nd class.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., is app. a deputy comr., 3rd class, but will continue to offic. as director of public instruction.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, v. Lieut. col. W. Paske, who has vacated his appointment of asst. comr., 1st class, in the Punjab:—

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be an asst. comr., 1st class.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be an asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. G. Smyth, asst. comr., 3rd class, is prom. to be an asst. comr., 2nd class, v. Mr. L. Cowan, dismissed the service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Lieut. H. J. Harman, R.E., is appointed an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Lieut. H. M. Chambers, R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, has been granted three months' furlough in India, on medical certificate, with effect from Jan. 12.

Capt. S. H. Cowan, assistant superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, having returned to duty on May 8, is appointed from that date to offic. in the 1st grade.

Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, assistant superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, officiating in the 1st grade since April 23, reverted to the 2nd grade from May 8, on Capt. Cowan's return to duty.

MILITARY.

BAIRD.—The undermnt. officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. A. W. Baird, R.E., asst. supt., 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India—arrived at Bombay May 3.

BERTIE, Capt. F. A., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Punjab cav., but up to date officg. 2nd in comd. (v. Capt. Bird), 1st Punjab cav., is apptd., as a tempy. arrangement, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 1st Punjab cav., v. Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, on furl.

HALL.—The undermntd. officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. W. M. Hall, Bengal S.C., comdt. 3rd Bengal cav.—arrived at Bombay, March 20.

RIPLEY, Major E. P. W., 2nd in comd., 1st Punjab cav., is directed to assume the tempy. comd. of the regt. from Captain G. C. Bird, who will revert to his position as squad. subalt. and officg. 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties.

STAFF OF H.E. THE VICEROY.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following apps. on his lordship's personal staff, with effect from May 22: To be Aide-de-Camp.—Capt. C. B. Reynardson, of the 1st (or gren.) regt. of footguards.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.—Major C. C. Taylor, Bengal S.C.

TRANSFERS, &c.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 17 and 18.—Lieut. col. J. A. Angus, Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, posted to Fort William for general duty.

Major C. P. Hunter is transf. from Delhi to Peshawur, for duty.

Capt. W. C. Farwell is transf. from 25th N.I. to 31st N.I., for duty.

Capt. J. E. W. Howey is, at his own request, transf. from 34th N.I. to 1st Goorkha regt., for duty.

Capt. F. H. Hood, staff corps, is directed to join the 27th Punjab N.I., for duty.

Capt. J. Harger, offic. brigade major, Morar, is, at his own request, transf. in the same capacity to Jullundur.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. F. H. McLeod, R.A., to be major from Dec. 8, 1868.

Major and Local Lieut. col. J. O. Chichester, 39th regt., to be col., from Oct. 26, 1870.

Lieut. col. R. H. MacGregor, 65th regt., to rank as lieut. col., from Dec. 31, 1867.

Lieut. col. J. H. Kirby, 68th regt., to be col., from Aug. 10, 1869.

Capt. and Brevet major J. Spratt, 68th regt., to be lieut. col., from May 8, 1872.

Capt. C. M. Smyth, 70th regt., to rank as capt., from Dec. 12, 1868.

56TH FOOT.

Regimental order confirmed, dated May 3, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, consequent on the departure, on sick leave to England, of Lieut. W. H. Burke, offic. paymr.: Capt. J. H. Sharpe, president.

Capt. G. H. Harrison and Lieut. A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, members.

Lieut. Money-Kyrle will act as paymr., on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from May 1.

4TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated April 27, making the following temporary appointments, during the absence on special duty of Lieut. col. G. C. Hankin, comdnt., with effect from March 29:—

Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd squadron officer and offic. 2nd in com. and squadron officer, to offic. as comdnt.

Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd squadron officer and offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, adj., to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subaltern and offic. 3rd squadron officer, to continue to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

BARNARD, Surg. G., 34th N.I., to offic. in med. charge 6th Bengal cav., v. Baillie.

CANDY, Asst. surg. J., M.D., 109th foot, is att. to the Convalescent Depot at Dalhousie for the current hot season, and will proc. thither on duty at the public expense.

COOKSON, Surg. A., is app. acting civil surg. of Karnal, v. Asst. surg. C. W. Calthrop, offic. as prof. of anatomy and materia medica in the Lahore Medical School. May 30.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. P. Samuells, general list, infantry, quartermaster 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Assist. surg. G. McB. Davis, 6th Punjab infantry, for six months, from May 1. Capt. W. H. Unwin, 5th Goorkha regt., from May 15 to Nov. 1, to visit Murree and the adjoining hills.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on May 6:—Lieut. H. T. Lugard, R.A.; Private J. Brook, 55th foot.

Lieut. J. Leach and Hospital apprentice A. H. Nolan, R.A. Priv. M. Byrne, 2nd battalion 12th foot. Capt. G. J. Maillard, Lieut. N. C. Wiseman, Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Priv. J. Shaw, Priv. E. Tennant, and Priv. A. Daly, 1st battalion 17th foot. Capt. W. L. B. Coulson, 2nd battalion 25th foot. Lieut. J. P. de la P. Beresford, 36th foot. Sub lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Schoolmaster F. W. Blount, and Serg. S. Maxwell, 70th foot. Hospital apprentice L. Naggs, Priv. W. Mitchell, and Priv. J. Geekie, 72nd foot. Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson and Priv. J. Burke, 85th foot. Staff asst. surg. A. J. Ferguson. Asst. surg. F. P. Edis, M.B. Corp. W. E. Douglas, P.W.D. Officg. cond. T. Robinson, commissariat department. Mr. T. Beatty, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Nuddea (local rivers) division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustanee on May 14.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. Thomson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet division, privilege leave for two months. Mr. A. F. Watson, executive engineer, 4th grade, Berhampore division, who obtained furlough to proceed to Europe, having left India on May 13, will be borne on the list of the engineer establishment in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade from that date. Mr. C. R. Lindsay, judge Chief Court of Punjab, one month's privilege leave of absence, from June 26. Mr. A. Atkinson, assistant engineer, irrigation branch, attached to the 2nd division, Agra Canal, for nine months. Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district, preparatory to Europe on furlough. Mr. J. Whiting, executive engineer, eastern division, P.W.D. Central Provinces, three months' privilege leave. Mr. A. H. Giles, deputy commissioner in Calcutta, for three months, from June 16. Mr. H. E. Gastrell, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, for three months, for the purpose of passing an examination in the Hindoostanee language. Mr. G. H. Cooke, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, for three months, from June 20, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, for the purpose of passing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BRIGGS, Capt. R. G., asst. supt. of police, to act as supt. of police in Bellary during the employment of Capt. Highmoor on other duty. June 4.

COELHO, F., dep. postmaster of Badagara, in the district of Malabar, to be money order agent at Badagara. June 4.

FOWLER, J. T., insp. of normal schools and Presy. div., resumed charge of the office from Mr. H. Fortey on the 31st ult.

HADDOCK, Ens. and dep. asst. comy. J., supervisor of the 2nd grade, to be extra asst. engr. of the 3rd grade. June 4.

HIGHMOOR, Capt. C. L., supt. of police, Bellary, to act as asst. insp. gen. of police during the absence of Major W. Robertson, on leave.

LEVER, Ens. and dep. asst. comy. J., sub engr. of the 3rd grade, to be extra asst. engr. of the 2nd grade. June 4.

ROSS, H. T., acting assist. superint. of police, Ganjam, to act as assist. superint. of police in the Hill Tracts during the employment of Capt. Sheffield on other duty. June 4.

SHEFFIELD, Capt. W. R., assist. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police in Vizagapatam, until relieved by Capt. Wilton. June 4.

THOMPSON, Capt. R., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. consulting engr. for railways, during the employment of Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E., on other duty. June 4.

WILTON, Capt. W. H. St. A., assist. superint. of police, Ganjam, to act as superint. of police in Vizagapatam during the absence of Capt. Fraser, on leave. June 4.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provisions of Sects. 7 and 8, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Capt. J. Penny-cuik, R.E., exec. engr., Mr. J. W. Jackson, police insp., and Mr. H. Hickey, Vakil, to be town comrs. for carrying out in the town of Din-digul, in the Madura dist., the purposes of the said Act.

Under the provisions of Sects. 5 and 6 of Act IV. of 1871, the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. W. P. Austin, acting head asst. coll., to be a member and vice-president of the local board of the Trichinopoly Circle, v. Mr. H. F. Clogston.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. L. Highmoor, superint. of police, Bellary, to act as asst. insp. of police, during the absence of Major W. Robertson, on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. W. H. St. A. Wilton, asst. superint. of police, Ganjam, to act as superint. of police in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Capt. Fraser, on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. W. R. Sheffield, asst. superint. of police, to act as superint. of police in Vizagapatam, until relieved by Capt. Wilton.

Mr. H. T. Ross, acting asst. superint. of police, Ganjam, to act as asst. superint. of police in the Hill Tracts, during the employment of Capt. Sheffield on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

ELLIS, Major J. A., Madras S.C., to be comdt. of the Nair brig, v. Lieut. Col. J. N. Maclean, resigned. June 4.

HOWLETT, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st foot, 2nd wing sub., 28th regt., N.I., is admitted to the Madras S.C., with the benefit of his present rank, from Nov. 21, 1870.

LISSENBURG, D., Ensign and Dep. Asst. Comy., Barrack Master, Fort St George, to be asst. comy., from May 17.

MCLEAN, Lieut.-col. J. N., comdt. of the Nair brig., services re-placed at the disposal of H.E., the C-in-C.

MEDICAL.

HYDE, Asst. surg. H., acting zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Tellicherry, to be zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Tellicherry, with effect from April 20.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. M. F. Kindersley, civil and session judge of Tanjore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days from July 2 next. Capt. A. DeC. Scott, R.E., under secretary to Government P. W. dept., fifteen days' preparatory leave from the 31st inst. Mr. G. S. Forbes, first member of the board of revenue, privilege leave for one month, from or after June 12. The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. H. Merriman, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, from May 21 to June 9, is cancelled. Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, first assistant superintendent, revenue survey, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from the date of his availing himself of it. The controller of military accounts has granted Capt. H. Pritchard, officiating examiner of ordnance accounts, sixty days' privilege leave from June 3. Colonel E. T. Fasken, examiner of commissariat accounts, will conduct the duties of ordnance examiner during the absence of Capt. Pritchard, and on his responsibility.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEST, K. T., M.A., head master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been apptd. to act as prof. of English literature in the Deccan Coll. during the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham, on furl. May 13.

CAMPBELL, J. M., asst. coll. of Kolaba, acted as asst. consrv. of forests, 3rd grade, Kolaba and Dapuli, from Jan. 9 to March 8, inclusive.

CANDY, F. J., M.A., resumed charge of his duties as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Elphinstone College from leave granted him in Notification of Oct. 23 last, on April 25.

CAREY.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the employment of Mr. A. D. Carey, C.S., on special duty in the salt dept.

DOWN, J. E., to act as 2nd asst. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Lieut. Yates. May 28.

FLEET, J. F., C.S., has been apptd. actg. educational inspr., south div., v. Candy, whose services have been placed tempy. at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

GRANT, Capt. C., acting 2nd asst. to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, is confd. in his appt., with effect from Oct. 27, 1871.

GREEN, J. P., LL.B., barrister-at-law, app. to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on May 28.

IREDELL, Capt. F. S., having been relieved of his app. of canton. mag. of Poona and Kirkee at his own request, his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

MACLEOD, Col. W. E., staff corps, comdt. 2nd regt. N.I. (grens.), is apptd. to act as supt. army clothing, during the abs. on furl. of Col. Leckie. May 29.

MANSFIELD.—Erratum.—In the *Government Gazette* of May 9, in the notific. relating to the resignation of the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., line 9, after the word "Presidency," read "from May 13."

MORRIS, Lieut. W. C., staff corps, received charge of the office of exec. engr., Rutnagherry, from Capt. J. Grierson, staff corps, on April 27. May 15.

OLLIVANT—BAINES.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on Messrs. Ollivant and Baines the powers of a coll., under Act II. of 1871, in the Surat Collectorate. May 13.

ONSLow.—With reference to notific. dated March 27 last, the Rev. A. L. ONSLOW, B.A., was granted subsidiary leave for two days, viz., April 13 and April 14 last. May 15.

PARR.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Lieut. col. W. C. Parr in the app. of polit. supt. at Pakhunpoor. May 13.

PORTER, W., to be 2nd asst. coll. and mag. for the Punch Mahals. May 26.

RAMSAY, W., is app. chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, v. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S., resigned.

SARGENT, Hon. Sir C., Kt., app. to act as Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, assumed the said office, and made the necessary declaration on May 28.

STOKES, G., C.S., passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 15th ult. ghur. May 28.

WALFORD, Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Surat, is apptd. to do duty at Asseer-Watt, A. C., acting joint judge in the Tanna dist., to act as joint sessions judge. May 14.

WISE, Capt. F. J., acting supt. of police, Khandeish, is apptd. asst. political agent, Khandeish, for the dists. exempt from the operations of the general regulations by Act XI. of 1846. May 15.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 9.—Under instructions received from the Govt. of India, and in accordance with Rule XIX. of G.G.O. No. 341, dated Oct. 7, 1870, the supt. engrs. in this presy. will, from Sept. 1, 1870, form one class, subdivided into three grades.

2. In supersession of orders relative to the promotion of suptg. engrs. which have been issued subsequent to Sept. 1, 1870, and to carry out these instructions of the Govt. of India, the following rearrangement is made in the grading of suptg. engrs.:—

I.—With effect from Sept. 1, 1870.

Col. Dickinson, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.

Col. Scott, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.

Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Playfair, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Wilkins, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Lieut. col. Merriman, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., 3rd grade, v. Scott.
Capt. Hancock, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., 3rd grade, v. Dickinson.
II.—With effect from Oct. 17, 1870, on which date Col. Scott retired from the service.

Col. Dickinson, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. Playfair, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Wilkins, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. col. Merriman, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Capt. Hancock, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., 3rd grade, v. Dickinson.

III.—With effect from Dec. 10, 1870, on which date General Tremeneheere vacated his app. in the P.W.D.

Col. Dickinson, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. Playfair, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Wilkins, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. col. Merriman, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Col. Fuller, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Capt. Hancock, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., 3rd grade, v. Dickinson.

IV.—With effect from June 15, 1871, on which date Col. J. Jones became acting mint master.

Col. Dickinson, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. Playfair, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Wilkins, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. col. Merriman, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Col. Fuller, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Capt. Hancock, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., 3rd grade, v. Dickinson.
Col. Bell, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., v. Jones.

V.—With effect from Sept. 1, on which date Col. Dickinson retired from the service.

Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. Playfair, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Col. Wilkins, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. col. Merriman, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Col. Fuller, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Capt. Hancock, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Col. Bell, R.E., to act as suptg. engr., v. Jones.

The appointments of Lieut. col. Merriman, and Capt. Hancock, to act as chief engrs., 3rd class, v. Col. Fife and Lieut. col. Trevor, and the appointments of Capt. J. LeMesurier and Mr. Hart, to act as suptg. engrs., v. Lieut. col. Merriman and Col. Fuller, are not affected by these orders.

The following promotions in the P.W.D. are made:—

Dep. asst. comy. and hon. Ens. G. Hall to be asst. comy. from Aug. 31, 1870.

Dep. asst. comy. and hon. Ens. J. Clabby to be asst. comy., from April 1.

MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. W. R., S.C., 2nd in comd. and wing officer 18th N.I., to be comdt. 1st Sind horse, v. Lieut. col. Dick, who vacates on exceeding two years' furl.

FENTON, Lieut. L. L. 1st gren. N.I., 6th brig., R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob.

HOPE, Lieut. T., 18th Hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd Sind horse, on prob.

MELLERSH—GIBBARD.—The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels from March 25 last:—Lieut. col. G. B. Mellersh, royal (late Bombay) art.; Lieut. col. T. B. Gibbard, royal (late Bombay) art.

PROUDFOOT, Lieut. A. W., 76th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., on prob.

SNELL, Lieut. F. I., 76th foot, a cand. for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 16th regt. N.I., on prob.

STEVENS, Capt. M. W., 3rd regt. L.C., to retain the adjutancy.

STILEMAN.—The following order is confd. as a temp. arrangement:—Regtl. order, dated May 6, directing Lieut. col. Stileman, 15th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Currie as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Capt. Trevelyan as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Col. Burrows.

WHITELOCK.—The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry:—Lieut. col. (col. retired list) C. R. Whitelock, by the death of Col. (gen.) F. Farquharson on March 20.

ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

The following adjustments of rank are made:—

General List, Infantry.—Capt. W. C. Morris, to rank from March 12 last, v. Wood, staff corps, retired.

Capt. C. J. A. Yates, to rank from March 29, v. Leslie, cadre 24th N.I., deceased.

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond to rank from April 17, v. Iredell, cadre 16th N.I., promoted.

Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) W. B. Seton to have the position of capt. from April 17, v. Parker, cadre 8th N.I., promoted.

INSTRUCTION IN MILITARY GYMNASTICS.

Poona, May 30.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to attend the special course of instruction in gymnastics, which commences at the Poona School on 1st July next, and will proceed to join before the commencement of the monsoons:—

Lieut. and adjt. B. A. Beale, 1st batt. 2nd foot.
No. 826 Lance corp. E. Lowing, 1st batt. 2nd foot.
No. 1,046 Lance corp. M. Healy, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Poona, May 30.—Staff Head-quarters.—The head-qrs. of the army will be established at Poona on the 8th prox.

All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the under-mentioned officers have been posted to batteries as follows:—

Lieut. E. F. Dawson, No. 1 baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. H. S. Dalbain, No. 1 baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. P. C. E. Newbigging, No. 6. baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. H. B. Phipps, B baty. 9th brig.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Second capt. H. L. Ellaby, No. 1 baty. 6th brig., has been posted to the depot brig., R.A., for two years, from May 1, and he should be struck off accordingly.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt. and brevet lieut. col. L. W. Penn, c.b., 6th brig., has been prom. regtl. lieut. col. into the same brig., v. Smith, app. to the R.H.A.

Second capt. E. Stavely, depot brig., has been prom. capt. into the 6th brig., v. Penn.

Second capt. E. Baring, from the supernum. list., is posted to No. 1 baty. 6th brig., v. Ellaby, posted to the depot brig.

Second capt. E. Lyons, 3rd brig., has been posted to No. 4 baty. 6th brig., v. Douglas, app. adjt. 7th brig. R.A.

MEDICAL.

AMESBURY, Surg. major J. W. R., to offic. in med. charge of 9th Bengal cav., v. Mantell.

BLANC, Surg. H. J., M.D., acting civil surg., Rajkot, is allowed priv. leave from May 19 to May 31, both days inclusive. Surg. Blanc is app. to act as civil surg. at Satara.

DE TATHAM—GOODFELLOW.—Asst. surg. H. De Tatham and Capt. G. R. Goodfellow respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kutch political agency on May 4.

DOWNIE, Asst. surg. K. M., M.B., is confirmed in med. charge of 36th N.I. LEWIS—ROBB.—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis and J. Robb, M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superint. of vaccination, Central circle, on May 11. [May 10.]

LOWRY, Asst. surg. J. R. C., is app. to be civil surgeon at Kaladgi, WALL, Asst. surg. R. M., assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon. Kaladgi, from Surg. Hunter, on April 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE COMMISSARIAT IRREGULARITIES.

[Vide Allen's Indian Mail, May 13.]

No. 365.—In G.O. of April 8 last, No. 275, the existence of certain grave irregularities in the commissariat department was noticed. The fact that for some years past certificates regarding cash balances had been signed containing statements clearly contrary to fact, and that, in defiance of distinct orders on the subject, large cash balances had been retained, was mentioned.

2. Although it was distinctly stated in that order that no fraudulent motive was attributed to the officers concerned, the order expressed the intention of Government to take such serious notice of the irregularities and neglect of duty that had occurred as should prevent for the future a recurrence of them.

3. Before passing a final decision as to the extent of the culpability of the different officers, it was noticed that the Commissary general had been directed to report his deliberate opinion of the degree of blame attaching to each officer concerned in "grave irregularities as regards certain other matters." And the decision of Government in the case then immediately under notice was withheld, until it was ascertained whether any of the officers who had been led to sign certificates which were contrary to fact would be affected by that report. The report has now been submitted.

4. H.E. in Council is glad to perceive that neither Col. Lucas nor Major Willoughby has been in any way concerned in the grave irregularities alluded to in the concluding para. of the G.O. of April 8.

5. That the conduct of both these officers in connection with the separate cash account amounts to a grave error is not denied by the officers themselves, and is admitted by the Commissary general. But serious as has been their omission of duty in the matter, H.E. in Council cannot admit the validity of the excuse urged by Colonel Lucas and by Major Willoughby that in signing, as they did, monthly a certificate that there was no cash balance in hand when sums of considerable amount were in their possession, they believed that that certificate had reference to the regular, and not to the separate cash account.

6. The intention of the order forbidding the retention by officers of the commissariat department of cash balances at the close of each month, and the meaning of the certificate required from them that this order was complied with, could not be misunderstood. But the effect of both was obviously frustrated by a practice which enabled the executive commissariat officer at the presidency to retain large sums in his hands, while at the same time the fact was concealed from the account department by a certificate which was contrary to fact.

7. It is urged that the separate cash-book was first instituted by, and was continued with the knowledge of the late Commissary general. This statement H.E. in Council believes to be true; but, though this circumstance may to a certain extent extenuate the conduct of the subordinate officers who have continued the irregular and improper practice, yet it cannot justify the signing of a formal statement by an officer, month after month, that he had no balance in his hands, when sums of considerable amount were actually in his possession. No ex-

ample and no precedent can relieve a public servant from the responsibility of signing a declaration contrary to fact. It is from this point of view that the practice has been described in the G.O. of April 8 as "the habitual rendering of false accounts," and, while H.E. in Council willingly exonerates the officers who permitted themselves to be led into such an error of any fraudulent or dishonourable motive, he does not perceive how a misstatement repeated month after month could be otherwise designated.

8. If it were requisite to demonstrate the mischievous consequences which were likely to follow the adoption of the practices which have been denounced, it would be found in the statement of the Commissary general that in no one instance has an officer obtained from his predecessor a detailed statement showing the items of which the reserved cash balance consisted. This fact indicates pretty plainly the tendency of so pernicious a system.

9. H.E. in Council bears in mind the long and valuable service which Col. Lucas has rendered in the department; and the Commissary general testifies to the unremitting exertions of Major Willoughby, his assiduous attention to his duties, and his great desire to improve the character of his establishment and to place it on a satisfactory footing. H.E. in Council must express his deep regret that both these otherwise meritorious officers should have placed themselves in a position in which, notwithstanding their past good service, it is impossible to avoid pronouncing condemnation of their proceedings in the particular matter under discussion.

10. Regarding Captain Phelps, H.E. in Council accepts the Commissary general's opinion that that officer, during the time he held charge of the presidency executive office, was neither more nor less to blame in connection with the separate cash account and the balances shown therein, than his predecessors in office had been, and that he is unconnected with the other irregularities of a grave character which have been previously mentioned.

11. Captain Phelps was executive commissariat officer at the presidency for so short a time that he may not have fully realised the impropriety of the practice which, like his predecessors, he adopted. H.E. in Council, therefore, is satisfied with recording his disapprobation of Captain Phelps' conduct in connection with the keeping of a separate cash-book, and signing of certificates, by which it appeared contrary to the fact that he had no balances in hand.

12. Major Davies' position in relation to the separate cash balances, and also in the matter of signing incorrect certificates, appears to H.E. in Council to be the same as that of Colonel Lucas or Major Willoughby. His case differs materially, however, from the cases of the other officers mentioned, inasmuch as he is mixed up in those other serious irregularities upon which the special report of the Commissary general was required. The Commissary general brings to notice that in the explanation submitted by Major Davies, that officer pleads the exceptional circumstances in which he was placed as an excuse for the errors he committed, and suggests that, as he (Major Davies) throws himself on the mercy of Government, a lenient view may be taken of his conduct in the granting of certificates without any real knowledge of the facts to which he certified, a course of procedure which resulted in an over-payment of large amount.

13. With reference to the refunding of the boat contractor's deposit, the Commissary general is of opinion that the plea of overwork is no excuse for an act which exhibits a want of care and due caution in a matter in which the greatest caution and care were essentially necessary. H.E. in Council concurs in the condemnation pronounced by the Commissary general on Major Davies' conduct, both in the matter of the over-payment to the boat contractor, and the unauthorised return of the deposit money. These transactions clearly show the unfitness of Major Davies for further employment in the commissariat department, and H.E. in Council feels reluctantly compelled to direct his removal therefrom.

14. Major C. F. Keays and Major G. S. Mignon are at present both absent on furlough in England. Until these officers have had an opportunity of explaining their conduct in connection with the matters under notice the final decision of Government as to the part taken by them in these transactions must be postponed.

15. Major G. S. Mignon has been compelled to take an extension of six months' leave, and in doing so he forfeits his appointment. But, though no longer connected with the commissariat department, he will be called upon for a full explanation of his conduct while in charge of the executive office at the presidency.

16. Before closing this order, H.E. in Council feels it incumbent upon him to again remind the Commissary general that the existence of the practices which have called forth the disapprobation of Government is a circumstance which reflects discredit on the head of the department. H.E. would be pleased to see that the activity displayed by the Commissary general in extenuating or attempting to excuse the errors of his subordinates, should be exerted in searching out and remedying the defects in the administration of the large and important department committed to his care.

17. In his report Colonel Holland states that he was ignorant of the existence of the separate cash-book until it was lately brought to his notice, and he adds, "I did not look for errors where I had no reason to suspect them."

18. A statement of this description coming from the Commissary general of the army is not satisfactory; and, if allowed to pass unnoticed, is likely to lead to mischievous results. If a vigilant superintendence had been exercised by the Commissary general over the practical working of the different offices subordinate to him, it would not have devolved upon the officers of another department to bring to light practices which ought not to have escaped the observation of the Commissary general, and correction at his hands.

19. As administrative head of the department, the Commissary general's acquaintance with the working of it should be of the most

accurate and intimate character. Without a thorough knowledge on his part of the manner in which the details of duty are carried on in all branches, and a determination to put an end to irregularities and improper usages wherever they are found to have sprung up, it is impossible that the administration of this most important service can be carried on efficiently or satisfactorily, or without detriment to the interest of the State.

RETURN OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated May 17, No. 550, is published:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to issue the following rules relating to the arms, ammunition, and stores to be taken home by troops returning to England, which are to be strictly attended to:—

Royal Artillery.—Batteries of horse and field artillery are to take home with them their 24 carbines; also 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Garrison batteries proceeding to England will take with them 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

British Cavalry.—Hussar regiments will take home 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Lancer Regiments.—1 pistol, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

British Infantry.—Regiments of British infantry will take with them to England 1 rifle, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

All regiments proceeding to England will take with them the whole of their armourer's tools, and make their own arrangements for disposing of their workshop tools.

Forty rounds per small arm will be taken by the battery or regiment to the port of embarkation, and will be there returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board her Majesty's troop ships.

A battery or regiment under orders for England will dispose of its camp equipage in accordance with the instructions it will receive from the quartermaster general's department.

All the regimental stores and equipments of every description, with the exception of those above detailed, will be returned by the regiment or battery into the arsenal or ammunition depot upon which it is dependent before it leaves its station.

When a battery or regiment under orders for England is about to leave its station, the officer commanding the station will convene a committee of experienced officers to survey the equipments, which are to be returned, as above, into ordnance store, and their report will be sent to the Ordnance-office, Calcutta.

Arms are to be surveyed as laid down in memorandum dated May 28, 1867, page 77, musketry orders, by the chief inspector of musketry.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.—With reference to para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 90 of Jan. 31, 1872, when the limit of five years shall have expired, it will be necessary for the officer commanding the regiment to submit an application for the reappointment of an officer in either of the situations named, should he so desire it, or apply for the services of another officer.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th regt., deputy assistant adjutant gen., Bengal, for two years. Capt. J. I. Tinling, general list, for two years. Capt. E. Cunningham, staff corps, for two years. Capt. J. Huddleston, Madras staff corps, for two years. Major W. T. Mills, wing officer 30th N.I., for eighteen months. Major W. T. Mills, staff corps, wing officer 30th N.I., for eighteen months. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th regt., dep. asst. adjt. gen., Bengal, for two years. Capt. J. Huddleston, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieut. R. H. Hicks, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, from April 20 to May 20, preparatory to furlough. Capt. C. Collingwood, R.A. (officers' baty. 9th brig.), from April 30 to Dec. 20, in England. Capt. E. F. Gilbert and Surg. R. H. Beale, 49th foot, to remain at Indore from May 29. Major (local col.) J. De Montmorency, 59th foot, from June 1 to June 10, in extension. Major L. M. Davies (deputy assistant commissary general M.D.A.), staff corps, to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days. Assistant surgeon W. Nolon, B.A., M.D., in medical charge 27th N.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for two months, to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee. Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon, E baty. 18th brig. R.A., from April 12 to Oct. 18, in England. Assistant surgeon T. F. Mullen, Bengal medical staff, for two years. Capt. E. M. V. James, Bombay staff corps, for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 7.

15th Hussars.—Sergt. major D. N. Smith, from the cavalry depot, to be ridingmr., v. Martin, dec.

20th Hussars.—Qrmr. sergt. C. Thomson to be qrmr., v. Masters, ret.

Royal Artillery.—The surname of the veterinary surgeon app. Aug. 2, 1871, is "Blanshard," and not "Blanchard," as stated in this Gazette of Aug. 1, 1871, and Feb. 13, 1872.

2nd Foot.—Major C. Gibbs to be supernum., v. H. P. Philipps, placed on the estab. of the regt.

8th Foot.—F. J. Whalley, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Moffat, prom.

11th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major Hon. J. Colborne retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

12th Foot.—Lieut. T. P. Moloney retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; C. D. Cave, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Forster, prom.

14th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. B. Lye retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; T. R. Mills, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. B. Churchward, ret.; G. Grant-Dalton, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Harrington, prom.

19th Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Curtis retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

21st Foot.—Lieut. W. L. E. Money-Kyrle retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; F. Mardell, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Wingate, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

41st Foot.—H. M. Temple, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Sampson, retired.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. W. A. D. Shelton retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

63rd Foot.—Sergt. major W. Ridler to be qrmr., v. J. Keatinge, dec.

72nd Foot.—Capt. F. G. Sherlock retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

108th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Dyke to be capt., v. A. H. Laurie, dec.; Lieut. G. L. H. Starr, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be lieutenant, v. Dyke.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. S. Knox, v.c., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

BREVET.

Capt. J. S. Knox, v.c., on retirement from rifle brigade, to be major.

Paymr. J. W. Minchin, 62nd foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. J. Garnault, Madras inf., on May 15:—

Lieut. gen. C. Hamilton, c.b., Bengal inf., to be general.

Major gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, k.c.b., k.c.s.i., Bengal inf., to be lieutenant general.

Col. R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal cav., to be major gen. in the East Indies.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, Bengal staff corps.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. H. T. Macpherson, c.b., v.c., Bengal staff corps.

June 18.

1st Foot.—Capt. F. R. Stanton rets. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; June 19.

2nd Foot.—G. W. C. Bruce, gent., to be sub lieutenant, v. Macdonald, transfd. to 74th foot; June 19.

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. P. Spring rets. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; June 19.

11th Foot.—Lieut. V. Williams to be capt., v. Brev. major the Hon. J. Colborne, ret.; June 8.

12th Foot.—J. L. Fraser, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succ. to Lieut. Maloney, ret.; June 19.

14th Foot.—S. C. de Trafford, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succ. to Lieut. J. G. B. Lye, ret.; June 19.

17th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Harris, from h.p., late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be capt., v. H. Kerr, ret.; June 19.

62nd Foot.—Sub lieutenant G. B. Renny, from 2nd Foot, to be sub lieutenant, in succ. to Lieut. W. A. D. Shelton, ret.; June 19.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. St. J. T. Frome to be capt., v. F. G. Sherlock, ret.; June 8.

76th Foot.—Qrmr. R. Davies rets. upon h.p.; June 19.

96th Foot.—E. P. Browne, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succ. to Lieut. Macgregor, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 19.

105th Foot.—Lieut. W. Coles has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 2.

106th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. P. Tyacke rets. on a pension; June 19.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. F. R. Elrington rets. upon h.p.; June 19. Lieut. G. E. Boyle to be capt., v. J. S. Knox, ret.; June 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. Fraser, M.D., c.b., to be insp. gen. of hosps., v. R. Lawson, who rets. upon h.p.; Surg. major J. M. S. Fogo, from the R.A., to be dep. insp. gen. of hosps., v. John Fraser, M.D., c.b., promoted; June 19.

BREVET.

The commission as major conferred upon Capt. W. T. Goldsworthy, 91st foot, on Dec. 11, 1866, to be ante-dated to Oct. 29, 1864, such ante-date not to carry back pay.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. P. Tyacke, 106th foot, ret. upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of major gen.; June 19.

Capt. F. Y. Cassidy, on retirement from 81st Foot, to be major; June 19.

Qrmr. R. Davies, 76th Foot, ret. upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of capt.; June 19.

June 25.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. W. Smith to be capt., v. Brevet major R. W. Haig, dec.; June 7. Lieut. T. J. Jones to be 2nd capt., v. D. N. Taylor, who becomes supernum. on app. as adj. of a volunteer corps; May 18. Lieut. R. T. Millett to be 2nd capt., v. E. Lyons, who becomes supernum. on app. as adj. of a militia art. regt.; June 1. Lieut. J. L. Bell to be 2nd capt., v. W. Smith, prom.; June 7. Lieut. H. St. J. C. Bowen, from tempy. h.p., to be lieutenant, v. J. F. Cookesley (late Bengal), dec.; Sergt. major T. Ward to be qrmr., for employment in the royal army clothing

factory; Lieut. A. M. Pinhey resigns his commission; Staff Asst. surg. T. A. J. Cocksedge to be asst. surg., v. E. Chandler, who exch.; June 26.
 2nd Foot.—H. W. Dent, gent., to be sub lieut., v. G. B. Rennie, transf. to 62nd foot; June 26.
 5th Foot.—Capt. H. Bathe retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. H. A. Cherry to be adj., v. Lieut. C. Hackett, who resigns that app.; June 26.
 11th Foot.—S. K. Harries, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. V. Williams, prom.; June 26.
 17th Foot.—Capt. D. McMahon, from h.p., late military train, to be capt., v. C. H. Harris, whose app. from h.p., late Cape mounted riflemen, on June 19, is cancelled; June 26. Lieut. H. Hay has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 2.
 21st Foot.—Major S. H. Clerke retires on tempy. h.p.; C. H. Kelly, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, ret.; June 26. The surname of the sub lieut. app. in *Gazette* of June 7 is "Mardall," and not "Mardell," as then stated.
 45th Foot.—Staff surg. B. Hungerford to be surg., v. G. Whitla, app. to staff; June 26.

106th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. M. S. Bolton to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. P. Tyacke, retired on a pension; Capt. E. B. Gardyne to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Bolton; Lieut. H. W. C. Bulkeley to be capt., v. Gardyne; Lieut. H. A. B. Moorhouse, from supernum. list, to be lieut., v. Bulkeley; June 19.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brevet col. J. Ross, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. F. R. Erlington, retired on h.p.; Capt. and Brevet col. M. Dillon, c.b., c.s.i., to be major, v. Brevet col. Ross; June 19.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. major C. H. Fasson retires upon tempy. h.p.; June 1. Surg. G. Whitla, from 45th foot, to be staff surg., v. R. Hungerford, app. to 45th foot; Asst. surg. E. Chandler, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. T. A. J. Cocksedge, who exch.; June 26.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. H. F. M. Boisrangan, Bengal staff corps; April 9.
 Lieut. col. C. MacL. J. Thornton, royal (late Madras) art.; May 6.
 Lieut. col. J. R. Sladon, royal (late Bengal) art.; June 1.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Lieut. col. J. Campbell, Bombay staff corps, to be col.; Lieut. col. H. E. Iremonger, Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, c.b., Bombay army, to be inspector gen. of hospitals; June 26.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz.:—

Col. (with hon. rank of major gen.) W. M. H. Dixon, c.b., late R.A.; May 6.

2nd Capt. F. Howlett, late R.A.; April 15.

Lieut. L. Gye, late R.A.; May 23.

June 28.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. A. Foord (late Madras) to be col. v. J. Carpendale, dec.; Capt. J. Mullins (late Madras), from supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; May 5. Lieut. H. Fowler retires upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. A. E. Dümmler retires upon tempy. h.p.; June 29.

The temporary commissions as lieuts. of the following officers to be made permanent, Jan. 28, 1870:—

R. De Villamil, C. H. Johnston, C. E. Gonder.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. F. R. Chesney, R.E., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; May 8.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BELL—At Bangalore, May 26, wife of the Rev. A. C. Bell, M.A., chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, daughter. [daughter.

BRAND—At Agra, May 26, wife of E. C. Brand, indigo planter, Allyghur, CAREY—At Meerut, May 29, wife of P. F. Carey, overseer, G. T. Roads, son.

CLIFTON—At Purtabgurh, Oude, May 26, wife of H. Clifton, P.W.D., son. FUELLING—At Parel, June 3, wife of E. Fuelling, Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, daughter. [son.

GARDEN—At Fort Kangra, Punjab, May 22, wife of Capt. H. C. Garden, GEDDES—At Malabar Hill, May 31, wife of A. C. Geddes, daughter.

GRIGG—At Ootacamund, May 23, wife of H. B. Grigg, C.S., daughter. HOFF—At Allahabad, May 30, wife of C. A. K. Hoff, son.

IRELAND—At Hlenzadah, May 19, wife of W. DeC. Ireland, B.A., deputy comr., Myanong district, son.

MASTER—At Bellary, May 31, wife of J. H. Master, daughter.

ORMOND—At Bareilly, May 31, wife of W. C. Ormond, 5th fusiliers, daughter.

PARRATT—At Trichinopoly, May 27, wife of Major W. M. Parratt, H.M.'s Madras staff corps, son.

PERKINS—At Benares, June 1, wife of Surg. major R. H. Perkins, 5th regt. Madras L.I., son.

RIDDELL—At Cinnamara, Upper Assam, May 19, wife of J. Riddell, son. RICHMOND—At Fyzabad, Oude, May 26, the wife of Surg. A. F. Richmond, 38th Bengal cav., son.

ROSS—At Hawksfield, Madras, May 27, wife of G. H. Ross, son.

SELOUS—At Seetapore, May 23, wife of Surg. E. Selous, son.

SPOONER—At Fort George, June 4, Mrs. W. Spooner, son.

WALTERS—At Khandalla, May 27, wife of R. E. Walters, daughter.

WYATT—At Nazareth, Tinnevelly, May 25, wife of Rev. J. L. Wyatt, missionary, S.P.G., Edeyengoody, daughter. [daughter.

WRIGHT—At St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, May 23, wife of A. Wright, WELDON—At Dubnali, May 29, wife of C. A. Weldon, son.

MARRIAGES.

BARROZA—BONJOUR.—At Ootacamund, May 23, W. A. Barboza to Mrs. Catharine Bonjour. [of S. Bowie

BOWIE—FRANTZ.—At Madras, May 15, H. Frantz to Evangeline, daughter GOUGH—ELLIS.—At Coimbatore, May 28, P. Gough to Marian E., daughter of G. Ellis, C.S.

HUGHESDON—ELLIS.—At Coimbatore, May 28, J. C. Hughesdon, C.S., to Annie M. H., daughter of G. Ellis, C.S.

PERREAU—POLLARD.—At Tonghoo, British Burmah, May 15, D. Perreau, British Burmah Commission, to Hestor M., daughter of Col. D. G. Pollard, commanding the 10th Madras N.I.

DEATHS.

CHALONER.—At Bangalore, May 19, R. Chaloner, the well-known jockey, aged 23 years.

COCKBURN.—At Kotagherry, Neilgherry Hills, May 22, C. J., daughter of F. Cockburn, Esq., aged 4 years.

CRUMP.—At Rangoon, May 20, wife of W. J. Crump, engineer, aged 25. BIRCH.—At Barrackpore, May 15, W. H., son of E. and C. Birch, aged 5½ months.

DEFRIES.—At her residence, Atkinson's-road, Vepery, Madras, May 26, Lexy, widow of the late J. Defries, Madras, aged 72.

GARSTIN.—At Poorie, May 25, A. P., youngest son of Capt. C. J. Garstin, aged two years.

GOVER.—At Madras, June 1, I. A., youngest child of Mr. C. E. Gover. GRIGG.—At Baikie House, Ootacamund, May 28, E. M., infant daughter of Henry B. Grigg, Esq., C.S. [aged 50.

HILLIER.—At Madras, May 28, Mrs. S. M. Hillier, late of Ootacamund, KEOUGH.—At Bombay, June 1, J. P. Keogh, aged 74.

LECHMERE.—At Calcutta, May 30, H. E. Lechmere, late captain Mary Grant, aged 36 years.

LEFEUVRE.—At Dacca, May 26, Seraphine A., wife of Mr. L. F. Lefevre, of the Dacca College, aged 35.

REILY.—At Mymensingh, May 22, F. M. FitzPatrick, infant son of E. M. Reily, aged 6 months.

RICHARDSON.—At Meean Meer, May 22, Mary K. J., infant daughter of R. and K. C. Richardson, aged 5 months.

RIMINGTON.—At Baroda, May 30, Surg. major J. S. Rimington, aged 47. RIORDAN.—At St. Thomé, Madras, May 31, Harriet, wife of Mr. J. T. Riordan, aged 68.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, c.b., Commanding Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. No. 696L, dated Cachar, March 19.

In submitting for the information of H.E. the C. in C. the accompanying copy of a field force order, published on the breaking up of the Cachar Column of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, I hope it may not be considered out of place to forward a slight sketch of our operations.

2. Consequent on each year's raids, a line of posts was established along the southern frontier of Sylhet and Cachar, but as I considered these posts were not sufficiently south to cover my right flank, nor to bring any pressure upon Sookpilall and Khalkom, should they throw in their lots either with the Howlongs or the more eastern tribes, I established others at Bongkong, on the N. or Vaie range, Kooloo Rub, on the Rongtipahan, and near Chuttachoor peak, in the latitude of Julnacherra, cutting roads from them respectively to the Sonai Chem and Dalleus river, thus bringing the posts nearly into communication with Cachar by water carriage.

2A. In a similar manner General Nuthall was, in October last, requested to move the Rajah of Munnipore to put detachments on the southern frontier. Flanked again by a force of about five hundred men near the Moirang Lake, their posts were never established, or intimation given that any difficulty in doing so existed, until the receipt of a communication from him dated Dec. 15, 1871.

3. The Cachar Column consisted of half a battery of artillery, a company of Sappers and Miners, and 500 men each of the 22nd Punjab N.I., 42nd Assam L.I., and 44th N.I., with 1,200 commissariat coolies, and 178 elephants, and a coolie corps of 800 men, under Major Moore. This was the actual number sent for the expedition. The coolie corps at starting was reduced by cholera to 387 men, and of the elephants, fourteen, either from galls, sickness, or general unfitness, never carried a load for the column.

4. The special equipments of the corps, waterproof sheets, boots, tools, Norton's pumps, &c., had been sent on by water to Cachar, where each corps, on arrival, received its proportions. The kits and coolie loads were reduced to the prescribed weights, and every detachment was thus inspected in field marching orders.

5. On Nov. 21 we broke grounds from Cachar; the 41th N.I. marched for Luckeepore, fourteen miles, whence the road onwards had to be made. The road selected was via Mynadur on the Barak, where two and a-half months' provisions had been stored for the force, and thence to Tipai Mookh, the junction of the Tipai and Barak rivers, our advanced base of operations.

6. Much difference of opinion existed as to whether this was the proper point of departure, but as our work was definitely to punish the eastern

tribes, I now, after the campaign, feel strongly the selection was a right one.

7. Not only had we to make a road, but to find a track of mountains over which we could carry it. This fell to Capt. Harvey and the sappers. The track once found, parties of troops were at intervals laid along it; those in rear completing the work of their predecessors.

8. On Dec. 12 the first detachment reached Tipai Mookh, where Mr. Edgar joined me the following day, and on the 15th I had there collected the head-quarters and wing of the 22nd Punjab infantry, a wing of the 44th N.I., and the company of sappers and miners.

9. The position was admirable; a wide shingly beach with extensive plateaus rising above, on which barracks, hospitals, storehouses, and officers' quarters rose as if by magic.

10. It was considered advisable that we should make a rapid advance on New Kholel, the location of the descendants of Vonpilall, as the Loshais did not yet believe in our intention of advancing into the limit of their country.

11. On Dec. 16 I made a fresh start with the sappers and Lieut. col. Nuttall's wing of the 44th N.I., leaving the 22nd Punjab infantry to garrison Tipai Mookh. As other troops arrived this wing was pushed on, and a continuous chain of road-making detachments extending along the whole line was formed, my object being to bring a wing of each corps in succession to the front.

12. On the 18th we came upon a small piquet of Loshais, who fled at our approach; two of the party, however returned, and accompanied us. They informed us that the Loshais were assembled in large numbers at Toweebhoom, but for what reason they could not tell.

13. We found the road-making here slow work, but on Dec. 22, with a wing of the 44th N.I. and fifty of the 22nd Punjab infantry, made a rapid descent by a Loshai path to the Toweebhoom, where we suddenly came upon a party of about fifty Loshais with Mora Muntree from Impanee. They yelled at us, and warned us not to cross the stream, which we did by a large weir, and secured the piquet house on the opposite bank. Not a shot was fired, they were too frightened to stand long to parley, and disappeared in the forest.

14. On Dec. 23 following the track of the party who left us the previous day, we mounted to the jhooms (farm lands) of the Vonpilall tribes. As we emerged from the forest the advance was met by a heavy fire, which, as the Loshais fell back before us, was continued throughout the day. A young policeman and havildar of the 22nd Punjab infantry were the first to fall; we destroyed an immense quantity of corn in granaries and three large villages; we occupied a fourth.

15. Dec. 24 and 25 were occupied in punishing those tribes who had commenced hostilities. Parties were sent out to destroy their villages and crops, but as I was some miles off my direct line of communications, I determined, on the 26th, to return to my position on the Toweebhoom, and carry the sick and wounded to a place of security, returning, if necessary, to inflict further punishment.

16. The retirement was accomplished without a casualty, the 22nd Punjab infantry forming the advanced guard, the 44th N.I., under Capt. Lightfoot, the convoy for the sick, wounded, and coolies, while Lieut. col. Nuttall, collecting the picquets in rear of his column, covered the retirement, passing through his reserves under Capt. Robertson, from hill to hill, as if on parade.

17. The 27th and 28th were employed in camp in clearing the jungle in the neighbourhood, while the sappers and 42nd N.I. were completing the road to No. 6 station.

18. The sharpshooters released from watching us at Kholel commenced to attack our working parties. The only remedy for this was more punishment at Kholel. On the morning of the 29th I took 200 of the 42nd towards the villages we had burnt. As we started the column was fired into, and one man wounded. About three miles on we met Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, who came to sue for mercy, and begged me not to proceed. One of my objects in coming the second time was to escort the survey, and laying it down as a principal to do what I intended and then negotiate, I proceeded to the point I started for, and there listened to Dharpong.

19. He begged us to stop devastating these valleys, and that not only should all firing cease, but our communications would be kept open for us. To this we agreed, Dharpong mounted on a dead tree, sounded the cry of peace far and near; from that moment the effect was marvellous, not a shot was fired near us,—in the evening we returned to camp.

20. Our losses from Dec. 24 to 29 were—22nd Punjab N.I., 4 wounded, 1 dangerously, 3 severely; 42nd N.I., 1 wounded slightly; 44th N.I., 5 killed, 2 wounded; sappers and miners, 1 wounded; police, 1 wounded; coolies, 1 killed, 2 wounded; total, 6 killed, 11 wounded—17.

21. Muntries from Kholel and others, said to be emissaries from Poiboy, came into camp, bringing elephants' tusks, goats, &c.

22. In my rapid march on Toweebhoom I had somewhat overrun my provisions, and left the roads in my rear unfinished, which until made were almost impracticable even for laden men; this necessitated a halt for some days, during which time I continued clearing the position and sending working parties onwards.

23. Water was somewhat scarce, but on the 4th January the road was sufficiently completed to warrant my pushing on 44th N.I. and sappers, the former to the Towectoo River, a distance of eight miles, the latter to spot near it where water was procurable. The same process as before of extending detachments along the road was carried out.

24. The head-quarters left Toweebhoom on the 6th, and arrived at Pachooee on the 9th; this was a most important position, as it not only commanded the road down to the Tipai, and the southern portion of the valley and villages of new Kholel which existed in dozens along the Voombong range, but also the country to the westward, where stood the site of old Kholel, and the village of Dhallong, one of Khalkoom's; in addition to these advantages, it effectually covered our communication with the Toweebhoom. I eventually placed Colonel Rattray, c.s.i., in

command of Pachooee and the neighbouring posts, and Colonel Hicks in a like capacity at Toweebhoom.

25. Our position to the rear of Pachooee was thus perfectly secured—two forces could operate on the Kholel villages from two points within easy communication. Such being the case, Poiboy and his tribes were the next to be looked after.

26. We had again run ahead of roads and provisions, and were obliged to halt until the 17th January, 1872, but our time was well occupied in making the road onwards, and completing it in rear.

27. Poiboy was never believed to have committed any overt act of aggression on British territory, and provided he would come in, and tender submission personally, we had so far no ground for quarrelling with him, and information to this effect was sent to him.

28. On Jan. 17 I marched with a wing of the 22nd Punjab N.I., 44th N.I., and two guns, for the Tipai, en route to Chipooee. When half-way down to the river we saw collected on the opposite side about 500 Loshais, 200, perhaps, armed. I drew up the force in the bed of the river, and commenced the ascent. Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, and his brother, an arch savage, arrived on the scene, and by threats and entreaties begged us to halt until night, and then parley in the darkness. This was not according to my principles. I pushed on up a steep ascent, and drew up the 44th N.I. in line, facing a similar line of Loshais, while Mr. Edgar and I, with the advance guard and staff, occupied the ground between.

29. A Loshai, said to be Poiboy, was brought forward, but on Hel-loong, an attache of Mr. Edgar's, and formerly a slave of Poiboy's, declaring that he was not the veritable chief, our meeting broke up; still they did all they could to delay our advance, but Chipooee was the point I started for, and there I was determined to go; the force arrived at the village by the evening, without encountering any opposition. We occupied a portion of it, and the Loshais soon flocked among us with poultry, eggs, &c., for sale.

30. From Chipooee we were fairly puzzled as to our route; the Loshais tried to persuade us from what appeared the direct road, but after some trouble we succeeded in hitting off the right line, and as the elephants for commissariat purposes were not to work beyond this point, I determined to trust to the country roads, repairing them here and there, where not passable for the artillery.

31. We halted at Chipooee until Jan. 22 to collect supplies, and then marched nearly eastward, continuing to move on the 23rd and 24th, on the afternoon of which date I reconnoitred to the top of the Moorthlang range with Lieut. col. Roberts, v.c., and Mr. Edgar. There are two roads to the top; fortunately we took the wrong one, or would have been brought up by a very strong force of Loshais who were collected at Koongnoong. We heard their gongs and shouts and returned to camp.

32. Early on the morning of Jan. 25, Dharpong, whom we had met on the previous day, came into camp and said, Poiboy's and Lalboorah's troops had joined to stop our progress, and would attack us on the march.

33. I made my dispositions as follows:—An advanced guard of fifty men of the 44th N.I., under Capt. Robertson, followed by seventy men of the same regiment in support—the 22nd Punjab N.I. furnishing the gun (advance guard?) and the 44th N.I. the rear guard.

34. Our route lay above and parallel to the bed of a nullah about a mile and a half from camp. The advance guard was fired into, and presently from front and flanks a formidable fire was opened. The advanced guard was at the time climbing an almost perpendicular wall of rock. As they reached the top they extended right and left, clearing their front and flanks; while the rest of the corps, as it arrived, dived into the bed of the rocky stream, where they met the enemy in force trying to get to the rear, to attack the long line of coolies. The 44th N.I. drove them back splendidly; at one spot thirteen corpses alone were found. Some few of the enemy slipped past the column, and attacked the rear, but were repulsed by the 22nd Punjab N.I. We have since learnt that the enemy acknowledged to about fifty killed, and a larger number wounded.

35. After getting our forces in hand, we pursued the enemy up a precipitous mountain side for two and a-half miles, through two stockades, the latter of which was defended, but turned by the 44th N.I. We ascended 2,500 feet in this distance, and by evening all baggage, &c., was brought within the stockade surrounding Koongnoong, which we occupied.

36. The English ammunition found on the slain was proof of their having been the raiders last year on Monierkhal and Nundigram.

37. Our loss was as follows:—General staff—Brig. gen. Bourchier, c.b., wounded in hand and arm, 1. Royal Artillery—Wounded, 2. 44th N.I.—Killed, 3; wounded, 1. Police—Wounded, 1. Coolies—Killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total—Killed, 4; wounded, 7—11.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held on June 25, at the offices, Moorgate-street; Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, the chairman presided. The report, an abstract of which has appeared, was adopted.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—At the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, on June 26, before Mr. Church, the Chief Clerk, the affairs of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank were under discussion in reference to the payment of a further dividend. Mr. James Cooper (Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans) and Mr. A. Stewart, the official liquidators, attended. The debts were £154,000, and the capital of £10 a share had been "called." Already the creditors had been paid two dividends of 2s. 6d. and 1s., and it was now proposed to pay another dividend of 1s., and a further dividend would be forthcoming, as remittances were coming from India. The Chief Clerk sanctioned the payment of 1s. in the pound.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

In addition to the brief report we gave last week, the subjoined further statements were made :—

Major-general Strachey said his main principle was a Council to inquire into proposed works, consult upon their propriety and necessity, and settle the financial arrangements for them.

Towards the conclusion of the day's examination General Strachey repeated his former assertion that it was not the Public Works Department alone that had created such heavy and, as supposed, extravagant demands upon the treasury. An enormous increase in civil charges required to be paid out of receipts or revenue had had to be met by the Indian Exchequer of late years, and public requirements growing with every year since the mutiny in 1857 up to the present time, of course money had to be found to meet them. This money had been obtained from two sources; viz., from revenue and from open loans. The loan system for public works had latterly ceased. To a certain extent, depreciation of the value of specie latterly had placed the Government of India in the greater jeopardy with reference to its more adventurous enterprises. Increases of prices, moreover, had arisen from various causes operating upon the financial system of the State; for instance, the high price of labour for building purposes had made the cost of public buildings, like that of railways and canals, appear excessive, whereas the finance principles of the Government had simply obeyed the fair conditions of supply and demand on the labour market. It was thus that a large house built for the Governor of Bombay at the cost of about £170,000, and which expenditure had been found fault with, had appeared to involve an extravagant outlay. But at Bombay you could not obtain the labour of bricklayers, carpenters, &c., at the prices ruling in London.

Mr. Fawcett asked whether it might not be a preferable policy to pay off something of the public debt of India gradually out of revenue rather than to be so lavish of expenditure on public works so indiscriminately? The witness replied that the railways, irrigation works, and military buildings were on their trial; the money invested in them would in course of time be returned with good interest. Of course, however (said General Strachey), these opinions, drawn from him by Mr. Fawcett's quick and searching, though often too theoretical inquiries, must be treated as distinct from the official point of view he might take of national affairs as a public servant. In answer to further questions, the witness denied that there was any similitude between the alleged extravagant expenditure on public works and the supposed extravagance of Indian financing generally. The financial expenditure of India had risen from forty-four millions, at which it stood in 1860-61, to forty-nine millions, which was the budget estimate of 1871-72. The witness quoted some figures to show that expenditure on public works had latterly been considerably reduced. Mr. Fawcett said he could not trust to the last made assertion, because he had never been exactly satisfied with the way in which the accounts of the Indian Government had been made up. The system of keeping accounts appeared to him to be to set off receipts and expenditure against each other in such a manner as to hide the actual state of things.

The witness rather indignantly repudiated the insinuation, and also one advanced by the chairman that public servants in India endeavoured to force on the Government to go on spending money on extraordinary works, for the sake of individual gain, profit, and reward. The witness reasserted that he had advised the Governor-General of India in Council to introduce a Bill regulating public works, so as to bring them within the limits of a separate fund to be kept up for the purpose. The measure might be extended so that the Imperial Parliament, should, by enactment, control financial expenditure in India. Adjourned.

On June 25 Sir J. W. Kaye, Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India-office, was recalled and examined on the allowances and subsidies granted to native princes. With regard to the general question (which comes under the head expenditure on political agencies), not much could be arrived at in detail regarding these allowances. After an inquiry into the pensions of the Mysore family and the Delhi family, the affairs of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal were taken under consideration. With regard to the latter, it was decided by the Committee to strike out a good deal of indirect evidence given, considering the same to be irregular, according to the rules which guided the Committee. A further series of pensions, viz., to the Carnatic family, the King of Oude, and the Nizamut of Bengal engaged the attention of the Committee. The questions put and explanations given were in reference to the point whether the sums would be diminished, or ultimately die out altogether. The result was that some would do the one, and some the other; but it was not ascertained how much would be a permanent burden on the revenues of India. Considerable time was occupied in the course of the morning in discussing a point of order raised by or through Mr. Fawcett's mode of examination of witnesses.

General Strachey was recalled, and for the rest of the afternoon examined by Mr. Fawcett, chiefly on the income-tax and Indian taxation generally. The answers given made it appear that Lord Mayo was desirous of abandoning the income-tax. His lordship had been all along opposed to the imposition of any sort of new tax, such being highly objectionable to the native mind and feelings. The people of India dreaded being brought under the harassing forms of European taxation; and especially had they suffered from the income-tax. Lord Mayo had feared we might be pursuing even a dangerous course by persisting in harassing the people with new taxes and imposts. Adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

On Friday Mr. Laing, Finance Minister in the Council of the Governor-General of India (Lord Canning), was examined on the taxation generally of India, and the cost of its collection. Nothing particularly transpired beyond what has already been made known regarding the taxation of the country; but it was ascertained that Mr. Laing personally holds opinions inimical to the income-tax, and against any addition whatever to local taxes. On the other hand, the witness, as we understood, was ready to make some concessions in the form of modified taxation to get rid of the income-tax. For instance, he would consent to a 15 per cent. import duty, which the large and rapidly increasing commerce with India might bear. He preferred a tobacco-tax to an income-tax; the former might be imposed to fall as lightly on the people as the present salt-tax did. A higher import duty was the less objectionable, as it would be protective as well as helping revenue. The financial policy of the Indian Government in recent years he (Mr. Laing) thought as unsound as it had been illiberal.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The annual general meeting of this company was held on June 21 at the London Tavern, Colonel J. T. Smith, the chairman presiding. Mr. J. Byrne, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, an abstract of which has appeared, was adopted.

103RD (ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS).—The regiment, strength 32 officers and 570 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Kempt, arrived at Aldershot from Parkhurst on Tuesday afternoon, and is encamped on Rushmoor Green, south, and attached to the 2nd Brigade. Major-General Smith, C.B., commanding the brigade, made an inspection of the regiment on Wednesday morning, and expressed his satisfaction with the general appearance and clean turn-out the men presented.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the length of line opened for traffic remained the same as in June last. The gross receipts for the year 1871 were £2,303,887, against £2,631,470, showing a decrease of £327,583. The net earnings for the half-year were £609,468, against £666,136 in the corresponding half-year. The net earnings for the year 1871 were £1,341,802, against £1,532,010 in the year 1870. The capital account showed that £30,757,245 had been received and £29,334,557 expended, leaving a balance of £1,422,688.

OFFICERS' REMITTANCES.—We are informed that great inconvenience has been caused to the families resident in this country of officers serving with the Queen's regiments in India, owing to the new arrangements for paying remittances through the India-office. It was the practice formerly of the various army agents to make advances where necessity arose in anticipation of the receipt of the advices of family remittances, which were paid through their hands. The agents now having no certainty that the amounts are coming forward, are rather chary in granting accommodation as heretofore. It is to be hoped the attention of the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Cardwell will be directed to this subject.—*Broad Arrow.*

SUEZ CANAL.—The report has been published of the Committee of Merchants trading with the East appointed to consider and amend the conditions of bills of lading by steamships passing through the Suez Canal. It is signed by the chairman, Mr. Macandrew, of the firm of Matheson and Co., and details the various agreements thus far brought about. With regard to the incidental question as to the fire risk on goods temporarily landed on quays, which has lately been a subject of keen commercial controversy, the report states :—"The attention of your committee has been directed to a discussion originated in the *Times* newspaper as to the risk of fire on the dock-quays, when cargo is landed there by the ship before its final delivery to the consignee. It seems very doubtful whether a claim for loss so caused would attach under the marine policy, the obligations of which are discharged when the goods are safely landed." It has even been doubted whether a policy 'including risk of boats' would cover the lighterage to a wharf, after the vessel had been docked, and the goods placed in the first instance on the quay. The only sufficient remedy is to introduce a special clause into policies on goods destined for London, whether issued at home or abroad, to the effect that the goods are covered if landed in transit for delivery to the consignee, or while being conveyed by boats or craft to his warehouse. This, of course, would have to be a matter of special agreement in each case."

MILITARY.—The entrance examinations for commissions without purchase in the army are ordered in future to be held three times a-year, viz., in the months of January, May, and December. These examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and candidates, with the exception of graduates and students from either of the Universities and non-commissioned officers, will have to satisfy the Commissioners in certain subjects at a preliminary examination. The subjects in the competitive examination will be mathematics, English composition, Latin, Greek, French, German, experimental sciences (chemistry and heat, or electricity and magnetism), geography, geology, and drawing. No candidate will be allowed more than three trials. All (with the exception of non-commissioned officers) must pass a medical examination and be under a prescribed age, as follows:—Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and Pages of Honour, from 17 to 20 years; students of the Universities who may have passed the interim examination, from 17 to 21 years; graduates of the Universities who may have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from 17 to 22 years; and lieutenants from the militia, from 19 to 22 years of age.

THE BONUS QUESTION.—A considerable length of time has elapsed since we called attention to the grievances of certain officers of the old Indian army; but we regret to say that these grievances still remain unredressed. Lieut.-Colonel Phillips, who has taken a leading part in the agitation for justice to those officers, writes *apropos* of the death of Colonel Sykes:—"The last wish Colonel Sykes expressed to me, when I little thought the end was so near, was, that he might be spared to see justice done to the old Indian army, and though it was not destined that he should again lead us to victory, should the hour of our triumph come hereafter, we must feel that the way to our success was paved by one who has proved himself 'faithful until death.' The delay consequent on this sad circumstance has prevented our case being brought before the House until next Session, when, although the truthful voice of our venerable leader can no longer be raised in our defence, the prestige of his honoured name will surely surround, and help to crown, his unfinished work." We know that Colonel Sykes felt strongly on this question, and no one who knew his character could suppose that he would embrace a cause of this kind unless fully satisfied that it was just. Our own opinion remains the same as when we drew attention to the circumstances on a former occasion, and we sincerely trust that whenever the subject comes before Parliament, the power that controls the Administration will determine that right shall prevail.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

INDIAN APPEALS.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 25 had the appeal of Zemindar of Vizianagram v. Zemindar of Bobbili before them, when their lordships delivered judgment. The appeal was from the High Court at Madras, which reversed a decree of the Court in the first instance. The parties were proprietors of large landed estates, and the respondent had sued the appellant and had omitted to give him in the plaint his proper titles. He was "the hon." as a member of the Legislative Council and a Maharajah. Sir J. Colville (after conferring with the other members) gave judgment. Dwelling on the facts and the importance of giving in India the titles of the parties, he said their lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, with costs, thereby reversing the decree of the High Court, and affirming the judgment of the Billah Court.—The appeal of Salig Ram and Others v. the Secretary of State for India came before their lordships on June 26. The suit arose out of the Indian Mutiny. The appellants were bankers, and had advanced large sums to the ex-King of Delhi, and the present amount with interest was about £10,000, on mortgages of certain rent-free land, now in possession of the Crown, having been seized for the rebellion of the King of Delhi. The appellants had been concerned in the rebellion and been fined 20,000 rupees. The lower Courts found in favour of the Government, and hence the present appeal. The learned counsel proceeded to argue a point as to the right to the property on the part of the Crown until the rising of the Court. On Thursday the arguments were brought to a conclusion, and it was announced by Lord Justice James that their lordships would reserve judgment.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 24.—**THE ROYAL (LATE INDIAN) ENGINEERS.**—In reply to Sir C. WINGFIELD, Mr. CARDWELL said:—The difference between these six corps and the twelve non-purchase regiments consists in this—that the succession of contributors in these six corps was arrested in 1861, and the former contributors were entitled to the benefit of Lord Cranborne's despatch. No provision was thought necessary for them under the Act of last year. The Law Officers have since advised in effect that the continuance of the arrangement among the still remaining officers is illegal, and hence a question of some difficulty has arisen, upon which I am now in correspondence with the India-Office.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Lord ENFIELD said the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the proposal on the part of the Suez Canal Company to charge dues

from the first of July according to the gross capacity of the vessels, and not, as at present, according to the net tonnage. From information received yesterday (Sunday) from Constantinople, it appeared that the Porte had demanded explanations from the Viceroy of Egypt on the subject. Government were not aware that the French Government claimed jurisdiction in all questions which might arise between those who used the Canal and the Suez Canal Company, but after what his hon. friend had stated it would be his duty to make inquiries on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 27.—**MURDERS OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE CAUCASUS.**—Lord ENFIELD said, in reply to Mr. EASTWICK, that in the case of an English gentleman travelling from India to England, and not heard of since September last, an inquiry was at once instituted, and the Grand Duke himself ordered a search to be made. In addition to that, the Foreign-Office had, through Lord Loftus, sent a request that further inquiries should be made with regard to the case of the civil engineer who was robbed and murdered in the Caucasus in September. Telegraphic instructions were sent at once by the Foreign-Office to her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg to press the Russian authorities for a judicial inquiry. Proceedings were immediately instituted, and the servant of the murdered man was arrested; but, as there were no substantial proofs against him, he was discharged, and up to the present, although the Russian police had made diligent inquiries, they had been unable to find any clue to the real murderer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, June 27.—**THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS AND THE LINE.**—The Earl of BESSBOROUGH brought down the following reply to the address voted by the House last week:—"I have received your address praying that a commission may be issued to inquire into the alleged injustice towards the captains of the late purchase corps occasioned by their supposed supersession by the first captains of the scientific corps, and further to inquire whether the intended advancement of the first captains of the Royal Artillery and Engineers to the rank of field officers would have the effect of removing the slowness of promotion in those corps, and as to the best means of remedying the same, and that in the meantime, until the report of the commission, the publication of the Royal Warrant may be delayed. I have been advised that the establishment in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers of the rank of Major, already existing in the other branches of the service, having been decided upon after full consideration, and provision having been made for carrying the arrangements into effect, the revocation or delay of that arrangement would be inexpedient." The Earl of LONGFORD censured the Government severely for the course which they had thought fit to pursue.—The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE, in the course of his justification of the Government, called attention to the fact that of the majority of forty-two who had voted the address, nineteen had been officers in the Guards or the Line, seven had brothers in the Guards, five had brothers in the Line, two others had relatives in the Guards or the Line, so that out of the whole only nine were unconnected with the Guards or the Line.—The Duke of RICHMOND repudiated the idea that noble lords were influenced in their vote either by the fact of their being or having relatives in the Guards or the Line, and he maintained that the fact that noble lords either had themselves been in the army or had relations there, did not in the slightest degree disenable them to express an opinion on a question of this kind. He maintained that this was only another proof of the justice which the army was likely to meet at the hands of the Government.—Earl GRANVILLE pointed out that the observation as to the composition of the majority was in answer to a remark of Lord SANDHURST's upon the strength of the influence possessed by the Scientific Corps at the War-office. The noble marquis did not impute unworthy motives; but human nature was human nature, and *esprit de corps* was strong in the army. And when questions arose as to the claims of one branch of the service as against another, it was almost impossible to be without bias towards one's own branch.—Lord SANDHURST contended that it was only just that a full and complete inquiry into the alleged grievances of the purchase officers should take place.—Lord ABINGER thought that the decision at which the Government had arrived was a most unfortunate one, and one which would create great discontent in the army. As all the captains in the line who would be superseded had served eighteen years in the army, the War-office was at all events bound by their own declarations and promises to give them their majorities. After a few words from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Earl of LONGFORD withdrew the motion.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ARMY.—Lord REDESDALE moved that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty for a copy of the correspondence between Lord Redesdale, as President of Cheltenham College, and the Secretary of State for the War Department, in relation to the times appointed for the examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—Lord LANDSDOWNE assented to the motion, at the same time remarking that when the papers were produced it would be seen that provision was made for affording to the pupils at public schools facilities to compete for commissions at the examinations referred to. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 28.—FIRST CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—SIR PERCY HERBERT rose to move for a select committee to inquire whether the increased promotion to the rank of regimental major of first captains of artillery and engineers at an annual cost to the country of over £20,000, and at a further addition to the Indian military expenditure not yet stated to Parliament, was justified by any commensurate advantage to the public service.—MR. B. OSBORNE said it was notorious that for years past there had been an almost total stagnation of promotion in the scientific corps, and that in the case of the artillery the private grievances of the officers had become almost a public danger. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced at the course Government had taken in doing justice, though tardily, to that valuable body of men, and he hoped the House would support the most efficient measure that had been adopted for that purpose. (Hear, hear.)—MR. HOLMS thought that the House should not merely consider the great importance of the command of a battery, but look also to the position of the line, and give to the captains of the line a larger command than they had at present.—After a few words from MR. STACKPOOLE, MR. CARDWELL said the right hon. gentleman had taken upon himself to say that the alterations had been smuggled into the estimates, but he (MR. Cardwell) found from "Hansard" that he had stated to the House the exact sum which was on the estimates for the Artillery and Engineers. The chief ground upon which he defended the present arrangement was that of organisation. The motion was then withdrawn.

STAFF OFFICERS.—SIR H. VERNEY moved, "That it is desirable that there should be appointed a permanent Chief of the Staff of the Army, and a department formed for the special training of Staff officers, to collect all information necessary for the efficient performance of staff duties, and for certifying the competence of officers employed on the staff." The motion was withdrawn.

India Office.

June 29, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. D. Beighton, A. J. R. Bainbridge, W. M. Tidy, G. Lock, R. C. A. Hamilton (Uncov.), J. N. Cosserat (Uncov.), J. Fox (Uncov.), J. Willson (Uncov.), and G. Wheatley (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. F. F. Arbuthnot, Cov. C.S., S. Summers (Uncov.), R. G. Oxenham (Uncov.), W. H. Bolton (Uncov.), and A. Herbage (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. Grant; Surg. major R. Cockburn; Surg. S. C. Townsend; Lieut. col. F. H. Smith, Staff Corps; Major H. E. Whish, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major G. V. Law, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. D. Innes, Staff Corps; Conductor F. J. White; Conductor F. Hudson; Capt. J. Hudleston, Staff Corps; Major F. A. Fenton, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Staff Corps; Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Staff Corps; Major W. T. Mills, Staff Corps; Col. B. R. Powell, Inf.; Col. T. Stock, Staff Corps; Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson, Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Livesay, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Grogan (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. W. S. Marchant (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. Hughes (Uncov.), 3 mo. *Madras Estab.*—Mr. C. W. W. Martin, 3 mo.; Mr. J. H. Wright (Uncov.), 6 mo. *Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. C. Trevor, 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. M. Trotter, Inf., 4 mo.; Capt. G. R. Gibbs, 2 mo. *Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. Coningham, R.E., 1 mo. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Barras, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. F. Schneider, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. S. Porter, P. D. Dickens, G. G. Parker (Uncov.), and C. J. O. Mayne (Uncov.). *Madras Estab.*—Mr. F. H. Woodroffe.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. Cowie; Capt. H. F. Showers, Staff Corps. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Murray.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James Nasmyth.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—The wife of Major C. I. Godfrey, Madras S.C., of a son, at Floriston, Torquay, June 26.

MAXWELL—The wife of W. E. Maxwell, Police Magistrate, Straits Settlements, of a son, at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, June 22.

PEARSE—The wife of Capt. C. Pearse, Madras S.C., of a son, at Writtle Park, Essex, June 23.

RAWLINS—The wife of Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, Bengal S.C., of a daughter, at Bath, June 26.

MARRIAGES.

NEWTON—SAUNDERS.—The Rev. Henry, son of Henry Newton, Judge in her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to Selina E., daughter of H. A. Saunders, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Regent's-park, June 26.

PRICE—FREETH.—Adolphus J. Price to Catherine H. F., daughter of Lieut. col. W. Freeth, at Upton Old Church, Bucks, June 26.

ROSE—COOPER.—James F. W., son of Abraham Rose, of Calcutta, to Bessie, daughter of Wm. Cooper, at Great Munden Church, Herts, June 27.

SCOTT—FRASER.—David C. Scott to Christina M., daughter of William Fraser, Captain, Madras Army, at Aberdeen, June 12.

STEWART—MASSON.—Edward Wm. Stewart to Wursalah H. E., daughter of Wm. M. P. Masson, of Bengal, C.S.I., Judge of Allahabad, N.W.P. of India, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 8.

STOPFORD—CHESTER.—Capt. William H. J. Stopford, Bombay cavalry, to Julia, daughter of the late Grenadier Chester, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, May 14.

STUBBS—YULE.—Col. Jas. Stubbs, Madras S.C., to Margaret M., daughter of Major Wm. Yule, H.E.I.C.S., at Haddington, June 20.

DEATHS.

DUFFIN—The wife of Lieut. col. Duffin, Bengal Cavalry, at Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, June 22.

EDMONSTONE—Neil B. Edmonstone, of the East Indian Company's Service, at 21, Westbourne-street, June 23, aged 63.

GRIFFITHS—Col. C. Griffiths, Bengal Army, at Millbrook, near Southampton, June 1, aged 79.

HOBSON—Lieut. col. Henry H. Hobson, late H.E.I.C.S., at Malvern Wells, June 26, aged 69.

JONES—The wife of Dr. Walter Jones, daughter of Capt. J. J. Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant General, Bengal, at St. Lawrence, Canada, June 11.

LYNCH—Quoted F. B. Lynch, son of Capt. H. B. Lynch, C.B., at Paris, June 20, aged 21.

ORMSBY—The wife of Capt. Ormsby, and daughter of Col. Riddell, of the H.E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, June 21.

RAILEY, Charles A. Railey, of Calcutta, at 10, Albert-square, Clapham-road, June 26, aged 52.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 21. Dewa Gungadhar, Colombo; Arabia, Rangoon.—22. Str. Venetia, Bangalore; Deutschland, Rangoon; Sadowa, Rangoon.—23. Advancement, Rangoon; Etha Rickmers, Rangoon.—24. North, Rangoon; Nahor, Akyab; Ottolina, Rangoon.—25. Conflict, Calcutta; Boldovan, Colombo; J. W. Settlewell, Akyab.—26. Beaumaris Castle, Calcutta; Arabia, Rangoon; Roman Empire, Calcutta; Walter Siegfried, Rangoon; Vincenza, Akyab.—27. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta; Ethel Rickmers, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 20. Allendale, Bombay; Fairway, Mauritius.—21. Belle Alliance, Mauritius; City of Corinth, Calcutta.—22. Str. Excelsior, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; York, Madras; Warwick Castle, Calcutta.—23. Lightning, Kurrachee; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; City of Cashmere, Bombay.—24. Prince Regent, Bombay.—25. Tenasserim, Calcutta; Ellen Bates, Calcutta; Palestine, Mauritius; Stanley Castle, Mauritius; Active, Aden; Chinsura, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Cathay, July 27.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Westlake and two children, Mr. A. McLeod, Hon. Ensign Hadlock, Mrs. C. B. Garrett, Mr. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Astley. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Angear and two children, Asst. comr. Silby.

Per str. Nyanza, July 8.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. P. Montgomerie, Dr. Rix.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Schleswig Bride, Dundee to Calcutta, April 20, 3 S., 26 W. Culzean, Queenstown and Calcutta, May 28, 5 N., 26 W. Lord Strathmairn, for Calcutta, May 25, 4 N., 26. Freyer, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 5, 28 S., 51 E. Candahar, for Calcutta, April 10, 22 S., 27 W. Eugéné, for Rangoon, May 24, 5 N., 24 W. Merchantman, Jamaica to Calcutta, May 29, 33 N., 39 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bengal (s.), Singapore to London, stranded at Aden, has got off, and was to proceed on June 24, after coaling.

A telegram received from Dundee by the owners of the Conflict, dated June 24, stated that she had anchored in the river, had been on fire, but that the fire was got under. A further report, on June 25, states that the fire was still mouldering; about 120 bales of jute landed, some of them much burnt.

LAUNCH.

On the 13th June there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, at Pointhouse, an iron screw steamer, named the Cocanada, of the following dimensions:—230 by 28 by 17, highest class at Lloyd's. Her machinery, which is on the compound principle, of 150-horse power nominal, and with all the most recent improvements, is to be supplied by the same firm. This vessel is a sister ship to the Calcutta (s.), by the Messrs. Inglis for the British-Indian Steam Navigation Company, and launched about three weeks ago.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. A. Elden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. St. Croix.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. R. Westmacott, and Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hudson.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Lieut. col. Penn.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Smith, R.E., and Lieut. George.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. G. Hangaski, and Mr. M. Joe.
BRINDISI to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Sawyer.

JULY 11.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Capt. and Mrs. S. Clarke, and Mr. A. Coloin.

JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CRYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Hemler.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. Ryley.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baly.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O. Scott.

THE DUKE'S DESPATCH.—A "final" meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, North-Western Provinces, was held in Allahabad on the 25th, and a petition was adopted against the recent despatch of the Duke of Argyll on the Uncovenanted Service. The belief seems to be general that the term "Natives of India" does not include Europeans settled in the country, and hence that European parents who cannot afford to send their children to England to be educated for the Civil Service will have no outlet whatever for them to Government employment. One of the speakers, Mr. Howard, barrister, said that even with a view to the future progress of the country it was an ill-advised step to deprive Europeans born in India of the simple right to make the most of their talents in the fair open field of competition.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.—A correspondent writing to the *Pioneer* says:—"Sir,—Perhaps a few notes upon the progress of the Rajpootana State Railway may interest your readers. The central wells for the piers of the Jumna bridge, at Agra, have been sunk with great rapidity during the last few months, and there seems to be every probability of their being securely founded before the commencement of the rains. The foundations of each pier are to consist of three wells sunk to a depth of from forty-five to sixty feet below low water. Of these the centre well in each pier has alone been constructed during the present season; and the sinking of the end wells will be carried on simultaneously, as soon as the state of the river permits of the works being resumed after the close of the rains. The delivery of the permanent way materials, on the narrow gauge pattern, has also been pushed on with vigour; and the rails, which are "foot rails," weighing about 28 lbs. to the yard, seem likely to answer expectations. The same remark will unfortunately not apply to the sleepers, which may be described as about the worst that were ever supplied by the Forest Department to any Indian railway. Sir Richard Temple, in his late budget, spoke of the Forest Department as being extensively engaged in supplying sleepers for the State railways. To judge by the samples that are now on view at the Agra terminus of the East Indian Railway, the sooner the Forest Department can be induced to abandon this line of business, the better for the tax-payer. The material of which the sleepers consist is said to be *deodar*, a species of timber that is well suited to works in the hills, but which is apparently of no use in the plains. True it is that some great experts declare that the sleepers in question are *not deodar*, or rather that in nine cases out of ten they are simply *cheer*—than which a more worthless timber for railway sleepers does not exist in India. Be that as it may, one fact is beyond question, viz, that the sleepers are splitting up in all directions, and that but few of them seem likely to last long enough to be of service in the road. I may here remark that sleepers of a very similar character were tried on the East India Railway about ten years ago, and that the result proved them all but worthless. I am also informed that the contractors for the Punjab and Delhi Railway found them to be equally useless. The policy of denuding the hills of timber, for the sake of enabling locomotive engines to run on the plains, seems a doubtful one. Already the dearth of timber is beginning to be felt at some of our hill stations, and another twenty years will probably see that dearth intensified. It will then be found that the *deodar* forests, which have been idly sacrificed in the production of railway sleepers, should have been preserved for very different purposes—viz., for the housing of our European troops in the hills."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 4.

VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, July 12.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

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